



# DEPARTMENT OF ROADS

Ministry of Public Works and Transport, LAOS

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on the NR13S (S3)

National Road 13 South: Implementation Support and Work Supervision (ISWS) Consultancy Services - Detailed Design for Upgrading of 14 Bridges (Additional Task under Amendment 2 to the Consultant Contract) LAO PDR  
(Document No. LASA/ARAP/SEC-3/FINAL)



20 March 2024

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## Table of Contents

<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>DEFINITIONS AND TERMS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>14</b>
1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND.....	14
1.2 PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT.....	15
1.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	15
1.3.1 <i>Project Location</i> .....	15
1.3.2 <i>Environmental Setting and Condition of Existing Bridges</i> .....	16
1.3.3 <i>Design of New Bridges</i> .....	20
<b>2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT.....</b>	<b>21</b>
2.1 OVERVIEW.....	21
2.2 DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY (DMS).....	22
2.3 GENDER MAINSTREAMING.....	28
<b>3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF AFFECTED VILLAGES AND AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS.....</b>	<b>28</b>
3.1 HOUSEHOLDS (AH) SIZE AND COMPOSITION.....	29
3.2 ETHNIC GROUPS.....	30
3.3 HOUSEHOLDS RELIGIONS.....	30
3.4 INFRASTRUCTURE AND PUBLIC FACILITIES CONDITIONS IN AFFECTED VILLAGES.....	31
3.5 CURRENT SCHOOL AND HEALTH CENTER CONDITIONS.....	33
3.6 DISEASE IN THE AFFECTED VILLAGES AND TREATMENT PRACTICE.....	33
3.7 LEVEL OF EDUCATION IN AFFECTED VILLAGES.....	34
3.8 LIVELIHOODS AND INCOME SOURCES.....	35
3.9 POVERTY AND VULNERABILITY GROUPS.....	35
3.10 LABOR MIGRATION.....	37
3.11 LAND USE.....	37
3.12 DOMESTIC ANIMAL.....	39
<b>4 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENT CRITERIA.....</b>	<b>39</b>
4.1 OBJECTIVES OF COMPENSATION POLICY.....	39
4.2 POLICY, LEGAL, AND INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS FOR COMPENSATION.....	40
4.2.1 <i>National Legal and Regulatory Framework</i> .....	40
4.2.2 <i>AIIB's Environment and Social Policy (ESP)</i> .....	44
4.2.3 <i>Key Differences in Lao PDR Law and AIIB Policies</i> .....	45
4.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR PAPs.....	49
4.3.1 <i>Key Principles</i> .....	49
4.3.2 <i>Eligibility Policy</i> .....	51
4.3.3 <i>Entitlements Policy</i> .....	52
4.3.4 <i>Entitlement Matrix</i> .....	53
<b>5 RELOCATION PLAN.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>6 INCOME RESTORATION MEASURES.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>7 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....</b>	<b>59</b>
7.1 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	59
7.2 CONSULTATION PROCESS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	60
7.3 FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSULTATION (FPICON).....	60
7.4 CONSULTATIONS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION.....	64
7.5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....	65
<b>8 MONITORING AND REPORTING.....</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>9 COMPENSATION COST.....</b>	<b>70</b>

<b>10</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT</b> .....	<b>73</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE</b> .....	<b>78</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>ATTACHMENTS</b> .....	<b>80</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1-1	List of 4 Sections .....	14
Table 2-1:	Corridor of Impact (COI) of Four Bridges .....	22
Table 2-2	Summary of all Losses (PAPs) .....	23
Table 2-3	Summary of Affected Land of PAHs .....	23
Table 2-4	Summary of Affected Housing Structures .....	25
Table 2-5	Summary of Affected Shops .....	26
Table 2-6	Summary of Affected Secondary Structures .....	27
Table 2-7	Summary of Affected Trees .....	28
Table 2-8	Summary of Affected Public Structures and Utilities .....	28
Table 3-1	Number of Households and Population in Project Affected Villages .....	29
Table 3-2	Number of Project Affected Households and People .....	29
Table 3-3	Ethnic Groups in Project Affected Villages .....	30
Table 3-4	Ethnic Groups of Project Affected Households .....	30
Table 3-5	Religion in Project Affected Villages.....	30
Table 3-6	Religion of Project Affected Households.....	31
Table 3-7:	Description/Abbreviation of Infrastructure and Facilities.....	31
Table 3-8	Summary of Infrastructures and Facilities in Project Affected Villages.....	32
Table 3-9	Summary of Infrastructure and Facilities of Project Affected Households .....	33
Table 3-10	Number of Public Services Facilities in Project Affected Villages .....	33
Table 3-11:	Disease in the Affected Villages .....	34
Table 3-12	Level of Education in Project Affected Villages.....	34
Table 3-13	Main Occupation in Project Affected Villages .....	35
Table 3-14	Vulnerable Families in Project Affected Villages.....	36
Table 3-15	Affected Vulnerable Households .....	36
Table 3-16	List of Impacts of Vulnerable Households.....	36
Table 3-17	Land Use in Project Affected Villages .....	38
Table 3-18	Domestic Animals in Project Affected Villages .....	39
Table 3-19	Domestic Animal of Project Affected HHs.....	39
Table 4-1	Differences between Relevant Lao and AIIB Social Safeguard Policies.....	45
Table 4-2	Entitlement Matrix for the 4 Bridges.....	53
Table 7-1	Number of Participants.....	61
Table 7-2	Summary of consultation results .....	61
Table 7-3	Future Consultations.....	64
Table 7-4	GRM Contact Persons .....	68
Table 9-1	Total Estimated Cost for Compensation and Income Restoration .....	71
Table 9-2	Total Estimated Cost for Project Affected Public Structures and Utilities .....	72
Table 11-1	Work Plan for ARAP Implementation .....	78

Table 11-2 Work Plan for Public Utilities Relocation..... 79

**List of Figure**

Figure 1-1 Project Location ..... 16  
Figure 1-2: Existing Houay Xambounnyai Bridge ..... 17  
Figure 1-3: Existing Houay Deua2 Bridge ..... 18  
Figure 1-4: Existing Nam Sang Bridge..... 19  
Figure 1-5: Existing Nam Thone Bridge ..... 20  
Figure 7-1 GRM Process ..... 67  
Figure 10-1 Implementation Organization Structure ..... 77

## Abbreviations and Acronyms

AH	Affected Household
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
APs	Affected Persons
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BKX	Bolikhamxay (Province)
CE	Contracting Entity
CR	Compensation and Resettlement
COI	Corridor of Impacts
DBMOT	Design Build Maintenance Operate and Transfer
DESIA	Department of Environment and Social Impact Assessment
DMS	Detail Measurement Survey
DNEP	Department of Natural Resources and Environment Policy
DoR	Department of Road
DONRE	District Office of Natural Resources and Environment
DPWTs	Departments of Public Works and Transport (provincial level)
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
DRO	District Resettlement Office
DPWT	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
EA	Environmental Assessment
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIB	European Investment Bank
EG	Ethnic Groups
EGEF	Ethnic Groups Engagement Framework
EGEP	Ethnic Groups Engagement Plan
EDPD	Environmental and Disaster Prevention Division
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
E&S	Environment and Social
ESP	Environment and Social Policy
ESS	Environment and Social Standard
ESU	Environmental and Social Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
HHs	Households
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IP	Indigenous People
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoL	Government of Laos
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
KM	Khammouane (Province)
LAK	Lao Kip

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LOS	Level of Service
LRSP2	Lao Road Sector Project 2
LFND	Lao Front for National Development
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
NR-13S	National Road Number 13 South
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forest Products
NUOL	National University of Laos
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
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
PTI	Public Works and Transport Institute
PVAs	Project Affected Villages
RMF	Road Maintenance Fund
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
S3	Section 3
SIA	Social Impacts Assessment
TC	Typical Cross-Section
UXO	Unexplored Ordinances
VGC	Village Grievance Committee
VRC	Village Resettlement Committee
WB	World Bank

## 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 ARAP. 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. Such additional assistance is distinct from resettlement measures to be provided under other clauses in OP 4.12, Para. 6.
- **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

### *Project Background*

The National Road 13 is the most important highway in Lao PDR, connecting Laos with China in the North and Cambodia in the South, for a total length of 1,500 kilometers (km). The National Road No. 13 South starts from Vientiane Capital to Southern part of Lao PDR ends at Cambodia border. The NR13 South links with other projects of land transport modes, including the expressway project (called Vientiane Hanoi Expressway), and also connects to others east-west corridors and International Mekong Bridges namely NR8 (AH15), NR12 (AH131), Third Mekong Friendship Bridge (Thakhek – Nakhon Phanom), Fifth Mekong Friendship Bridge (Paksane “Laos” – Bueng Kan “Thailand”).

The Government of Lao PDR (GOL) through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and with assistance from the WB (through IDA), European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is implementing a project namely Improvement and Maintenance of National Road 13 South (NR13S) from KM71 to KM346 (called in this document as the Project Road, the Project, or NR13S). GOL budget will be provided through the Road Maintenance Fund (RMF). The Project Road is divided into 4 improvement and maintenance contracts.

Presently the improvement works are undergoing to address road capacity constraints, climate resilience, quality, and road safety by OPBRC-DBMOT contract. The implementation of OPBRC-DBMOT Projects will help MPWT to follow objectives like maintaining the roads in an acceptable condition, reduce user costs, improve road safety, ensure efficient utilization of investments, and assist in the development of the local road construction industry. 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 widening of the existing bridges was not considered in the detailed design. Existing roads are getting strengthened and widened; whereas the existing bridges with narrow width will remain same. These are potential black spots, risking traffic safety, along the Project Corridor. To mitigate this permanent hindrances Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Department of Roads) has decided to conduct Detailed Design of selected fourteen (14) existing bridges located in all the Four Sections of Bolikhamxay and Khammouane Provinces. The construction of four new bridges: Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone bridges are located on NR13S in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province, under Section 3 financed by the AIIB.

### *Objective of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)*

Basic objectives of the Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) for the four bridges under the Section 3 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) at the Department of Roads (DOR) of MPWT in clearly identifying, compensating, and restoring

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xamboungnai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

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the livelihoods of AP; and (iii) provide direction for the PMU in updating/finalizing, implementing and monitoring the ARAP.

The ARAP 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.

### ***Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts***

With maximum Corridor of Impacts (COI) ranging from 13m to 17m for new bridge constructions of the four bridges under the Section 3 including Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province. The four bridges are respectively located in four villages: Phonchaleun, Nakheua, Namsang and Namthone Village. It is determined that 60 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 313 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including 155 females of these four villages in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province will be impacted by various forms of losses including land acquisition, housing structure, secondary structures and trees. Among the 60 PAHs (313 PAPs), there are 13 PAHs (55 PAPs including 28 females) and 7 PAHs (36 PAPs including 17 females) will have their housing structures and shops to be affected by the Project respectively. The total cost for compensation for restaurant, secondary structures, trees, allowance for relocations, and income restoration, etc. is estimated at **LAK2,625,628,226 or about USD127,149 (USD1= LAK 20,650)**. for compensation and income restoration. This includes compensation for (i) affected land; (ii) affected housing structures; (iii) affected secondary structures; (iv) affected crops and trees; and (v) dismantlement and transportation, and livelihood restoration assistances. The compensation budget for public utilities which is estimated at **LAK315,000,000 (USD15,254)**. The budget for compensation is available from RMF.

The compensation and income restoration cost for each affected asset such as building structures, secondary structures and trees was calculated using the approved Compensation Policy and Unit Rate No. 60, dated 25 January 2021 by the Governor of Bolikhamxay Province (Attachment 4-1).

The 28.64% of inflation rate was added into the 2021 compensation unit rates approved by the Provincial Governor. However, this compensation unit rates will be updated based on the market survey conducted in October 2023 and the updated compensation unit rates expects to be approved by the Provincial Governor within March 2024.

### ***Resettlement Impacts***

The Detailed Survey Measurement (DMS), conducted within the maximum Corridor of Impacts (COI) of five bridges ranging from 13m to 17m, has confirmed that the Section 3 will affect various forms of losses which are presented in following sections.

Based on the current detailed design alignment, a total number of Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and Project Affected Households (PAHs) are estimated at 313 and 60 respectively. The types of impacts are summarized in bullet points below:

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

- 1,528.1m<sup>2</sup> of private residential land (12 PAHs);
- 13 housing structures with 534.5m<sup>2</sup> (13 PAHs);
- 7 shops/restaurant with 574.42m<sup>2</sup> (7 PAHs);
- 1,320.43m<sup>2</sup> and 421m of secondary structure; and
- 1,618 trees.

The construction of four new bridges under the Section 3 will also affect structures and secondary structures of 5 vulnerable households (4 female headed households (divorced females) and 1 household with elderly person). These include shop, porches, fence, and fruit trees. See table 3-16 below for more details.

### ***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 to ensure that ESMP is effectively complied with and that works are completed as per work plan and timeframe to be agreed.

The affected vulnerable and poor households will receive a special support for livelihood restoration or to have access to the employment opportunities from construction work under the Project. Also, additional to the compensation entitlements will be provided to restore their livelihood at least up to the pre-project level 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, support income loss during the construction due business close and support transportation cost once only in order to relocate to materials of structure to rebuild in new place.

### ***Legal and Policy Framework***

This ARAP for the construction of four new bridges located in P3 of the ongoing NR13S Project complies with the AIIB's ESS 2 – 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's ESS 2) will be prevailing.

The individuals, households and businesses that will be likely affected by the new bridge construction have been surveyed, and the compensation costs have been estimated based on the rates determined by the survey team endorsed by the Agreement of Provincial Governor, No. 60, dated 25 January 2021 for building and tree, which compensation will be based on the market unit prices based on the "Replacement Cost" principle. The 28.64% of inflation rate was added

into this 2021 compensation unit rates approved by the Provincial Governor. However, the 2021 compensation unit rates will be updated based on the market survey conducted in October 2023 and the updated compensation unit rates expects to be approved by the Provincial Governor within March 2024.

### ***Implementation Arrangements***

The Project is implemented using Government systems. MPWT is the implementing agency with the overall management and coordination of the Department of Planning and Cooperation (DPC). DPC is responsible for ensuring that the implementation report of the Project comprises a section on safeguards implementation. The Department of Roads (DoR) is responsible for planning and implementation of road related activities under Component 1. DoR works in close coordination with and provides technical support to the provincial DPWTs in the Project provinces tasked with carrying out the works and supervision, and with PTI tasked with road asset data collection and analysis and overall supervision and monitoring of the implementation of environmental and social safeguards.

### ***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 implementation. Quarterly internal monitoring reports will be submitted to the DOR and AIIB. The DOR will engage an independent entity or consultant to do external monitoring of the project on a semi-annual basis. Both internal and external monitoring reports will be disclosed publicly.

### ***Costs and Budget***

The compensation and income restoration cost for each affected asset such as residential and agricultural land, structural or building and trees for this ARAP was calculated using the approved Compensation Policy and Unit Rate No. 60, dated 25 January 2021 by the Governor of Borlikhamxay Province for the existing NR13S (Attachment 4-1). The unit costs of compensation for affected land and assets have been established in 2021 based on the principle of “Replacement Cost”. The 28.64% of inflation rate<sup>1</sup> was added into the compensation unit rates approved by the Provincial Governor. Based on the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) conducted in July 2023, the total compensation budget for affected assets and income restoration is at **LAK2,625,628,226 or about USD127,149 (USD1= LAK 20,650)**. Please see Table 9-1 in the following section for more details.

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 compensation will be paid to the PAPs/PAHs via PAPs’ bank account to ensure transparency and security. The costs for monitoring, reporting, and training will be included in the ESMP budget.

The estimation of compensation budget for affected public utilities which is about **LAK315,000,000 (USD15,254)**.

<sup>1</sup> Bank of Laos’s Inflation Rate in June 2023.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

However, the 2021 compensation unit rates will be updated based on the market survey conducted in October 2023 and the updated compensation unit rates expects to be approved by the Provincial Governor within March 2024.

## 1 Introduction

1. This Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) is prepared for the Construction of five new bridges: Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge located on the ongoing National Road 13 South (NR13 South) Project (hereafter ‘the Project’) under the Section 3 financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). This ARAP has been prepared by Implementation Support and Work Supervision (ISWS) for the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) of the Lao People’s Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), which is also in line and compliance with the national regulatory requirements such as Decree 84 of the Lao Government, and the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (2022), and the AIIB’s ESS2 – Involuntary Resettlement.

### 1.1 Project Background

2. The National Road 13 is the most important highway in Lao PDR, connecting Laos with China in the North and Cambodia in the South, for a total length of 1,500 kilometers (km). The National Road No. 13 South starts from Vientiane Capital to Southern part of Lao PDR ends at Cambodia border. The NR13 South links with other projects of land transport modes, including the expressway project (called Vientiane Hanoi Expressway), and also connects to others east-west corridors and International Mekong Bridges namely NR8 (AH15), NR12 (AH131), Third Mekong Friendship Bridge (Thakhek – Nakhon Phanom), Fifth Mekong Friendship Bridge (Paksane “Laos” – Bueng Kan “Thailand”).

3. The Government of Lao PDR (GOL) through the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) and with assistance from the WB (through IDA), the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is implementing a project namely Improvement and Maintenance of National Road 13 South (NR13S) from KM71 to KM346 (called in this document as the Project Road, the Project, or NR13S). GOL budget will be provided through the Road Maintenance Fund (RMF). The Project Road is divided into 4 improvement and maintenance contracts with specific financing by IDA (about \$25M), EIB (about \$35M), and AIIB (about \$30M) while RMF will provide counterpart fund (about \$18M). This Project is approved by IDA as the additional fund (AF) of the second Lao Road Sector Project (LRSP2-AF) (See Table 1-1 below). A supervision consultant, called the Implementation Support and Works Supervision (ISWS) consultant, responsible for overseeing these works contracts is financed by IDA.

**Table 1-1 List of 4 Sections**

Section No.	From KM to KM	Length (KM)	In the Area of Province
Pkg-1	KM 71.30 to KM 111	39.7	Bolikhamxay
Pkg-2	KM 111 to KM 190	79	Bolikhamxay
Pkg-3	KM 190 to KM 268	78	Bolikhamxay and Khammouane
Pkg-4	KM268 to KM 346	78	Khammouane

4. Presently the improvement works are undergoing to address road capacity constraints, climate resilience, quality, and road safety by OPBRC-DBMOT contract. The implementation of OPBRC-DBMOT Projects will help MPWT to follow objectives like maintaining the roads in an

acceptable condition, reduce user costs, improve road safety, ensure efficient utilization of investments, and assist in the development of the local road construction industry. 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.

5. The widening of the existing bridges was not considered in the detailed design. Existing roads are getting strengthened and widened; whereas the existing bridges with narrow width will remain same. These are potential black spots, risking traffic safety, along the Project Corridor. To mitigate this permanent hindrances Ministry of Public Works and Transport (Department of Roads) has decided to conduct Detailed Design of selected fourteen (14) existing bridges located in all the Four Sections of Bolikhamxay and Khammouane Provinces. The four new bridges: Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone bridges (See Figure 1-1) are located under Section 3 to be financed by the AIIB.

## **1.2 Purpose of this document**

6. The objectives of the ARAP 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 APs; (ii) guide the Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Department of Roads (DOR) of MPWT in clearly identifying, compensating, and restoring the livelihoods of AP; and (iii) provide direction for the PMU in updating/finalizing, implementing and monitoring the ARAP.

7. The ARAP identifies measures to ensure that AP 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.

## **1.3 Project Description**

### **1.3.1 Project Location**

8. The constructions of new bridges in Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone located on the NR13 South Project in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay province, under the Section 3 financed by the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). These four bridges are respectively located in Phonchaleun Village at KM204 (+000), Nakheua Village at KM217 (+600), Namsang Village at KM231 (+200) and Namthone Village at KM239 (+085). All bridges in under the Section 3 are located in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province. These new bridges will be in parallel with the existing bridge's alignments and all four bridges are positioned on the upstream side of the existing bridges. These four bridges expect to be financed by AIIB. Figure 1.1 shows location of the proposed project bridges.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

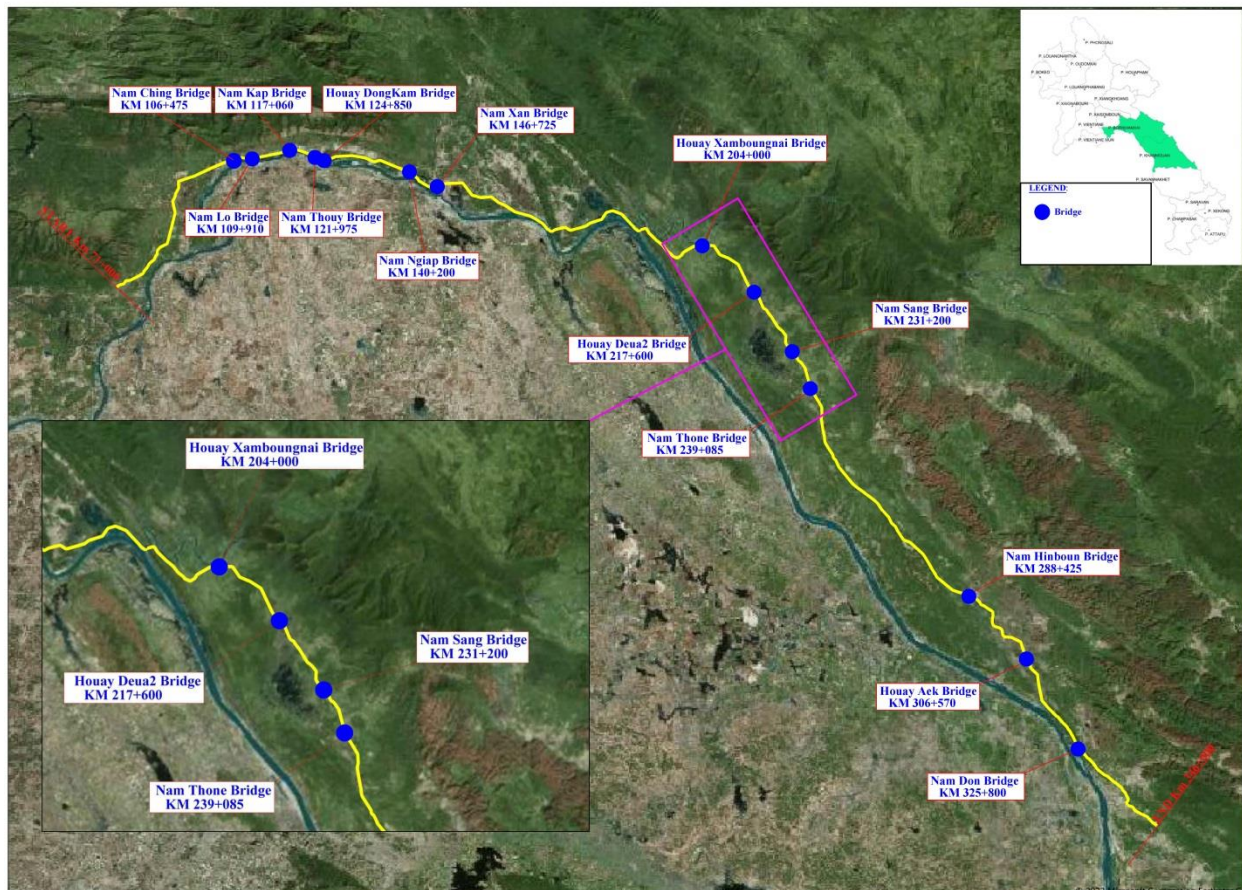


Figure 1-1 Project Location

### 1.3.2 Environmental Setting and Condition of Existing Bridges

9. The proposed construction of new Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone bridges of the NR13S are located in a flat and low-lying zone (called Makong Plain) between the Mekong River and the mountains of the road corridor. They will be in parallel with the existing bridges as will be described in the following.

10. *The existing Houay Xambounnyai Bridge* is located at KM204 (+000) with GPS coordinates (2023646N 405879E) in Phonchaleun Village, Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province (Figure 1-2). The bridge is a Steel Composite Girder type with single span and pile foundation. The length of the bridge is 25.4m long and 7m roadway width, which built in 1994. According to site observation, the expansion joints of the bridge are filled up with overlay. Current bridge has footpath of about 0.45m on both sides. There is a curve on both side of the road before and after approaching the bridge. Slope protection has damaged intermittently on both sides of the bridge. Overall condition of the bridge is good. There are large communities present on both the sides of the bridge with a nearest housing structure about 30m from the bridge. Due to the geometric factor of the road, the proposed upstream side (left hand side) of the alignment is most feasible for heading the right hand side curve. There is no temple, school or market nearby; however, there are two health care centers in the village with a distance of 1.5km and 1.6km to the bridge. See photos of the bridge and surrounding environment and map of schools / health centers / temples in the Attachment 2A (2A-1 and 2A-6) of ESMP.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

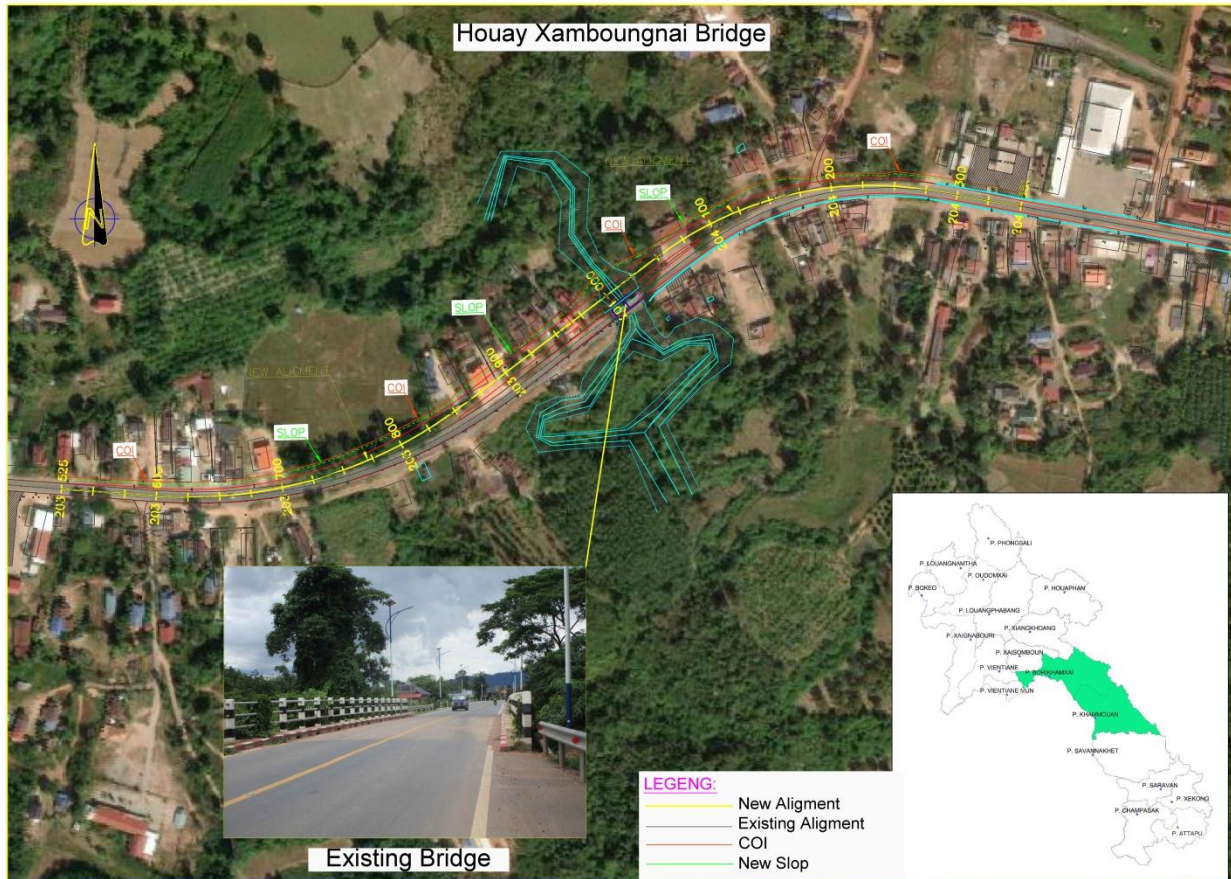


Figure 1-2: Existing Houay Xambounnynai Bridge

11. **The existing Houay Deua2 Bridge** is located in KM217 (+600) at GPS coordinates (2015187N 415192E) in Nakheua Village, Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province (Figure 1-3). The bridge is a Steel Composite Girder type with 3 spans and pile foundation. The dimension is 60.90m long and 7m wide. This bridge was built in 1994. Vibration occurred in the bridge during traffic movement and expansion joints are also filled up with overlay. There are large communities observed on the downstream side of the bridge than the upstream; however, there is a village administration building present on the upstream side of the bridge. The river also spreading on the downstream side of the existing bridge. Thus, upstream side alignment is the most feasible for geometric, social, environmental and economic point of view. There is a school nearby the bridge with a distance approximately 200m from the bridge. Refers to Attachment 2A (2A-3 and 2A-6) in ESMP for photos and map.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

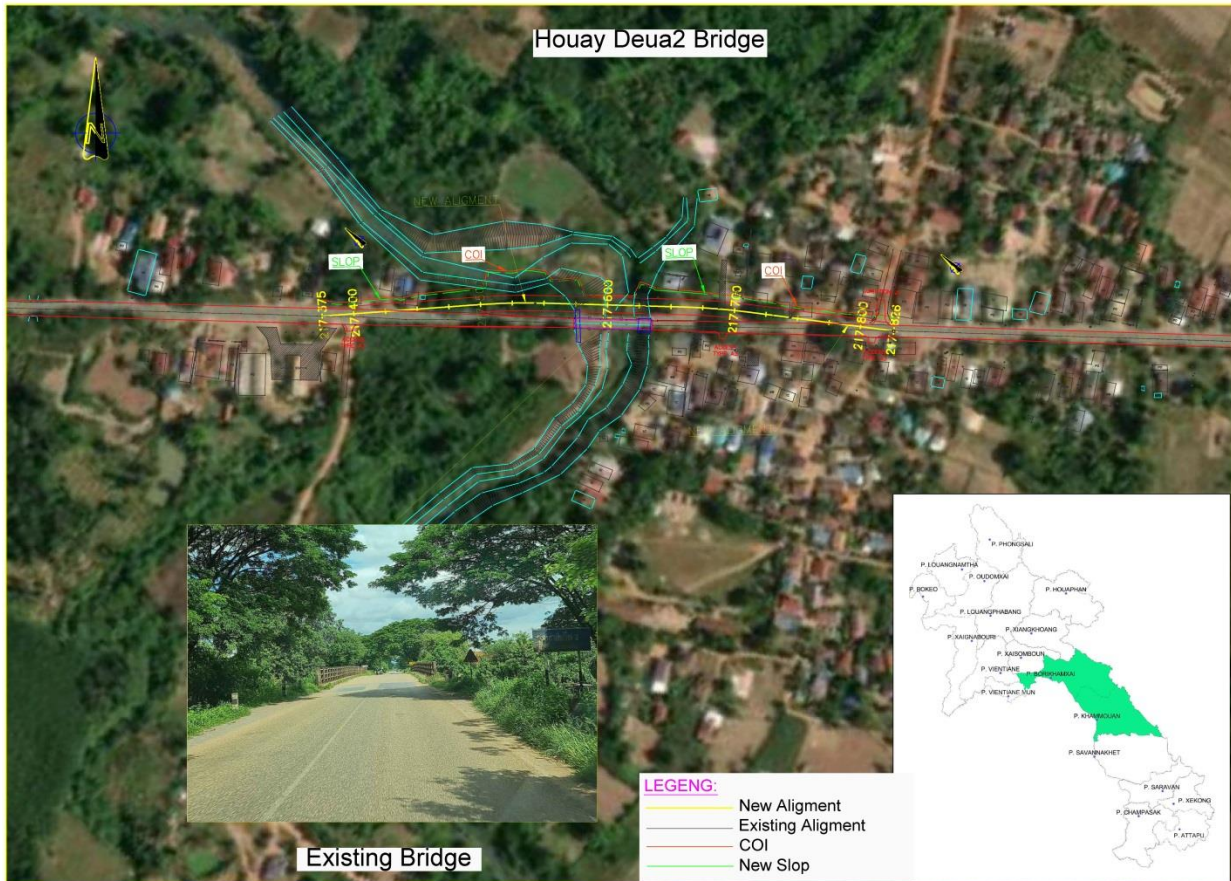


Figure 1-3: Existing Houay Deua2 Bridge

12. **The existing Nam Sang Bridge** is located at KM231 (+200) with GPS coordinates (2004364N 422448E) in Namsang Village, Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province (Figure 1-4). The bridge is a Steel Composite Girder type with single span and pile foundation. The bridge is 20.3m long and 7m wide. This bridge was built in 1994. Minor crack is present on deck slab and protection works are in moderate conditions. There is more communities and also a village administration office present on the downstream side of the existing bridge. There is one cross road observed on the upstream side. It has been decided that the proposed bridge alignment will be on upstream (LHS) side due to large settlements on the opposite side. The distance from the bridge to the nearest cemetery is about 800m and there is no school or temple nearby the bridge. See photos and map in Attachment 2A (2A-3 and 2A-6) of ESMP.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

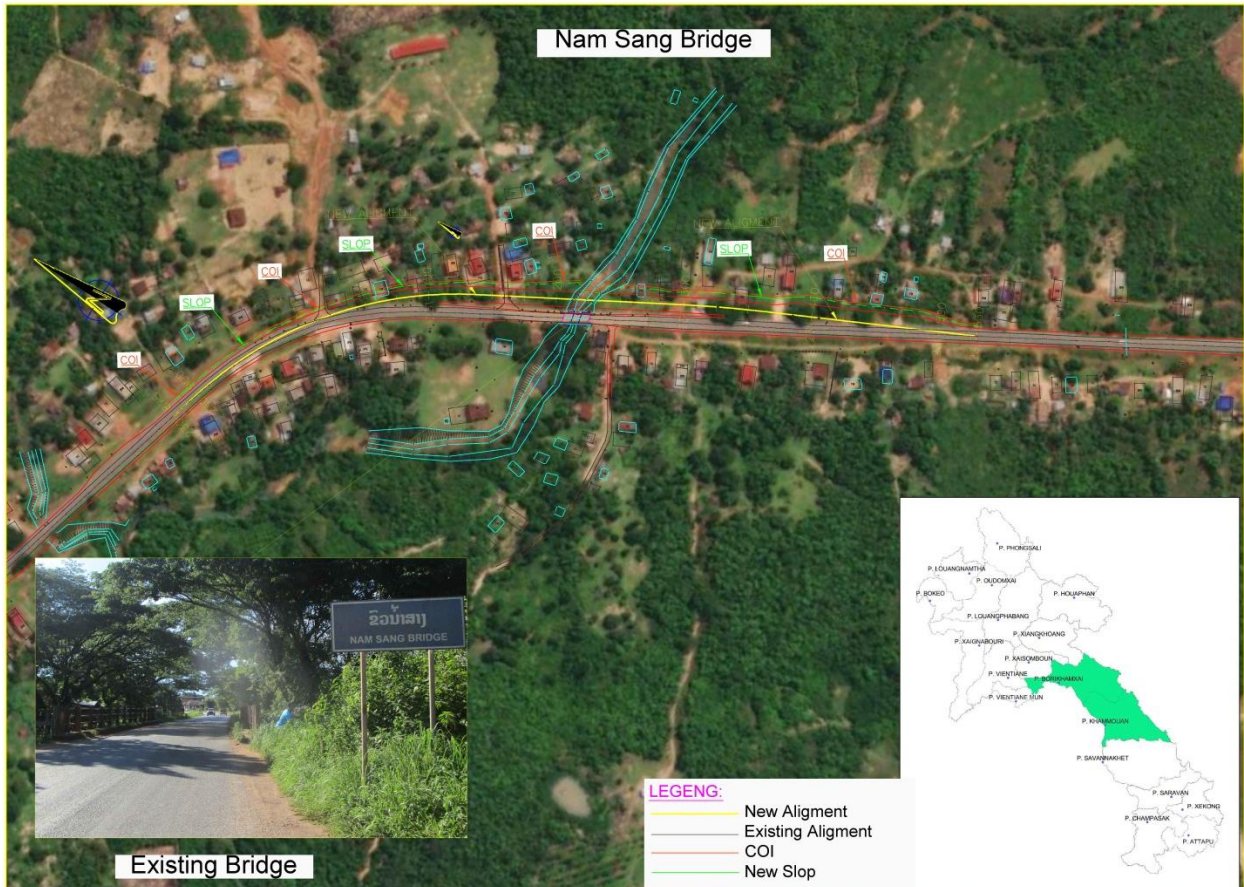


Figure 1-4: Existing Nam Sang Bridge

13. *The existing Nam Thone Bridge* is located at KM239 (+085) with GPS coordinates (1997459N 425903E) in Namthone Village, Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province (Figure 1-5). The bridge is a PSC I-Girder type with 3 spans and pile foundation. The bridge is 78.40m long and 7m wide. This bridge was built in 1995. Few exposed reinforcement has been found on deck slab. It observed that the road has little curve on Vientiane side and the river also taken turn on both upstream and downstream sides of the bridge. Communities are mainly on right hand side (on Vientiane side). One existing bridge foundation has been observed on upstream side and one village road is present on upstream side. The proposed new bridge will be on upstream (LHS) side. In addition, there is a temple and school nearby the bridge with a respective distance of 115m and 790m to the bridge. See photos and map in the Attachment 2A (2A-3 and 2A-6) of ESMP.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3



Figure 1-5: Existing Nam Thone Bridge

### 1.3.3 Design of New Bridges

14. The criteria for the proposed bridge design has been established based on existing data, traffic data, the requirement of TOR, initial surveys and site investigation undertaken on the project during the inception period.

15. **Return period and rainfall:** As per Road Design Manual-2018 (Standard Specifications and Code of Practice for Road Bridges of MPWT Lao PDR, Chapter – 5, Hydrology and Hydraulic Design), bridges are designed for a return period of 100 years of Intensity Duration Frequency (IDF) data of each Meteorological Station. A flood of this specified return period should pass easily through the structure, while an extraordinary and rare flood may pass without doing excessive damage to the structure or the road.

16. **Topographic Survey** needs to be conducted on either side of existing alignment/bridge. Cross sections of approach need to be taken along the centerline at 25m intervals and at intermediate points where marked changes in the bridge alignment occurs, if any. Topographic mapping survey of either approach would be done for approximately 1.0 km on either side of bridge approach with 50m width of corridor, so that matching with the existing alignment can be one smoothly. In the bridge location, topographic mapping along the stream/river with grid of spot level spacing of 20mx20m has taken as well as the width and length of the survey. Refers to Attachment 2A (2A-8) for Topography Map in ESMP.

17. **Cross-Section and Longitudinal section at bridges:** For the calculation of discharge of the stream by the Area-Velocity method, topographical survey including levelling surveys were carried out across and along the water courses to determine the cross-section and longitudinal slope. A number of cross-sections were taken at 50 m intervals with the length 200 m for stream and 300 m for river on both upstream and downstream sides of the proposed structure, as specified in the ToR. The following assumptions shall be made for peak discharge computations: (1) For locations where water spreads over the banks, the cross-sections shall be extended up to the HFL, in order to calculate the effective cross-section of flow and (2) The longitudinal section to determine the bed slope shall be taken at approximately regular intervals following the channel course, and extending on both the upstream and the downstream sides of the structure. Caution shall be exercised by following the curved flow line for longitudinal gradient, rather than a straight line.

18. In addition, these four bridges under the Section 3 will be considered of *climate resilience* in the pattern of precipitation. Which will be increased 15% into the new IDF Curve according to conceptual design phase and as specified in Road Design Manual (MPWT).

19. **Proposed design of the bridge** is based on the TOR and referred Road Design Manual of the Ministry of Public Work and Transport officially issued in August 2018 and the AASHTO-LRFD Bridge Design Specifications. The bridges materials, superstructure components, substructure and foundation components, bridge loading and highway parameters are followed the relevant AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications/Road Design Manual or any other recognized international codes/specifications and good engineering practice.

20. The initial proposal of new Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge that has a total length of 25.4 m, 60.90 m, 20.3 m and 78.40 m accordingly. The proposed suitable option for total deck width of 10.8 m which consists of 8m carriageway width, 1.5m footpath on the opposite side of the existing bridge, 0.5m crash barrier on both sides of the bridge, and 0.3 safety rail. More details are provided in Section 2.3 of ESMP for four new bridges.

## 2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

### 2.1 Overview

21. 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.

22. The Detailed Survey Measurement (DMS) was conducted within the maximum Corridor of Impacts (COI) which is ranging from 13m to 17m. Please refer to Attachment 1: COI Map for more details. See Table 2-1 below for more detail.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

**Table 2-1: Corridor of Impact (COI) of Four Bridges**

Chainage (km)		Name of Village	Name of Bridge	Corridor of Impact of Final RP 1.5m buffer zone		Existing Pavement Structure Improvement
From	To			(Code)	COI	
Bolikhamxay Province						
Pakkading District						
203+600	204+300	Phonchaleun	Houay Xambounyai Bridge	2-Lane Section	13m	Bridge Construction
217+270	217+900	Nakuea	Houay Deua2 Bridge	2-Lane Section	17m	Bridge Construction
230+900	231+530	Namsang	Nam sang Bridge	2-Lane Section	14.1m	Bridge Construction
238+675	239+552	Namthone Khonesong	Nam Thone Bridge	2-Lane Section	16.6m	Bridge Construction

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

## 2.2 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

23. The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) has been conducted during 6-14 July 2023 based on the COI as presented in above and Attachment 1. The DMS indicates that the Project will affected 60 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 313 Project Affected Persons (PAPs) including 155 females in Phonchaleun, Nakheua, Namsang and Namthone Villages in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province. The project affects various forms of losses including land acquisition, housing structure, secondary structures and trees. Among the 60 PAHs (313 PAPs), there are 13 PAHs (55 PAPs including 28 females) and 7 PAHs (36 PAPs including 17 females) will have their housing structures and shops to be affected by the Project respectively.

24. Table 2-2 below shows a summary of all losses of Project Affected Households (PAH) including 1,528.1m<sup>2</sup> of private residential land (12 PAHs); 13 housing structures with 534.5m<sup>2</sup> (13 PAHs); 7 shops/restaurant with 574.42m<sup>2</sup> (7 PAHs); 1,320.43m<sup>2</sup> and 421m of secondary structure; and 1,618 trees. List of PAHs is provided in Attachment 2-1 while DMS data collection form is provided in Attachment 3-1.

25. 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 2-3** while map of affected structures is provided in **Attachment 2-4** and photos of affected assets is provided in **Attachment 2-5**.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

**Table 2-2 Summary of all Losses (PAPs)**

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Properties	Affected #	Unit
<b>1</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
1.1	Residential land	3	12	12	1,528.1	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>2</b>	<b>Housing Structures</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>534.5</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
2.1	Two-storey house (concrete + wooden)	2	4	4	205	m <sup>2</sup>
2.2	One-storey house (concrete)	3	9	9	275.50	m <sup>2</sup>
2.3	Wooden house	1	1	1	54	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>3</b>	<b>Shops and Restaurants</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>574.42</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
3.1	Shops and Restaurants	1	7	7	574.42	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>4</b>	<b>Secondary Structures</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>1,320.43</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>
4.1	Porch of house/shop	3	14	19	494.33	m <sup>2</sup>
4.2	Hut	1	1	1	20	m <sup>2</sup>
4.3	Signs	1	1	1	6	m <sup>2</sup>
4.4	Wall and gate	3	10	10	384.50	m <sup>2</sup>
4.5	Toilet	1	2	2	11	m <sup>2</sup>
4.6	Concrete yard	3	8	8	267.60	m <sup>2</sup>
4.7	Erosion control wall	1	2	2	36	m <sup>2</sup>
4.8	Fish tank	3	3	4	16	m <sup>2</sup>
4.9	Rice mill	1	1	1	85	m <sup>2</sup>
4.10	Water well	2	2	2	24	m
4.11	Fence	1	7	7	314	m
4.12	Drainage Pipe	3	8	8	83	m
<b>5</b>	<b>Tree</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>		<b>1,618</b>	
5.1	Fruit Trees	4	31		110	Trees
5.2	Industrial trees	4	6		1,508	Trees

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

26. **Affected private land:** Table 2-3 below shows a summary of affected land of PAHs in three (3) villages. The Project expects to acquire 1,528.1m<sup>2</sup> of private-owned residential land belongs to 12 PAHs. Map of affected land is provided in **Attachment 2-3**.

**Table 2-3 Summary of Affected Land of PAHs**

No.	Village Name	Total		Residential Land	
		# of PAH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# of PAH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>Bolikhamxay Province</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>
<b>Pakkading District</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>
1	Phonchaleun	3	291.50	3	291.50
2	Namsang	2	366.00	2	366.00

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

No.	Village Name	Total		Residential Land	
		# of PAH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# of PAH	Affected Area (m <sup>2</sup> )
3	Namthone	7	870.60	7	870.60

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

27. **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 three (3) villages in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province. The Project will affect 13 housing structures of 13 PAHs with affected area of 534.5m<sup>2</sup> ranking from 4% 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 13 housing structures, only 3 of them are built in private-owned land while 10 of them are built in Government-land<sup>2</sup>. 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 2-4** and Photos of Affected Assets in **Attachment 2-5**.

<sup>2</sup>The land located in ROW managed by government

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Table 2-4 Summary of Affected Housing Structures

No.	Village Name	Total			Two-storey house (concrete+wooden)			One-storey house (concrete)			Wooden house			Remarks <sup>3</sup>
		# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	# of PAH	# of Structures	Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	
<b>Bolikhambay Province</b>														
<b>Pakkading District</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>534.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	
1	Nakheua	2	2	61.30				2	2	61.30				<40%=2
2	Namsang	2	2	126.00	1	1	72				1	1	54	>40% =1 <40%=1
3	Namthone	9	9	347.20	4	4	133	5	5	214.20				>40% = 4 <40%=5

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

<sup>3</sup> Affected area with over 40% will not be able to live in the existing structures and will be fully compensated

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

28. **Affected shops/restaurants:** Table 2-5 below shows a summary of affected shops of PAHs in one (1) village, Pakkading District. The Project will affect 7 shops/restaurants of 7 PAHs with affected area of 574.42m<sup>2</sup> ranking from 20% to 100%. The affected area over 40% (3 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. All of affected shops 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 and photos of affected shops is provided in **Attachment 2-4 and 2-5.**

**Table 2-5 Summary of Affected Shops**

No.	Village Name	# of PAHs	# of Structures	Affected Area (m2)	Remarks
<b>Bolikhambay Province</b>					
<b>Pakkading District</b>					
		<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>574.42</b>	
1	Nakheua	7	7	574.42	<40% affected=4 shops and >40% affected=3

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

29. **Affected secondary structures:** Table 2-6 below shows a summary of affected secondary structures of PAHs in four (4) villages in Pakkading District, Bolikhambay Province. The project expects to affect 1,320.43m<sup>2</sup> and 421m of secondary structure. The porch of houses/shops accounts the biggest affected secondary structures with 494.33m<sup>2</sup> followed by wall with 384.50m<sup>2</sup>, fence with 314m and concrete yard with 267.60m<sup>2</sup>.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Table 2-6 Summary of Affected Secondary Structures

No.	Village Name	Porch of house/shop	Water well	Drainage Pipe	Hut	Toilet	Signs	Wall and gate	Concrete Yard	Erosion control wall	Rice mill	Fence	Fish tank
	Unit	m <sup>2</sup>	m	m	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	m	m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Bolikhambay Province</b>													
<b>Pakkading District</b>		<b>494.33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>384.50</b>	<b>267.60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>16</b>
1	Phonchaleun				20			73.80	43	36			
2	Nakheua	160.88	15	18		11			114.80			314	9
3	Namsang	35.85	9	57				4					3
4	Namthone	297.60		8			6	306.70	109.80		85		4

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

30. **Affected trees:** Table 2-7 below shows a summary of affected trees of PAHs in four (4) villages in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province with a total of 1,618 affected fruit and industrial trees. Namthone Village has the most affected on number of both fruit and industrial trees.

**Table 2-7 Summary of Affected Trees**

No.	Village Name	Fruit Trees		Industrial Tree	
		# of PAHs	# of Tree	# of PAHs	# of Tree
<b>Bolikhamxay Province</b>					
<b>Pakkading District</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1508</b>
1	Phonchaleun	2	9	2	5
2	Nakheua	5	27	1	1
3	Namsang	13	35	1	1
4	Namthone	11	39	2	1501

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

31. **Affected public structures, trees and public utilities:** Table 2-8 below shows a summary of affected public structures and trees. List of Affected 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 and Utilities**

No.	Type of Loss	Village Name	# of Affected Structures	Affected #	Unit
1	Electricity pole	Phonchaleun	3	3	poles
		Nakheua	4	4	poles
		Namsang	2	2	poles
<b>Total</b>			<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>poles</b>
2	Street Light and Pole	Phonchaleun	12	12	poles

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), July 2023

## 2.3 Gender Mainstreaming

32. Gender will be mainstreamed in the ARAP and ESMP 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.

## 3 Socio-Economic Information of Affected Villages and Affected Households

33. This chapter provides the socio-economic census of affected village located along the Section 3. The consultant team carried out the collection of village socio-economic census during

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

6-14 July 2023 using structure questionnaire as provided in Attachment 5-1. The village census data was provided by the village authorities. The census of the affected household was carried out in during the same period above covering key socio-economic parameters including land holding, demography, assets, income and expenditure, poverty, education, access to services, amenities, and others. See Attachment 5-2 for questionnaire for Socio-economic Census of PAHs.

### 3.1 Households (AH) Size and Composition

34. The Project is located in four villages: Phonchaleun, Nakheua, Namsang and Namthone Village in Pakkading Districts, Bolikhamxay Province. These four villages have a total of 1,545 households and a total population of 8,528 people, per indicated in table 3-1 below. The composition of the population in the affected villages is comparable between the two gender with 4,320 females and 4,208 males. Phonchaleun Village has the highest number of population and Nakheua Village is the lowest. See table 3-1 for more details.

**Table 3-1 Number of Households and Population in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Year of Village established	Total # of HH	Total # of Population	Female
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>					
1	Phonchaleun	1955	922	5,243	2,451
2	Nakheua	1960	173	935	642
3	Namsang	1975	239	1,342	662
4	Namthone	1979	211	1,008	565
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,545</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>4,320</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

35. The Detailed Survey Measurement (DMS) was conducted within the maximum Corridor of Impacts (COI) which is ranging from 13m to 17m for the four bridges in four villages. The DMS has confirmed that 60 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 313 people (155 females) across the four villages in Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay Province, will be affected by the new bridge construction under the Section 3. See Table 3-2 for more details.

**Table 3-2 Number of Project Affected Households and People**

No.	District and Village	Year of Village established	Total # of PAHs	Total # of Affected Population	Total # of Affected Female
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>					
1	Phonchaleun	1955	8	31	15
2	Nakheua	1960	11	52	27
3	Namsang	1975	19	95	46
4	Namthone	1979	22	125	67
<b>Total</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>155</b>

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey, July 2023

### 3.2 Ethnic Groups

36. Information of ethnic groups in the affected villages was from the interview with village chief during socio-economic census survey in July 2023. There are two ethnic minority groups: Oy and Yrou which is belong the main minority group Mon-Khmer. Both ethnic groups are living in Nakheua and Namsang Village respectively. Although there are more minority group (Oy) living in Nakheua Village than Lao Tai; however, they are not directly affected by the Project in terms of land acquisition since these minority groups is not part of the PAHs. All PAHs are Lao Tai. See table 3-3 and 3-4 for more details.

**Table 3-3 Ethnic Groups in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Ethnic Groups	# Of HHs	# Of People	# Of Females
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>					
1	Phonchaleun	Lao Tai	922	5,243	2,451
2	Nakheua	Lao Tai	19	94	64
		Mon-Khmer (Oy)	154	841	578
3	Namsang	Lao Tai	180	1,007	497
		Mon-Khmer (Yrou)	59	335	165
4	Namthone	Lao Tai	211	1,008	565
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,545</b>	<b>8,528</b>	<b>4,320</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

**Table 3-4 Ethnic Groups of Project Affected Households**

No.	District and Village	Ethnic Group	# of PAHs	# of People	# of Females
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>					
1	Phonchaleun	Lao Tai	8	31	15
2	Nakheua	Lao Tai	11	52	27
3	Namsang	Lao Tai	19	95	46
4	Namthone	Lao Tai	22	135	67
<b>Total</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>155</b>

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey, July 2023

### 3.3 Households Religions

37. Majority of households in the project affected villages believe in Buddhism with the exception of 154 households in Nakheua Village and 59 households in Namsang Village that believe in Animism. For the PAHs most people believe in Buddhism in which temple is normally used as a central for organizing religions activities including using for other traditional, cultural and political activities within the community. See table 3-5 for more detail.

**Table 3-5 Religion in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Religious	# of Households	# of Buddhism
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>				

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

No.	District and Village	Religious	# of Households	# of Buddhism
1	Phonchaleun	Buddhist	922	5,243
2	Nakheua	Buddhist	19	94
		Animism	154	841
3	Namsang	Buddhist	180	1,007
		Animism	59	335
4	Namthone	Buddhist	211	1,008
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,545</b>	<b>8,528</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

38. All of 60 project affected households with 313 people are Buddhism as presented in table 3-6. In general, Buddhism encompasses a variety of traditions, beliefs and spiritual practices largely based on the Buddha's teachings and resulting interpreted philosophies.

**Table 3-6 Religion of Project Affected Households**

No.	District and Village	Religious	# of PAHs	# of Buddhist
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>				
1	Phonchaleun	Buddhist	8	31
2	Nakheua	Buddhist	11	52
3	Namsang	Buddhist	19	95
4	Namthone	Buddhist	22	135
	<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>313</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

### 3.4 Infrastructure and Public Facilities Conditions in Affected Villages

39. The following table describe characteristic of existing infrastructure and facilities available in the affected households. It informs accessibility of households to different types of facilities such as latrine, market, electricity network, water supply network and road. The acronym and numbering system was created in order to define a variable in the Table 3-7 and Table 3-8.

**Table 3-7: Description/Abbreviation of Infrastructure and Facilities**

Type	Acronym	Unit
1. Latrine	L	Unit
2. Village Market	M	Place
3. Big Company	BC	Place
4. Small shop	SS	Place
5. Hotel and Guesthouse	HG	Place
6. All Weather land road	A-R	Road
7. Boat Transportation	BT	Way
8. Village Public Bus	PB	Trip
9. Pick-up and Truck	PT	Car
10. Rice paddy Tractor	T	Tractor

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Type	Acronym	Unit
11. Rice mill	RM	Place
12. Electricity Household	EH	House
13. Village (Industrial Factory)	IF	Place
14. Water well	WW	Well
15. Drilled bore	DB	House/bore
16. Pipe water	PW	House
17. River and lake	RL	River

40. The table 3-8 shows that all households in the affected villages have access to the basic services infrastructures and facilities. All of households have latrine and access to the electricity. It can be said that all affected villages have full access to good hygiene conditions such as latrine, clean water and electricity network. Most of the affected villages and PAHs have access to water supply via boreholes with electricity and all people in affected villages have enough clean water to wash, clean and for other usage. The local market is located in Phonchaleun Village. Few people in the affected villages use public/passenger bus but many households relied on personal car or pickup trucks and motorbikes as their mean for daily transportation. The following table shows number of small shops, all weather land roads as well as other infrastructures and facilities available in all seven affected villages.

**Table 3-8 Summary of Infrastructures and Facilities in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	# of Households																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		L	M	BC	SS	HG	AR	BT	PB	PT	T	RM	EH	IF	WW	DB	PW	RL
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>																		
1	Phonchaleun	922	1	0	47	17	8	17	10	202	131	3	922	0	0	922	0	0
2	Nakheua	173	0	0	12	0	1.5	2	3	89	62	3	173	0	0	173	0	0
3	Namsang	239	0	0	8	1	10	3	5	113	77	2	239	0	0	239	0	0
4	Namthone	211	0	1	8	2	0	0	24	166	103	0	211	0	0	211	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,545</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

41. Water, sanitation and hygiene in the affected households are good. Most of affected households have access to water supply by using electric boreholes; thus, majority of people have enough clean water to wash and clean. Majority of the affected households buy drinking water from service providers delivering to their house in big bottles. The access to food and household supplies are easy as there are many small shops nearby their houses. The survey result shows that 78% of PAH have at least 1 car/pickup truck, 58% have tractor, and 15% using public/paid transportations. Affected households are happy that the new bridge will be built and road to be improved as it will be more convenient, safe and time saving for travelling and transportation of goods. See table 3-9 for more details.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

**Table 3-9 Summary of Infrastructure and Facilities of Project Affected Households**

No.	District and Village	# of Households																
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		L	M	BC	SS	HG	AR	BT	PB	PT	T	RM	EH	IF	WW	DB	PW	RL
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>																		
1	Phonchaleun	8	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	9	3	0	8	0	0	8	0	0
2	Nakheua	11	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	11	0	0	11	0	0
3	Namsang	19	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	8	11	2	19	0	0	19	0	0
4	Namthone	22	0	1	3	0	0	0	8	25	18	3	22	0	0	22	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey, July 2023

**3.5 Current School and Health Center Conditions**

42. Table 3-10 shows the numbers of primary school, secondary school and health care center in the affected villages. There is no health care center located in the affected villages. However, there is two health care centers in other village nearby Phonchaleun Village. There are a total of 6 primary schools and 3 secondary/high schools in the project affected villages, which provide services to local communities. These basic infrastructures will not be affected and relocated. The project will provide better access and safe travel to these facilities due to the road condition will be better and the bridges will be wider after the completion of the project. However, negative impact might be occurred such as difficulty during the construction, increasing of dust and road accidents. The risk mitigation and management plan will be prepared to ensure safety of communities, drivers, and riders during the construction period.

**Table 3-10 Number of Public Services Facilities in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	No. of Primary School			# of Secondary and High school			# of village health center		
		School [1]	Classroom [2]	Teacher	School [3]	Classroom [4]	Teacher	Health center	Room	Doctor
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>										
1	Phonchaleun	4	17	22	1	7	5	0	0	0
2	Nakheua	0	0	0	1	10	17	0	0	0
3	Namsang	1	6	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Namthone	1	5	5	1	8	11	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

**3.6 Disease in the Affected Villages and Treatment Practice**

43. The finding from the survey informed that the common disease in the affected villages is common cold, diarrhea and mosquito fever with 705 cases of common cold, 20 cases of

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

diarrhea and 14 cases of mosquito fever during the past 12 months. People are usually received treatment from the clinic and hospital nearby their villages. Some of them brought medicine at pharmacy to take by themselves. Few of them believe in the spirit and seek assistance from folk healers and take native medicine as option for their sleekness treatment.

**Table 3-11: Disease in the Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Common Cold		Diarrhea		Mosquito fever	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>							
1	Phonchaleun	15	20	5	15	0	0
2	Nakheua	100	350	0	0	0	0
3	Namsang	30	20	0	0	8	4
4	Namthone	100	70	0	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>245</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

### 3.7 Level of Education in Affected Villages

44. Findings from the socio-economic data survey indicated that the population in the affected villages are well educated and their family could ensure that at least their children could enrol and finish the primary, secondary and high school. All people in the villages can read and write. There is also an indication of higher level of education in all affected villages. See Table 3-12 for more detail on the education level of population in the affected villages. It was noticed that the number of affected people graduated from university with bachelor degree accounts for 1,092 people and 48% (522) of them are females. Similar to numbers of female at primary, secondary and high school are relatively close to male counterpart. This shows that male and female affected people are relatively have equalled opportunity to access to education.

**Table 3-12 Level of Education in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Uneducated		Primary school		Lower secondary school		High school		Higher diploma		bachelor degree and beyond	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>													
1	Phonchaleun	0	0	524	298	2,097	1,040	1,574	600	524	313	529	200
2	Nakheua	0	0	94	77	374	353	326	161	47	19	94	32
3	Namsang	0	0	67	31	67	33	537	237	403	241	268	120
4	Namthone	0	0	40	20	62	30	504	289	201	170	201	170
<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>2,941</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>1,175</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>522</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

### 3.8 Livelihoods and Income Sources

45. The table 3-13 shows that both males and females in the affected villages engage in a wide range of occupations. The overall majority of people are farmers and the least occupation is a private sector employees with ranging from 2%-95% in the affected villages. Family business is the second highest occupation and followed by state official. In comparison of these four affected villages, it can be noticed that most farmers are in all four villages while the family business are more in Phonchaleun and Nakheua Village as well as general workers are existed in these two villages. Majority of households head are male but decision at home is shared between wife and husband.

**Table 3-13 Main Occupation in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Farmer (%)		Family Business (%)		State officials (%)		Private sector employees (%)		General Workers (%)	
		Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>											
1	Phonchaleun	95	50	50	35	15	5	2	0	20	5
2	Nakheua	80	75	50	80	30	10	0	0	50	20
3	Namsang	90	90	5	5	30	10	2	0	0	0
4	Namthone	95	50	20	10	30	10	0	0	0	0

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

### 3.9 Poverty and Vulnerability Groups

1. The Guideline No. 0830/MAF, dated 06/04/2018 for implementation the Decree No. 384, dated 16/11/2017 sets the Criteria for Poverty Graduation and Development as follows:

- Have safe and strong housing;
- Have assets and equipment necessary for their livelihoods and income generation;
- Have labour, 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;

46. 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 as defined in the Decree 348/GOL above, 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 less than LAK5.6 million or USD700 per person per year.

47. Vulnerable groups: as per the given definition above, vulnerable groups are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

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. Based on the field survey, there are no vulnerability groups in the project area.

48. Based on the poverty/vulnerability criteria set above, there are 14 households with 60 people (25 females) identified in three affected villages were below the poverty level, and 88 households are considered as vulnerable families. These vulnerable households are mainly female-headed family (widowed or divorced), elderly and disable person. See table 3-14 for more information.

49. Among the 60 PAHs, 5 households with 18 people (11 females) in two villages are considered as vulnerable family that will be affected by the new bridge project. This includes 3 households with female-headed of family and two households with elderly. The impact of these 5 vulnerable households includes shop, porches, fence and fruit trees. See Table 3-16 for more details.

50. Special assistances and income restoration measures for those affected poor and vulnerable households are provided in Section 6.

**Table 3-14 Vulnerable Families in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Ethnic	# of HHs	Total Population	Female
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>					
1	Phonchaleun	Lao Tai	46	184	84
2	Nakheua	Lao Tai	12	48	26
3	Namsang	Lao Tai	13	52	21
4	Namthone	Lao Tai	17	68	35
<b>Total</b>			<b>88</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>166</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

**Table 3-15 Affected Vulnerable Households**

No.	District and Village	Ethnic Group	Total PAHs	Total Pop.	Female	Female Headed HHs		Elderly HH	
						HH	Pop.	HH	Pop.
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>									
1	Namsang	Lao Tai	2	9	7	2	9		
2	Namthone	Lao Tai	3	9	4	1	7	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

**Table 3-16 List of Impacts of Vulnerable Households**

No.	District and Village	Affected HHs	Ethnic Group	Type of Impact	Unit	Affected #	Affected %
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>							
3	Namsang	1. Ms Singkham Bounmixay	Lao Tai	Shop	m <sup>2</sup>	36	53% (considered as totally affected)
				Porch of	m <sup>2</sup>	43.75	

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnynai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

				house/shop			
		2. Ms. Kongmi Xayavong	Lao Tai	Fruit Trees	tree	5	
4	Namthone	1. Ms. Saiy Keovongsa	Lao Tai	Porch of house/shop	m <sup>2</sup>	14	
				Fruit Trees/ Industrial trees		2	
		2. Ms. Khambai pramixay	Lao Tai	Fence	m	120	
				Fruit Trees		3	
		3. Mr. Xieng/Ms. Mone	Lao Tai	Fence	m	10	
Fruit Trees				2			

Source: Detailed Measurement Survey, July 2023

### 3.10 Labor Migration

51. The results from survey in the project affected villages informed that there a total of 605 people (385 females) migrated to work outside the villages in the last two years. Majority of these people are working in Thailand and cities in other provinces.

### 3.11 Land Use

52. The land use in the affected villages is summarized in table 3-17. The villages use the land for various for livelihood activities including residential land, rice paddy, upland rice paddy, industrial tree plantation, agricultural land, different type of forest lands, and cemetery land. It can be said that the land was mainly used for agriculture activities.

53. The land use of affected households is mainly for agriculture activities such as rice paddy and other agriculture production while residential land accounts for about 3,233.18Ha (16%) of the total land use area while the rice paddy land account for 6,433Ha (32%) of the total land use and the conservative forest of the village is account for the largest area with 6,888Ha (35%) of the total lands. See table 3-17 for more details.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – P3

Table 3-17 Land Use in Project Affected Villages

No.	District and Village	Total area of village (Ha)	Residential land (Ha)	Rice paddy (Ha)	Upland rice paddy (Ha)	Trans. Land (Ha)	Wet Land (Ha)	Industrial tree plantation (Ha)	Agricultural Land (Ha)	Protected forest of village	Conservative forest of village (Ha)	Production Forest (Ha)	Cemetery (Ha)
<b>Borlikhamxay Province</b>													
<b>Pakkading District</b>		<b>19,854.14</b>	<b>3,233.18</b>	<b>2,524.11</b>	<b>3,909.36</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>796.45</b>	<b>819.23</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>6,887.81</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>6</b>
1	Phonchaleun	13,967.04	2,630.35	1,470.97	3,368.27	0	0	305.45	1.5	63	6,126.50	0	1
2	Nakheua	1,694.7	132	754	0	0	0	71	187.7	212	335	3	0
3	Namsang	3,800	380	185	500	115	100	420	600	925	420	150	5
4	Namthone	392.4	90.83	114.14	41.09	0	0	0	30.03	110	6.31	0	0

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

### 3.12 Domestic Animal

54. Table 3-18 below shows the number of domestic animals in affected villages. It shows that poultry accounts for the highest number following by cow, pig, goat and buffalo respectively. It was surprised buffalos are the lowest number. This can be interpreted that buffalos are not popular in the affected villages.

55. Table 3-19 below presents the number livestock of project affected households which is quite similar trend with the number in the affected villages with poultry has the highest number following cow, buffalo, goat and pig; however, pigs are the least popular for domestic animals among the affected households.

**Table 3-18 Domestic Animals in Project Affected Villages**

No.	District and Village	Buffalo		Cow		Goat		Pig		Poultry	
		# of animal	# of family	# of animal	# of family	# of animal	# of family	# of animal	# of family	# of animal	# of family
<b>Pakkading District, Borlikhamxay Province</b>											
1	Phonchaleun	330	20	1,000	40	200	6	770	6	12,000	522
2	Nakheua	0	0	1,400	10	65	2	215	2	970	173
3	Namsang	200	4	1,360	12	230	5	500	20	10,900	239
4	Namthone	200	4	2,198	30	608	10	325	8	9,149	211
<b>Total</b>		<b>730</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,958</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1,810</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33,019</b>	<b>1,145</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

**Table 3-19 Domestic Animal of Project Affected HHs**

No.	District and Village	Buffalo	Cow	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Fish pond
<b>Pakkading District, Bolikhamxay province</b>							
1	Phonchaleun	0	30	0	0	105	3
2	Nakheua	0	10	10	0	90	0
3	Namsang	12	46	24	7	435	1
4	Namthone	28	112	0	10	464	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: Village Survey, July 2023

## 4 Compensation Entitlement Criteria

### 4.1 Objectives of Compensation Policy

56. The main objective of compensation policy under this ARAP is to ensure that all persons subjected to adverse impacts (displaced persons or PAPs) are compensated 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 ARAP will be prepared.

## **4.2 Policy, Legal, and Institutional Settings for Compensation**

### **4.2.1 National Legal and Regulatory Framework**

57. 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, revised 2019), (c) Road Law (1990, revised 2012 and 2016), (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 EIA Decree in October 2022.

58. From institutional aspect, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the lead ministry responsible for implementation of the EPL and its regulations and/or guidelines. MONRE is also responsible for management of water, land, and environmental management while the Ministry of Agriculture and Forest (MAF) is responsible for management of protected area (PA) and protection forest area (PFA)<sup>4</sup>. The 2012 EPL assigns the provincial office of natural resources and environment (PONRE) and the Vientian Capital to be responsible for review and monitoring of the IEE process while MONRE is responsible for review and monitoring of the EIA. During 2016-2018, significant institutional changes within and between MONRE, MAF, and other sector ministries occurred. However, at present, MONRE is responsible for ensuring effective management of EIA/IEE processes and for ensuring effective management of pollution control and inspection.

59. The Department of Environment (DOE) of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is responsible for review of the EIA report and make recommendation for the issuance of an Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) while The Department of Natural Resources and Environment Monitoring (DNREM) is responsible for undertaking compliance monitoring. The Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (PoNRE) is responsible for review, issuance of ECC, and monitoring of project that require an IEE. The new Decision on the List of Projects and Activities Triggered IEE and EIA (No. 0358/MONRE) was issued in February 2023.

60. 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

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<sup>4</sup> In mid2016 the department of Forest Resources Management (DFRM) was moved from MONRE to MAF.

mitigation measures as needed. A number of technical guidelines including the Public Involvement Guideline (PI) were launched in 2012 and being applied, however, consideration is being made if it is necessary to update this guideline.

61. 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.

62. 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*:

i. 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.

- 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 project affected people 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 (RAP).
- 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 RAP. 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 (m<sup>3</sup>) 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 Framework (EGEF) is designed and applied under the LRSP2 to ensure that the ethnic groups are not adversely affected and their livelihood is not worst off as a result of project implementation.

#### **4.2.2 AIIB's Environment and Social Policy (ESP)**

63. 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 (Amended February 2019, May 2021 and November 2022), 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.

64. For the current project, Environmental and Social Standard 1 (Environmental and Social Assessment and Management) and Environmental and Social Standard 2 (Involuntary Resettlement) will be applicable.

#### 4.2.3 Key Differences in Lao PDR Law and AIIB Policies

65. 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 4.1** 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 4-1 Differences between Relevant Lao and AIIB Social Safeguard Policies**

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
<b>1. Land Property</b>			
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 development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the Project to share in Project benefits.	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
1.2. Support for affected households who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	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	PAP who do 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.	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 AIIB’s ESP / ESS2 involuntary resettlement policy.  AIIB’s ESP / ESS2 Policy

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
	<p>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</p> <p>- 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>		<p>Procedures will be applied.</p>
<b>2. Compensation</b>			
<p>2.1. Methods for determining compensation rates</p>	<p>Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through 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</p>	<p>Article 2: The compensation shall be in the form of land, material or money for the land, agricultural products, livestock and incomes that are affect by development projects based on compensation value.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>Independent appraiser conducts replacement cost study for all types of assets affected in order to establish appropriate compensation rate.</p> <p>ESP/ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied</p>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
	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.	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.	
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
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	The consultation covers Project design, mitigation and monitoring measures, sharing of development benefits and opportunities on a Project-specific basis, and implementation issues.  Disclosure information on the	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,	Extensive consultation and participation will be conducted at every stage of RP and implementation.  ESP/ESS2 Policy Procedures will be applied.

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
	environmental and social assessment reports, ESMPs, ESMPPs, resettlement plans, RPFs, Indigenous Peoples plans and IPPFs, or other approved forms of documentation. Post online	correctness, transparency, disclosure and fairness; Ensure coordination, consultation and participation between the project owner, affected people, state agencies and other relevant stakeholders.	
<b>3. Grievance Redress Mechanism</b>			
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 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.	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.
<b>4. Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>			
	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.  Client – Monitoring and Reporting and The Bank – Monitoring and Reporting.	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	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

Subjects	ESP/ESS2	Compensation and Resettlement Decree No. 84/GOL (2016)	Gap/Project Measures
		plan, at each period.	report of monitoring results will be prepared by client and submitted to IRC and AIB on a quarterly basis.

66. The Project will follow the AIIB's ESS 2 - involuntary resettlement where such discrepancies outlined above occur.

### 4.3 Eligibility criteria for PAPs

#### 4.3.1 Key Principles

67. 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** - 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.

68. **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.

69. Under this Project, voluntary donation will not be applied except for very minor losses of assets and this will be confirmed during the RAP implementation. For small strips of land, the following criteria will be strictly complied with: the PAPs total land area is not less than 300 m<sup>2</sup>; if the PAPs total land area is more than 300 m<sup>2</sup>, 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. as shown (i) that the affected people were aware that they are entitled for compensation and (ii) that all applicable criteria mentioned above has met, and (iii) which were 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 mechanisms of the project should apply; and
- d) Assets of the poor and vulnerable households should not be acquired as per voluntary donation.

70. **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) Materials and assistance to replace fully solid structures that will be demolished; and
- d) Replacement of damaged crops, at market value; and
- e) Special assistance or allowance to vulnerable / poor affected HHs; and
- f) Other acceptable in-kind compensation.

71. 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 has participated 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. 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. This will be confirmed during RAP implementation. PAPs will also be provided with farm inputs to increase productivity on remaining land and/or replacement land. Given the nature of small works, in case of income loss from the affected shops, compensation will be provided. PAPs will not be displaced until the village allocates land within the same or neighbouring village.

72. Vulnerability, Gender, and Ethnicity: The RPF recognizes that certain social groups may be less able to restore their living conditions, livelihoods and income levels; and 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 ethnic groups and other vulnerable groups such as landless, poor, and households headed by women, disabled, elderly or children without means of support. All PAPs are Lao Tai which is not considered as ethnic group, thus ethnic group engagement plan (EGEP) is not required. Gender integration will be considered during the planning and implementation of the ESMP and ARAP.

#### **4.3.2 Eligibility Policy**

73. All displaced persons are eligible for compensation and/or other forms of assistance, as relevant to the nature of impacts affecting them (see details in Appendix 1). 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 alternative forms of assistance, in value equivalent to replacement cost, such as the land of the equivalent size and quality with recognizable use rights.

- 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.

### **4.3.3 Entitlements Policy**

74. 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 the land or other assets will be restored to prior use conditions at no cost to the owner or user.

*(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 of 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 one month 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.

**4.3.4 Entitlement Matrix**

75. All 60 Project Affected Households (PAHs) with 313 affected people (155 females) in four villages are entitled to the various entitlements for losses anticipated under the Project and compensation measures set out in the following table matrix.

**Table 4-2 Entitlement Matrix for the 4 Bridges**

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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Replacement land of similar type, category and productive capacity of land within or nearby the village, with land title.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owners are those who received land use certificates or land titles from the Land Titling Project.</li> <li>• Voluntary donation will not be applied for any assets except for very minor losses of land holding as defined under this RPF of the existing NR13S Project.</li> </ul>
Residential Land	Legal owner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>With</u> remaining land sufficient</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal owners are those who</li> </ul>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	or occupant identified during census and tagging	<p>to rebuild houses/structures:</p> <p>(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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <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.</li> </ul>	<p>have land use certificates or land titles from the Land Titling Project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 m<sup>2</sup>; (ii) if the PAP's total residential land area is more than 300 m<sup>2</sup>, 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.</li> <li>• Voluntary donation according to these criteria will follow the process in accordance with AIIB's ESP, which is the same as the Government's Decree 84/PM/2016.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• If the currently held fish stocks will not be harvested before the project takes possession of the fishpond, then cash</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate time provided for PAPs to harvest fish stocks</li> <li>• Voluntary donation of fishpond land will not be allowed by the Project.</li> </ul>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<p>compensation for the projected mature value of fish stock held at the time of compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>	
<p>Totally Affected Houses/Shops, and Secondary Structures (kitchen, rice bins) Partially Affected Houses/Shops but no longer viable (Will require relocation)</p>	<p>Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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) materials transport; and (iii) labor cost to cover cost for dismantling, transfer and rebuild; and</li> <li>• Timely provision of dump trucks for hauling personal belongings at no cost to the PAPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate time provided for PAPs to rebuild/repair their structures</li> <li>• Affected houses and shops that are no longer viable are those whose remaining affected portion are no longer usable/habitable.</li> </ul>
<p>Temporary Use of Land</p>	<p>Legal owner or occupant</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The construction supervision consultant will ensure that the (i) location and alignment of the by-pass route to be proposed by the civil works will have the least adverse social impacts; (ii) that the landowner is adequately informed of his/her rights and entitlements as per the Project resettlement policy; and (iii) agreement reached between the landowner and the civil works contractor are carried out.</li> </ul>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		removal of equipment and materials from contractor's working space subject to the conditions agreed between the landowner and the civil works contractor.	
Partially Affected Houses and Shops and secondary structures  (Will not require relocation)	Owners of affected houses whether or not land is owned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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) materials transport, and (iii) cost of repair of the unaffected portion;</li> </ul>	
Loss of business income during relocation or during dismantling/repair of affected portion (without relocation)	Owners of shops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For businesses (shops) cash compensation equivalent to the daily wage rate (i.e., 10,000 kip /day) multiplied by the number of days of business disruption.</li> </ul>	<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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• For perennial crops and trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age, and productive capacity.</li> </ul>	

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For timber trees, cash compensation at replacement cost equivalent to current market value based on type, age and diameter at breast height (DBH) of trees</li> </ul>	
Permanent loss of physical cultural resources/public structures/village or collective ownerships	Villagers or village households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement cost for present/existing structures based on its present value.</li> </ul>	
Electricity Poles	Electricity Companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for cost to dismantle, transfer and rebuild</li> </ul>	
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"> <li>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 month per household member</li> <li>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 one month per household member</li> </ul>	
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 10% or more of their productive assets)	Vulnerable PAPs such as the poorest, or households headed by women, the elderly, or disabled, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An additional allowance of 1-month supply of rice per person in the household.</li> <li>Eligible to participate in income restoration program</li> <li>The contractors will make all reasonable efforts to recruit</li> </ul>	

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Type of Losses	Entitled Persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	ethnic group	severely affected and vulnerable PAPs as laborers for road construction and road maintenance works	
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"> <li>In the case of income loss, cash compensation cost to be provided based on its present value and daily incomes .</li> </ul>	

## 5 Relocation Plan

76. The project will not involve physical relocation of permanent structure and/or involve major resettlement of peoples. Compensation will be made based on an assessment and calculation of actual risks and potential livelihoods with acceptable prices. For the PAP whose affected houses/shops over 10% will be require to relocate the houses to rebuild into same land area or other places. In such situation, transportation of relocation will be provided once to finish relocation. However during this transition, any PAPs to be affected due to the loss of income and livelihood, for example: shops, shall be provided the following assistance until their income levels and living conditions can be stabilized: (a) transport allowance or assistance in-kind to transfer to the new site by adequate sum under assumable of workload (or place of their choice); (b) food allowance, in the kind of 16Kg rice convert into cash for average price is 20.000 per kilograms multiply with number of PAPs within 1 month maximum, to compensate for income lost, during the transition period; (c) suitable development assistance after displacement until AHs are able to restore their incomes and living standards, or reach the targeted level of household incomes on a sustainable basis.

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

78. Furthermore, APs 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.

## 6 Income Restoration Measures

79. All eligible APs 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. The eligible PAPs are those who can provide evidence of tax payment report or slips to verify actual income sources immerge. The unit rate was calculated amount of tax payment will consider 10% of income made from their business in order to convert into average daily income sources. This average daily income sources will be multiplied by the time of business losses with the time of construction in that particular place.

80. During the construction phase, about 7 shops and stalls that sell food will suffer certain amount of income losses, as they may lose their customers due to construction work and access constraints. The actual compensation cost will be calculated based on the actual number of days that the shops closed during the construction period multiple with net profit per day derived from the monthly tax payment.

81. The vulnerable households in the Project area are identified Section 3, Table 3-15. They are the following groups of households:

- a) Four (4) divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income between 180.000 and 240.000Kip per month per capita in outskirt and in city, respectively;
- b) One (1) elderly households age 60 years old with no means of support.

82. These vulnerable households will need support for livelihood restoration or to have access to the employment opportunities from construction work under the Project. Thus, special measures, additional to the compensation entitlements will be provided to restore their livelihood at least up to the pre-project level.

83. The measures focus on avoiding potential social risks and are organized around the themes that include: a) reducing barriers to access to markets, trading and 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).

## **7 Information Disclosure, Consultation, Participation and Grievance Redress Mechanism**

### **7.1 Information Disclosure**

84. Public Consultation and Disclosure (PCD) is crucial for achieving an informed decision making. PCD is also a core requirement of the EIA process in Lao PDR under the Decree on Environmental Impact Assessment (2022). According to the EIA Handbook states that ‘All relevant stakeholders must be given the opportunity for informed participation in resettlement planning with the goal that the mitigation of the adverse project impacts is appropriate and the potential benefits of resettlement are sustainable. Consultation will continue in accordance with Standard 10 on Stakeholder Engagement and during the implementation and monitoring of the resettlement process.’ In addition to these regulatory obligations, an open and consultative approach makes good business sense by reducing costs, reducing risks, and enhancing benefits.

85. Active and ongoing stakeholder engagement ensures the Project’s development, potential impacts, and management measures are communicated to the public while ensuring an avenue for stakeholders to participate in the decision-making process through public meetings, feedback and via grievance mechanisms. Extensive consultations have been undertaken for Project, and build on existing community and government relationships (e.g. line-sectorial agencies) formed

through the work completed by LTEC with support from DOR and PTI. Throughout the ESMP and ARAP preparation, consultations and disclosure of Project information has been undertaken with government officials (at local and national levels), the local community, Affected Persons and a range of other key stakeholders.

## **7.2 Consultation Process and Information Disclosure**

86. 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 relevant stakeholders was also hold to understand their perspective and inform project design as well as overall impact mitigation approach.

87. PAPs and PAHs were invited to participate in public meetings in the early stages of the ESMP and ARAP 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, eligibility criteria and entitlements, modalities of compensation, complaints and grievance redress procedures. A summary of consultation results is provided in Table 7-2 below.

88. Both English language and Lao language versions (executive summary) of ESMP and ARAP will be posted on the MPWT official government website.

## **7.3 Free, Prior and Informed Consultation (FPICon)**

89. Based on Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) conducted during 6-14 July 2023 has confirmed that the Project will not affected any indigenous people or ethnic groups; thus, the Ethnic Group Engagement Plan (EGEP) is not required for this Project. However, the consultant team has applied FPICon form during consultation with local communities and people.

90. The consultation with local communities and FGD were conducted with village authorities including representatives of the affected people (men and women) in four villages in July 2023 with a total of 120 participants (35 females and 85 males). Table 7-1 below provides number of participants while the list of participants and photos of consultations are provided in Attachment 6-1 and 6-2. The objectives of the stakeholder engagement activities were to:

- Define corridor of impact, update about Project progress.
- Obtain and verify information related to socio-economic conditions of affected communities and people affected households.
- Collect environmental and social condition/baseline to inform the development of ESMP and ARAP reports.
- Attain feedback or perceptions about the Project development and recommendation for stakeholder groups on the ESMP and ARAP development.
- Get acceptance and support from the government agencies to conduct the survey in the

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

## Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

area .

91. Participatory focus group discussion at the village level: After the presentations and open group discussion at the Public /Village Consultation Meeting. The ethnic group participants were divided into two groups (male and female groups) to have in-depth focus groups discussion with male and female groups to ensure that women ethnic group could express their idea freely without intervention of males. Number and a summary of consultation and FGD findings are provided in Table 7-1 and Table 7-2 below.

**Table 7-1 Number of Participants**

No	Village	Consulted Date	Total Participants	Female	Male
<b>Bolikhambay Province</b>					
<b>Pakkading District</b>			<b>120</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>85</b>
1	Phonchaleun 201+000	7 July 2023	26	7	19
2	Nakheua 218+000	7 July 2023	27	4	23
3	Namsang 229+000	10 July 2023	47	17	30
4	Namthone 238+000	10 July 2023	20	7	13

**Table 7-2 Summary of consultation results**

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
Village level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However, there are also negative impacts such as acquisition of private land; loss of houses and shops;</li> <li>Other issues are construction waste and solid waste from worker camps.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Social issues from labour influx such as thieves, drunk, violence including</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The design shall be designed to minimize the impacts on people lands and properties.</li> <li>The loss and compensation amount data shall be checked and confirmed with PAPs.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Notify village authorities and villagers 2 months in advance of construction takes place.</li> <li>Recommend not to transport construction materials during the time where students go to schools or go home. Attention should be given to measures to mitigate noise and dust as well as regularly communicate with the school</li> </ul>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
	and etc.	<p>gender and child violence and abuses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Road safety due to people might drive with high speed.</li> <li>• Improper placement or lack of warning sign during construction may cause accidents.</li> </ul>	<p>and health officials to inform them of construction activities and schedule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Implement good solid waste and waste water management for worker camp and storage areas.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Request to recruit local people for construction works both men and women.</li> <li>• Request to not working on Buddha Day “Van Sin”.</li> </ul>
FGD Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All participants agreed with the project development plan.</li> <li>• The project should start as soon as possible.</li> <li>• Easy to travel, more convenient for transportation, safe time to travel to pick up kid and go to work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Request to not working on Buddha Day “Van Sin”.</li> <li>• Loss of income as they might have to close their shops during the construction.</li> <li>• Loss of their properties, fair compensations, road safety, and security during the construction phase.</li> <li>• Road safety after finish the construction, people might drive with</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The loss and compensation amount data shall be checked and confirmed with PAPs.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Notify village authorities and villagers 2 months in advance of construction takes place.</li> <li>• Recommend not to transport construction materials during the time where students go to schools or go home. Attention should be given to</li> </ul>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
		<p>high speed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste from the construction and from worker camp.</li> <li>• Waste water from the camp.</li> <li>• Water stagnant during the rainy season.</li> <li>• Difficulty to access the house, shops or village during construction due to construction object blocking or lack of access.</li> <li>• Dust, noise, and vibration create by construction.</li> </ul>	<p>measures to mitigate noise and dust as well as regularly communicate with the school and health officials to inform them of construction activities and schedule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Implement good solid waste and waste water management for worker camp and storage areas.</li> <li>• Implement temporary access way to the effected houses, stores and villages.</li> <li>• Regularly watering the road morning, afternoon, evening or as frequently when needed.</li> </ul>
FGD Men	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All participants agreed with the project development plan.</li> <li>• Easy to travel; more convenience for transportation</li> <li>• Will help increase trade and livelihood along the main road.</li> <li>• Increase the better living condition for the villagers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should continue the construction and have a clear timeline to complete the construction?</li> <li>• Worry about the compensation policy and whether it will be fair and appropriate. How will the house, land, and fence be compensated?</li> <li>• Difficult to access to village and house.</li> <li>• Connection of main drainage to the household drainage.</li> <li>• Install temporarily of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Recommend not to transport construction materials during the time where students go to schools or go home. Attention should be given to measures to mitigate noise and dust as well as regularly communicate with the school and health officials to inform them of construction</li> </ul>

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

Consultations	Positive Impacts	Negative Impacts	Recommendations/ Comments
		connection pipe to village and house. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dust, noise, and vibration create by construction.</li> <li>• Potholes and improper road warning signs may lead to accidents especially for the motorbikes.</li> </ul>	activities and schedule. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement good solid waste and waste water management for worker camp and storage areas.</li> <li>• The loss and compensation amount data shall be checked and confirmed with PAPs.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

## 7.4 Consultations during Project Implementation

92. Information disclosure and consultations with the affected communities and other stakeholders will be undertaken continuously throughout the planning, construction and operation and maintenance phases. Consultation report of each consultation shall be prepared with minutes of meeting along with attendance records and the signatures of all participants. The future consultations are listed in Table 7-3 below.

**Table 7-3 Future Consultations**

No.	Consultation	Methods	Implementing Agency	Timeline
<b>I</b>	<b>Pre-construction</b>			
2	Dissemination of project information and GRM process in all affected villages	Distribution of PIBs to all affected villages	PTI/EDPD and DPWTs	TBC
3	ARAP Implementation: Consultation with concerned authorities and affected households on compensation unit rate, confirmation of loss and compensation amount and payment method. Also develop GRM in BLKX Separate consultations may need to be conducted with vulnerable households and individuals to ensure that their concerns and needs have been met.	Face-to-face, Meetings and open discussions	PTI/EDPD and DPWTs	TBC
<b>II</b>	<b>During Construction</b>			
1	Regular consultations with affected communities including ethnic	Open meeting	Contractor, CSC, DPWTs	Throughout construction

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

No.	Consultation	Methods	Implementing Agency	Timeline
	groups and authorities on project activities, impacts, construction schedule and work plan and to ensure that their concerns and needs have been met during the construction, operation and monitoring phases.			phase
2	Dissemination of community health and road safety campaigns with affected communities	Open meeting	Contractor, CSC, DPWTs	Throughout construction phase
3	Ad hoc meetings on a basis where substantial changes have been made or conflict has arisen due to accident, misunderstanding or other causes.	Meeting, Focused Group Discussion and In-depth Interview	Contractor, CSC, DPWTs, PTI	Throughout construction phase
<b>III</b>	<b>During O&amp;M Phase</b>			
1	Consultations with affected communities on project activities, impacts, construction schedule and work plan	Open meeting	Contractor, CSC, DPWTs	O&M Phase
2	Dissemination of community health and road safety campaigns with affected communities	Open meeting	Contractor, CSC, DPWTs	O&M Phase
3	Consultation with affected communities on participatory and sustainability road operation and maintenance	Open meeting	DPWTs, PMU and PTI	O&M Phase

## 7.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

93. This ARAP 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 ARAP 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.

94. 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 7-1** 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 Attachment 5-5. 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.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

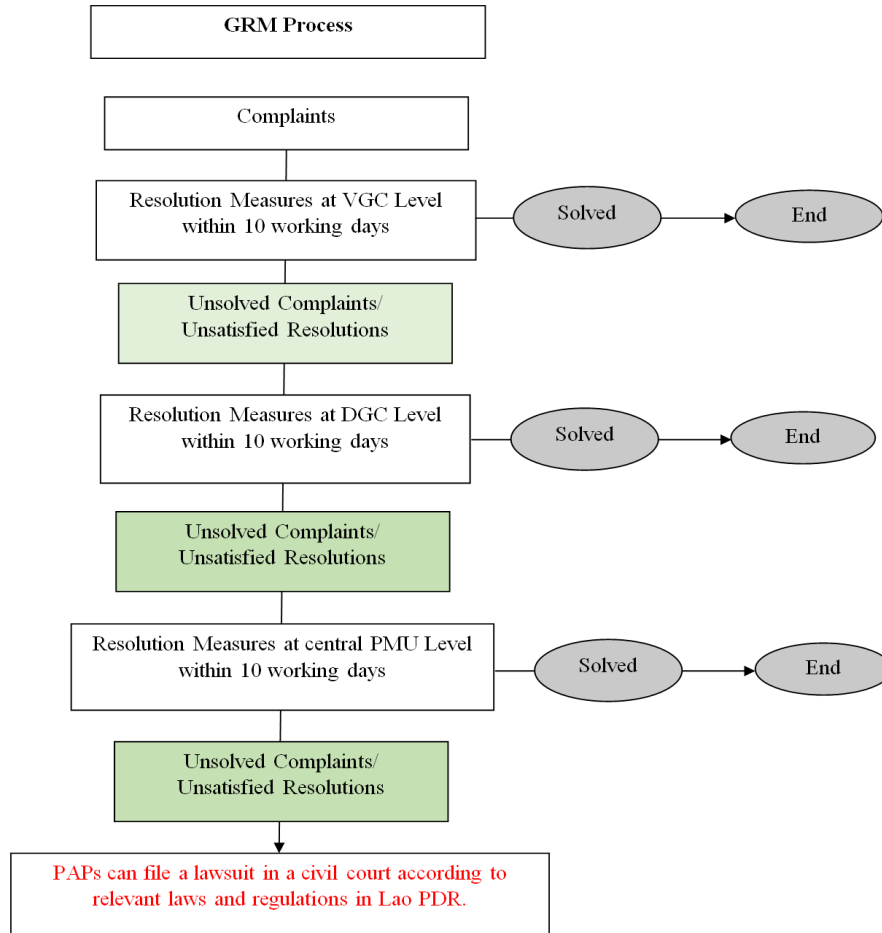


Figure 7-1 GRM Process

95. 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).

96. **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

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

submissions to the PPM, please visit <https://www.aiib.org/en/policies-strategies/operational-policies/policy-on-the-project-affected-mechanism.html>

97. 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 using form for submitting complaints or grievances are provided in Attachment 5-5.

**Table 7-4 GRM Contact Persons**

No.	Name and Family Name	Responsible Agencies	Telephone number
1	Mr. Souksakond Venvongsouth	Project Manager, Department of Road	020 5620 8899
2	Mr. Thongdom Chanthala	Safeguard Coordinator, LRSP II, Deputy of Environmental Research and Disaster Prevention Division / Public Work and Transport Research Institute (EDPD/PTI)	021 285 188, 020 22 033 971
3	Ms. Phethmalavanh Phethdalasack	Assistant to Safeguard Coordinator, LRSP II, Technical Officer, EDPD/PTI	020 5958 5522
4	Mr. Konenouandam	Deputy Project Manager, DPWT, Bolikhamxay province	020 2211 7888
5	Mr. Saysack	Deputy Project Manager, DPWT, Khammouan province	020 9820 5999
6	Mr. Chanthaboun Photasombath	Head of OPWT, Pakkading district	020 22 106 111
7	Mr. Thongluan	PMU, OPWT of Pakkading district	020 2233 3312
8	Mr. Phoxay	Head of OPWT, Hinboun district	020 5440 6565
9	Mr. AerNoy	PMU, OPWT of Hinboun District	020 5439 5599
10	Village grievance committee	Four affected villages	provided in GRM posters

98. Established and managed by the PMU, a complaints register will be established as part of the project to record any concerns raised by any stakeholder during the implementation of the project. Any serious complaint (such as life-threatening, relating to GBV/SH or criminal) will be advised to the AIIB within 48 hours of receiving the complaint. This register is multi-tier (village, district, province, PMU), with the PMU having overall responsibility for the database.

99. A summary list of complaints received, and their disposition, along with key statistics on the number of complaints and duration taken to close out, must be reported in each regular progress report. Each record is allocated a unique number reflecting year and sequence of received complaint (for example 2021-01, 2021-02 etc.). Complaint records (letter, email, record of conversation) should be stored together, electronically or in hard copy under the responsibility of the PMU.

100. Grievances can be submitted anonymously, or the aggrieved person can also request their name be kept confidential. Responsibility for the Grievance Log will be with the PMU office. Grievances will be recorded in a Grievance Logs (**Attachment 5-5**). This information shall include:

- Stakeholder name and contact details (if not anonymous).
- Details of the nature of the grievance.
- Date received, date investigated, date decided on, who decided on it, what response was provided, date of implementation of decision, etc., and
- How it was submitted, acknowledged, responded to, and closed out.
- Grievances can be submitted anonymously, or the aggrieved person can also request their name be kept confidential. Responsibility for the Grievance Log will be with the Project Management Unit (PMU).

## 8 Monitoring and Reporting

101. To ensure the smooth implementation of ARAP and achieve the objective of adequately rehabilitating affected people, the project will carry out resettlement monitoring and evaluation in the whole process of land acquisition, demolition and resettlement. For ARAP, only internal monitoring will be required.

102. **Internal monitoring:** The purposes of internal monitoring are to ensure the resettlement organizations at various levels can function soundly during the implementation of ARAP and ensure the legitimate interests of the affected people will not be violated and the engineering work can progress smoothly. The internal monitoring of the project land acquisition, compensation and resettlement work should be organized by the Project Resettlement Office with provision of overall guidance from PMU/DoR and/or EDPD/PTI of MPWT. The Project will hire the supervision consultants including an environmental and social specialist who will assist the PMU/DoR and/or EDPD/PTI of MPWT and the Project Resettlement Office, on matters related to resettlement and land acquisition. To effectively monitor the work from inside, the personnel responsible for this work in the resettlement organizations will participate in the development and implementation of the ARAP. They will participate in the internal monitoring during the implementation of the ARAP. The contents of the internal monitoring include:

- a) Overall status of ARAP implementation and compensation
- b) Payment and use of the funds for land acquisition compensation and rehabilitation;
- c) Supports to the vulnerable groups;
- d) Land readjustment and reallocation;
- e) Quality and quantity of newly reclaimed land;
- f) Schedule of the above activities;
- g) Implementation of policies and rules in the resettlement plan;
- h) Participation and consultation of the affected people during the ARAP implementation;
- i) Staffing, training, work schedule and resettlement operation at various levels.
- j) Status of grievances received and addressed;
- k) Recommendations/Actions to be taken

## 9 Compensation Cost

The compensation and income restoration cost for each affected asset such as residential and agricultural land, structural or building and trees for this ARAP was calculated using the approved Compensation Policy and Unit Rate No. 60, dated 25 January 2021 by the Governor of Borlikhamxay Province for the existing NR13S (Attachment 4-1). The unit costs of compensation for affected land and assets have been established in 2021 based on the principle of “Replacement Cost”. The 28.64% of inflation rate<sup>5</sup> was added into the compensation unit rates approved by the Provincial Governor. Based on the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) conducted in July 2023, the total compensation budget for affected assets and income restoration is at **LAK2,625,628,226** or about **USD127,149** (**USD1= LAK 20,650**<sup>6</sup>). Please see Table 9-1 below for more details. However, this compensation unit rates will be updated based on the market survey conducted in October 2023 and the updated compensation unit rates expects to be approved by the Provincial Governor within March 2024.

103. 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 compensation will be paid to the PAPs/PAHs via PAPs’ bank account to ensure transparency and security. The costs for monitoring, reporting, and training will be included in the ESMP budget.

104. Table 9-2 provide an estimation of compensation budget for affected public utilities which is about **LAK315,000,000** (**USD15,254**).

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<sup>5</sup> Bank of Laos’s Inflation Rate in June 2023.

<sup>6</sup> BOL’s Exchange rate: <https://www.bol.gov.la/en/ExchangRate> on 17 October 2023

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

**Table 9-1 Total Estimated Cost for Compensation and Income Restoration**

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Properties	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
<b>1</b>	<b>Land</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1,528.1</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>181,633,891.20</b>
1.1	Residential land	3	12	12	1,528.1	m2	102,912-186,528	181,633,891.20
<b>2</b>	<b>Housing Structures</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>534.5</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>1,079,124,940.80</b>
2.1	Two-storey house (concrete + wooden)	2	4	4	205	m2	2,444,160-3,042,336	515,409,024.00
2.2	One-storey house (concrete)	3	9	9	275.50	m2	836,160 - 2,675,712	518,563,276.80
2.3	Wooden house	1	1	1	54	m2	836,160	45,152,640
<b>3</b>	<b>Shops and Restaurants</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>574.42</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>792,536,760.96</b>
3.1	Shops and Restaurants	1	7	7	574.42	m2	836,160-2,122,560	792,536,760.96
<b>4</b>	<b>Secondary Structures</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>117</b>	<b>1,320.43 421</b>	<b>m<sup>2</sup> m</b>		<b>433,824,120.56</b>
4.1	Porch of house/shop	3	14	19	494.33	m2	385,920-540,288	225,144,312.96
4.2	Hut	1	1	1	20	m2	578,880	11,577,600
4.3	Signs	1	1	1	6	m2	192,960	1,157,760
4.4	Wall and gate	3	10	10	384.50	m2	205,824	79,139,328.00
4.5	Toilet	1	2	2	11	m2	433,808-1,517,952	11,326,752
4.6	Concrete yard	3	8	8	267.60	m2	115,776	30,981,657.60
4.7	Erosion control wall	1	2	2	36	m2	128,640	4,669,632
4.8	Fish tank	3	3	4	16	m2	128,640	2,058,240
4.9	Rice mill	1	1	1	85	m <sup>2</sup>	373,056	31,523,232
4.10	Water well	2	2	2	24	m	218,688	5,248,512

## Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Properties	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
4.11	Fence	1	7	7	314	m	5,146-19,296	4,304,294
4.12	Drainage Pipe	3	8	8	83	m	321,600	26,692,800
<b>5</b>	<b>Tree</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>36</b>		<b>1,618</b>			<b>73,588,512</b>
5.1	Fruit Trees	4	31		110	Trees	32,160-321,600	24,988,320
5.2	Industrial trees	4	6		1,508	Trees	32,160-77,184	48,600,192
<b>Total Compensation cost for Affected Assets (LAK)</b>								<b>2,560,708,225.52</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Livelihood Restoration Assurances</b>							<b>64,920,000</b>
6.1	Assistance for affected poor and vulnerable HHs	2	5	18 persons		person x 1month x 16kg	420,000	7,560,000
6.2	Fees for re-issuance of land title	3	12	12		plot	1,000,000	12,000,000
6.3	Assistance allowance 100% affected houses and shops (not livable)	3	21	108 persons		person x 1month x 16kg	420,000	45,360,000
<b>Grand Total Amount (LAK)</b>								<b>2,625,628,226</b>
<b>Grand Total Amount (USD)</b>								<b>127,149</b>

Table 9-2 Total Estimated Cost for Project Affected Public Structures and Utilities

No.	Type of Loss	# of Village	# of PAH	# of Affected Structures	Affected #	Unit	Unit Price (LAK)	Compensation Amount (LAK)
1	Electricity pole	3		9	9	poles	15,000,000	135,000,000
2	Street light and pole	1		12	12	poles	15,000,000	180,000,000
<b>Grand Total Amount (LAK)</b>								<b>315,000,000</b>
<b>Grand Total Amount (USD)</b>								<b>15,254</b>

## 10 Implementation Arrangement

105. Department of Public Works and Transport (DPWT) in close consultation with the Department of Road (DoR) and the Environmental Research and Disaster Prevention Division of the Public Works and Transport Institute (EDPD/PTI) will be responsible for preparation and implementation of ARAP. A Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) has been established for the ongoing NR13S and the same committee will be implementing this ARAP (Attachment 4-2). Organization chart for the resettlement and compensation process for road works is provided in Figure 10-1 below.

106. During project implementation, MPWT/DOR with TA from PTI/EDPD together with DPWTs/PRCs and DRCs will apply the following protocols to implement this ARAP:

- 1) ***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.
- 2) ***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.

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.

- 3) ***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 material 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.

#### 4) ***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);
- 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.

- 5) ***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.

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

108. The DPWT will also be required to establish a Monitoring Working Groups (MWG) comprising ESU/DPWT, PONRE, LWU, and other related local authorities to be responsible for undertaking periodic monitoring of the ESMP and ARAP implementation including GRM

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

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tracking and Contractor performance of the approved C-ESMP. For land acquisition and relocation of assets, a Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) or District Resettlement Committee (DRC) will be established to be responsible for the review and oversee of ARAP implementation. A Village Grievance Committee (VGC) 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 ESU/DPWT and the MWG and timely submission of the ESS monitoring report.

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)

Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

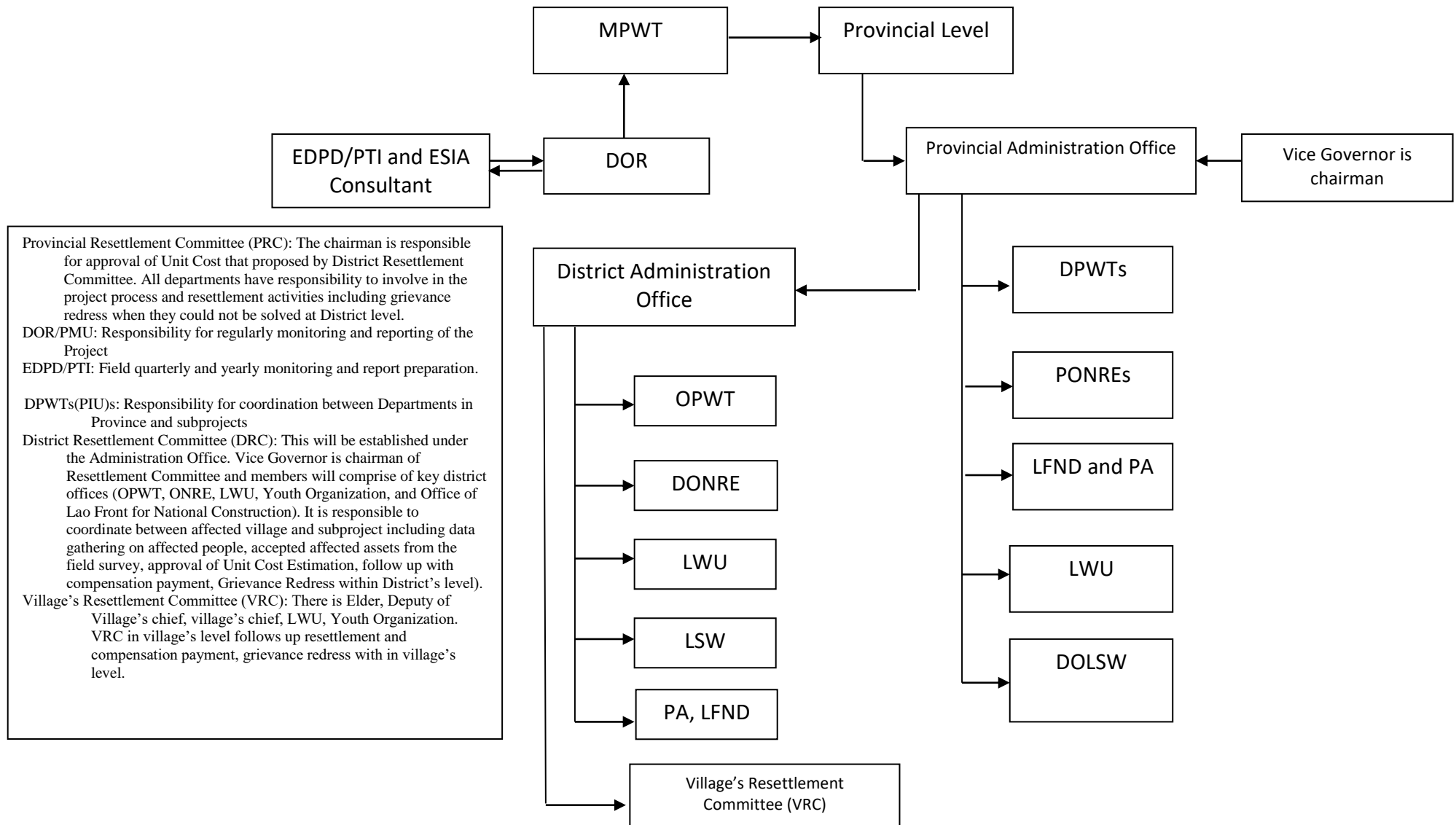


Figure 10-1 Implementation Organization Structure

## 11 Implementation Schedule

109. The ARAP implementation schedule for PAHs and public utilities is presented in Table 11-1 and Table 11-2 respectively. **Dates and schedule need to be confirmed with PTI and PMU. The consultant has discussed this with PTI and PTI recommended adding the date and schedule after confirmation on construction starting date.**

**Table 11-1 Work Plan for ARAP Implementation**

No.	Activities	Responsibility	Date	2023												2024															
				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Request for the compensation budget	PMU/DOR, MPI and MOF																													
2	MOF approved and transferred compensation budget to DWPT bank Account	PMU/DOR and MOF																													
3	Preparation and Approval of Compensation Unit Rate (CUR) by RCs for BLKX Province	PTI/PMU/RCs																													
4	Preparation and Approval of Compensation Unit Rate (CUR) by RCs for KM Province	PTI/PMU/RCs																													
5	Calculation compensation amount and consultation on the final compensation amount with PRGCs and DRGCs	LTEC, PMU,PTI, PRGC, DRGC of BKK																													
6	Verification and confirmation of loss and compensation amount with all PAHs	PTI and DRGCs																													
7	Open bank account for PAHs	Laos Development Bank																													
8	Conduct compensation payment via bank transfer of PAHs	PMU/PTI, DWPTs and Banks																													
9	Confirmation of compensation receipt with PAHs	PTI and DRGCs																													
10	Clearing and handover to contractor	PTI, PRGCs, DRGCs, PMU																													
11	Preparation and submission of RP completion report	PTI																													

Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)  
 Construction of New Houay Xambounnyai, Houay Deua2, Nam Sang and Nam Thone Bridge on NR13S – S3

**Table 11-2 Work Plan for Public Utilities Relocation**

No.	Activities	Responsibility	Date	2023												2024															
				Oct				Nov				Dec				Jan				Feb				Mar				Apr			
				1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	Meeting with concerned departments	PTI, PMU, & concerned agency																													
2	Conduct joint site inspection for both VT and BLK	PTI, PMU, & concerned agency																													
3	Conduct design survey	PTI, PMU, & concerned agency																													
4	Budget approval and contract details negotiation	PTI, PMU, & concerned agency																													
5	Contract approval and signing	PTI, PMU, & concerned agency																													
6	Start Relocation	PTI, PMU, & concerned agency																													

## 12 Attachments

110. This ARAP consists of 6 Attachments as follows:

- Attachment 1: COI Map
- Attachment 2-1: Mater List of PAHs
- Attachment 2-2: Mater List of Affected Public Structures and Utilities
- Attachment 2-3: Maps of Affected Land
- Attachment 2-4: Maps of Affected Houses and Shops
- Attachment 2-5: Photos of Affected Assets
- Attachment 3-1: DMS Form for PAPs
- Attachment 3-2: DMS Form for Public Utilities
- Attachment 4-1: Decision of Provincial Governor on Compensation Unite Rates
- Attachment 4-2: PRC , DRC and GRC
- Attachment 5-1: Village Socio-Economic Form
- Attachment 5-2: PAP's Socio-Economic Census Form
- Attachment 5-3: Focused Group Discussion Questionnaires
- Attachment 5-4: FPIC on Form
- Attachment 5-5: Form to Submit Grievances and Grievance Log Form
- Attachment 6-1: List of Participants at Village Level
- Attachment 6-2: Photos of Consultations