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ELECTRICITE DU LAOS**

FINAL DRAFT

**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
For**

Xeset 1 – Saravan 115kV Transmission Line Project

SARAVANH PROVINCE

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Tokyo Electric Power Company Inc. (TEPCO)

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Lao government has set the goal to expand domestic electrification to attain 90% target through out the country by the year 2020. The electricity development will form significant contribution in meeting the government’s Poverty Reduction target and ridding itself off the “Least Developed Country” list by 2020.

Currently Lao PDR has developed only less than 3.5 % of its Hydropower potential which estimated to be 18,000 MW, even with the completion of Nam Theun 2 in 2009, the total percentage power out will only be approximately 10%. However, such development has already been a major contributing factor to the country’s economic output in export earnings for the last couple of decades.

The Sexet 1- Saravan (Saravanh Province) 115 Kv Transmission line likes many projects throughout the country such as *Ban Hat-Cambodia border (the extension of Pakxe - Ban Hat TL)*, *Pakxan-Pakbor* transmission line (currently being investigated and designed), *Pakxe-BanHat* transmission line (already completed), *Ban Na-Attapeu* transmission line (being completed), exemplifies the government’s commitment in meeting its electrification development target, in particular in the Southern region.

To realize the above objectives and commitment while at the same time ensuring that the environmental and socio economic conditions of the project area are protected, preserved and or improved, TEPCO was engaged by EdL to carry out the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) study.

This resettlement action plan (RAP) report, forms part of the IEE study, presents the RAP reflecting the above regulatory requirement for resettlement and compensation, in accordance with the local and international Socio and Environmental Protection Laws, Regulations and Guidelines.

1.2 Project Extent

- (a) The proposed 115kV transmission line starts from Xeset 1 power station to Ban Nadonkhouang sub-station has the total length of 25.15 km following on the east side of the National Road No. 20 for The alignment generally follows existing National Road No 20 (Thang Beng to Saravanh) for the first 15Km on the Eastern side of the road. It then crosses to the West of Road No 20 at Ban Na Xai Gnai, continues in the Northly direction to Ban Donkhouang subsation (west of Saravanh township).
- (b) The line overall does not pass through residential part of any village, therefore there are no residents to be resettled. The line passes mainly through rice paddy fields, degraded forest, due to subsequent slashed and burnt agricultural practice. Wildlife is almost nonexistent, due to the combination of lost habitat and indiscriminant hunting. Except for the cemeteries (recommended in the main report for rectification by slight shifting of PIs) no cultural and heritage site is affected.

The line alignment was purposely selected so as to minimize impacts to the communities and or properties as much as possible; therefore, only very minimal impacts are anticipated.

1.3 Methodology for Field Survey and Data Collection

- (a) The field survey and data collection was carried out in every affected village along the transmission line from Xeset 1 Power station to Ban Donkhouang

Substation. The field survey team with a total member of six personnel was formed. The team was led by a unit leader (also a specialist), who together with the project team leader was in charge of all field survey activities – Village consultation, liaison with local authorities, interviews with villagers and head of affected villages, carrying out investigations and observation and general data collections etc.,

- (b) Prior to the arrival of the field survey team, the local district authorities of the project areas were officially notified by *EDL Vientiane head office*. They were informed of the objectives, the timing of the field work activities to be conducted in the district.

They were also informed about their roles and responsibilities in assisting the field survey activities of the survey team.

In every affected village and prior to the households or the head of the village being interviewed, all the villagers were requested to assemble in a centrally located place in the village, mostly at the village temple, school or at the residence of the village head.

- (c) At the assembly, the villagers were officially informed about the general objective of the project as well as the survey. The aspects such as **what, where** and **why** is to be constructed was discussed. The potential benefits as well as the adverse impacts to the environment, communities' social economic conditions and their overall livelihood were also thoroughly discussed. Assets relocation and compensation requirement, as well as villagers' perception of the proposed project were specifically consulted, discussed and recorded. (See main for signed consultation records)

At all time during the consultation and discussion session, particular effort was made so the villagers were aware that the project, as proposed, was in no way an imposition to the villagers, and that they had every right in determining the outcome of the project.

- (d) The primary data (required for the study) was obtained through the survey (face-to-face interview using preset questionnaires) of affected villagers (villagers whose properties situate within the transmission right of way), including head of villages. (See Annex 3.1 for sample of Questionnaire forms)

The survey focused on the attitude of local villagers, regarding the proposed project and its potential adverse and beneficial impacts. It also focused on current status of land and forest usage, income generation activities, land acquisition, wildlife conditions, resettlement and compensation. The current status of unexploded ordinance (UXO) as well as potential impacts on social, economic and environment were also assessed. These data are summarized and annexed to this report (See Annex 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4)

- (e) Before conducting the field survey, list of families/households especially for those people who have been affected by the project, were acquired from the head of the villages. Similarly some relevant secondary data such as total number of population, houses, households, and the amount of land and name of the owners were also collected. In case of head of families/households were absent either at work or at other engagement, another reliable senior member the family would be interviewed instead. To keep the interviewee from being influenced by each other, the interview session was kept separately and private.

Other relevant data on general environment- Forests ,flora and fauna, land use, water and streams etc., in and around project affected areas, was also collected during the field survey. List of rare or endangered wildlife species, list of protected areas, and some related data were obtained (from the previous studies and/or reports and published papers by the government agencies and the ministries concerned) prior to the commencement of the field survey.

2 Definition

“Compensation” means payment in cash or in kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.

“Cut-off Date” is the date prior to which the occupation or use of the project area makes residents/users of the project area eligible to be categorized as affected persons. The cut-off date coincides with the date of the census of affected persons within the project area boundaries. Persons not covered in the census, because they were not residing, having assets, or deriving an income from the project area, are not eligible for compensation and other entitlements.

“Entitlement” means a range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation support which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

“Project Authorities” refer to both Electricite du Laos (EdL) and Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH), with EdL in charge of grid extension.

“Displaced Persons (DP)” includes any person or persons, households, a firm, or private or public institution who, in the context of acquisition of assets and change in land usage, as of the cut-off date, on account of the execution of the project, or any of its subcomponents or part, would have their:

Standard of living adversely affected;

Right, title, or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural and grazing land) or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily adversely affected; or

Business, occupation, places of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement.

DPs include persons or affected household and consist of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components. For resettlement purposes, displaced persons will be considered as members of displaced households.

“Rehabilitation” means assistance provided to DPs seriously affected due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards and quality of life to pre-project level.

“Relocation” means the physical shifting of a DP from his/her pre-project place of residence, place of work or business premises.

“Replacement Cost” is the amount needed to replace an asset and is the value determined as compensation for:

- ◆ Agricultural land 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;
- ◆ 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;
- ◆ Houses and other related structures based on current market prices of materials, transportation of material to construction site, cost of labor and contractor’s fee, and cost of any registration and transfer taxes. In determining replacement cost, depreciation of the assets and value of salvaged building materials are not taken into account and no deductions are made for the value of benefits to be derived from the project;
- ◆ Crops, trees and other perennials based on current market value; and
Other assets (i.e. income, cultural, aesthetic) based on replacement cost or cost of mitigating measures.

“Resettlement” means all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse impacts of a project on DPs property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant) and rehabilitation as needed.

“Vulnerable Group” are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement and specifically include:

Female headed households with dependents,
 Disabled household heads,
 Households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty,
 Elderly households with no means of support and landlessness, and
 Indigenous minorities.

3 Policy Objectives

The objectives of the resettlement policy framework will include the following elements:

- a) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided or minimized through design efforts.
- b) Where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient compensation, assistance and rehabilitation to the DPs so that they would be at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project.
- c) DPs will benefit from the project.

- d) Project stakeholders (including DPs) are consulted and given the opportunity to participate, as practicable, in the design, implementation, and operation of the project, and
- e) DPs should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standard of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels.

The proposed resettlement policy should apply to all components under the project funded by the Bank and directly related projects funded by other sources. The compensation and entitlement policy should apply to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected or the severity of impact. Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced: especially those below the poverty line, the elderly, women and children, and ethnic minorities.

4 Project Scope

- (a) This project consists of mainly two construction works. One is construction of 115kV transmission line from Xest1 power station to Ban Nadonkhouang Substation the total length of about 25km. Another work is the expansion of the existing switchyard at Xeset1 Hydropower station and the construction of a new substation in Ban Nadonkhouang.

The alignment starts from Xeset1 power station, generally follows existing roads such as National Road No. 20, for the first half it is on the eastern side of the road and the remainder is on the western side of the road heading in the northeast direction to Ban Nadonkhouang .

During the construction, 25 m width clearance (trees, bushes) along the transmission line Right-of-Way will be carried out. Trees, if any higher than 3 meters, along the Right-of-Way (ROW) of the transmission line will be removed.

5 Socio-Economic Condition

The demographic, ethnic, socio-economic and cultural conditions within the Project area have been documented using a variety of primary and secondary sources. In order to provide data for the social analysis of the Project, the survey and interview were carried out for every affected village and households as mentioned in Table 5.1. (127 affected households from 15 villages which belong to Saravanh district). Before conducting survey and interview, a consultation process was also carried out with the local organizations concerned such as District Administration Office, DAFEO and village authorities. Secondary sources of data/information included extensive district annual reports; demographic and other data collected directly from district and village authorities in the Project area; and, numerous studies, reports and other documents related to the project.

Table 5.1 Affected Villages and Households and Population Distribution

District	Affected Villages	Total Number of Household	Total Number of Family	Total Population	Total Number of Female	No. of affected Household	Remark
SARAVANH	Nadonkhouang	57	76	412	200	4	
	Nathone	111	116	802	308	20	
	Dongnong	68	80	475	231	12	
	Thongpapok-Nay	33	36	203	103	11	
	Thongpapok-Nok	16	22	106	57	11	
	Naxay-Nhay	92	94	569	297	15	
	Naxay Kokphao	72	103	471	219	10	
	Donkhao	31	31	223	114	0	
	Dongko-Tay	38	39	216	110	0	
	Dongko-Kang	34	38	244	109	6	
	Dongko-Neua	63	70	468	234	5	
	Beng	142	154	786	430	14	
	Senvang-Noy	103	107	637	293	3	
	Senvang-Nhay	153	272	963	517	17	
	Beng-Sexet	35	36	225	117	1	
<u>Total 15 Villages</u>		<u>1,048</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>6,800</u>	<u>3,339</u>	<u>129</u>	

Note: This focuses on Project Area Only.

5.1 Population and Demographics

The total population of Lao PDR stands at 5.6 million with 2.8 million is female. At 2.8 million, the proportion of people aged 15-54 years is 48% of the total (Initial Report on Census at provincial and district levels, NSC, Sept. 2005). The national average for life expectancy at birth is 54 years (World Bank, 2000). This means that the population is very young, with more than 40% aged less than 15 years.

Lao PDR is a rural landlocked country. In terms of population distribution, 88% of Lao people lived in rural and remote areas and only 12% lived in urban areas (NSC, Sept. 2005). The rural village is the basic social unit of the country. According to the 2005 census, across the country there are nearly 10,600 villages and 140 districts. The average village population is 500, although actual settlements may range from as few as 20-30 households, to larger villages of more than 300 households.

The predominantly rural nature of Lao PDR means population densities are very low. The national average in 2005 is 24 persons/km². The average population density in rural and remote areas is 9 persons/km² and in Vientiane Capital City is 177 persons/km². The regional distribution of population densities with central region is 24 persons/km², while northern and southern regions are 18 persons/km² and 23 persons/km² respectively (CPC-NSC, 2005).

As mentioned earlier, the project covers only 15 villages within one district; namely Saravanh district, Saravanh Province. According to the field survey conducted by the team survey we see that among 15 affected villages within the project areas, the total population is 6,800 people with 3,339 female and total of 1,048 households and 1,274 families, Table below shows the distribution of population among the affected villages.

5.2 Ethnic Composition

Ethnically, Lao PDR is highly diverse, both in terms of number of ethno-linguistic groups and in the breadth of their higher linguistic diversity. More than 230 spoken languages, belonging to four language super stocks, have been identified, making Lao one of the world's most diverse countries. With respect to location, the areas of highest diversity are often in the remotest upland areas, particularly within and around NBCAs (FS2020, July 2005). The 2000 Census identified 49 different groups with sub-groups totaling over 200 (ADB, 2000). Ethnic groups within the Lao territory are grouped in four major ethnolinguistic families. These families commonly grouped into three categories that reflect the dominant languages, settlement patterns and agricultural practices.

- Ethnic Lao, Tai Dam, Tai Deng, Leu, Phutai and other members of the Tai-Kadai family are also referred to as Lao Loum or “Lao of the valley”. Together, they constitute about 67% of the population in the whole country; the ethnic Lao, about 52%. They tend to live in river valleys and plains up to elevations of 200-400 m where they practice irrigated paddy rice cultivation. In general, Lao Loum speak the national language and are mostly practicing Buddhists.
- Khmu and other members of the Austro-Asiatic family of ethnic groups have been present in Southeast Asia for over 5,000 years. In Laos, there are at least 35 ethnic groups in this family, comprising about 23% of the population. Also referred to as Lao Theung or “Lao of the mountain slopes”, they tend to inhabit the intermediate slopes, foothills and upper valley areas at elevations of 300-900 m. They have traditionally practiced upland rice or swidden cultivation, with a community rotating fields from a permanent village. Many of these ethnic groups speak their own languages and most are animists.
- The ethnic groups of the Miao-Yao and Sino-Tibetan families make up about 10% of the population of Laos, having migrated from China and Viet Nam 100-150 years ago. Also known as Lao Soung, or “Lao of the mountain tops”, they generally live in high mountain areas at elevations of 800-1,600 m. They also practice swidden cultivation, although they tend to be semi-migratory, moving their villages when existing plots decline in productivity. As with Lao Theung, many Lao Soung groups speak their own languages and are animists.

The level of integration of different ethnic groups in Lao PDR depends on a number of factors. In general, ethnic groups are distinguished by social structures and patterns of participation, as well as by how they allocate and use of land and other resources for living and maintaining livelihoods. Ethnic Lao and other lowland groups, as mentioned, generally speak Lao, the national language, and are considered to constitute the “mainstream” of Lao society. Ethnic groups classified as Lao Theung and Lao Soung are considered ethnic minorities due to, among other reasons, the fact that many groups constitute less than 1% of the national population and, cumulatively, they make up about one-third of the population. They also tend to live in more remote areas, do

not traditionally practice paddy rice cultivation and frequently most of them are unable to speak Lao.

However, due to the frequent movement of Lao villages, there are varying degrees of integration of different ethnic groups. These movements have occurred due to traditional patterns of swidden cultivation (or shifting cultivation) among Lao Theung and Lao Soung groups; displacements caused by war; and, GOL policies to relocate villages to stop shifting cultivation or to combine many small villages into one big villages for security and development reasons. There are now many rural villages with 2-4 major ethnic groups, compared with traditional patterns of a single ethnic group in a village. As a consequence, many Khmu and other Lao Theung now practice paddy rice cultivation, instead of or in addition to swidden or shifting cultivation. However, most Lao Soung continue to practice only swidden cultivation due to most of them live in the northern upland areas, only some of them especially those who live in the lowland practice paddy rice cultivation.

As mentioned early, the project area encompasses 15 villages, which belong to only one district in Saravanh province, while 127 households are affected by the project which consists of two main ethnic groups namely *Lao* which is under the Tai-Kadai family that also referred to as *Lao-Loum* and *Lao Theung* which under the Khmu and other members of the Austro-Asiatic family. However, most of them live together in the same village and practice paddy rice cultivation.

5.3 Economic Conditions

According to the National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES, January, 2004), generally, poverty has indeed decreased dramatically over the last decade, as shown through the Lao Expenditure and Consumption Surveys (LECS). LECS-I in 1992/93 showed that 45% of the population were living below the poverty line. In 1997/98 (LECS-II) this proportion declined to 38.6% of the population – a significant reduction in the incidence of poverty. Preliminary data from LECS-III in 2002/2003 indicates that the poverty level may have fallen further to about 30%. This is very encouraging.

Agriculture and forestry including cultivation of rice, vegetables and other cash and permanent crops, animal husbandry, harvesting of non-timber forestry products and fishing, are the major economic sectors in Lao PDR.

Based on the NGPES (2004), Saravanh district is not considered as poor district. However, according to the information gathered from field survey, the Table below shows the economic conditions among the different affected villages.

Table 5.3.1: The Socio-Economic Conditions among the affected villages

Affected Villages	Total Number of Household	Economic Condition (Number of Family)				
		Good	Medium	Sufficient	Insufficient	<i>Total</i>
Nadonkhaung	57	6	48	0	22	<u>76</u>
Nathone	111	0	20	86	10	<u>116</u>
Dongnong	68	1	26	49	4	<u>80</u>
Thongpapok-Nay	33	10	15	6	5	<u>36</u>
Thongpapok-Nok	16	4	3	10	5	<u>22</u>

Affected Villages	Total Number of Household	Economic Condition (Number of Family)				
		Good	Medium	Sufficient	Insufficient	<i><u>Total</u></i>
Naxay-Nhay	92	15	10	66	3	<u>94</u>
Naxay Kokphao	72	19	55	11	18	<u>103</u>
Donkhao	31	0	21	6	4	<u>31</u>
Dongko-Tay	38	0	21	1	17	<u>39</u>
Dongko-Kang	34	0	20	9	9	<u>38</u>
Dongko-Neua	63	0	22	43	5	<u>70</u>
Beng	142	35	60	22	37	<u>154</u>
Senvang-Noy	103	0	37	51	19	<u>107</u>
Senvang-Nhay	153	0	146	126	0	<u>272</u>
Beng-Sexet	35	5	21	0	10	<u>36</u>
<u>15 Villages</u>	<u>1,048</u>	<u>95</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>486</u>	<u>168</u>	<u>1,274</u>

Note: Socio-economic classification standard is referred to NGPES (2004).

5.4 Agricultural Production and Livelihood Systems

As mentioned above, most of the Lao people especially rural population, involve their livelihood mainly with agricultural productions which include a diversity of cultivation such as paddy rice cultivation, swidden cultivation, upland cultivation, cultivation of vegetable and crash crops, animal raising, fishing, harvesting of NTFPs and others.

Rice cultivation:

In Lao PDR there are two main agro-systems such as *paddy rice cultivation* and *swidden cultivation* which included shifting cultivation and rotational cultivation. The most common are paddy rice cultivation method and are widely practiced among the lowlanders, with availability of irrigation system double cropping per year are normally achieved. The swidden methods are most common among the highlanders-mainly ethnic minorities (Shifting Cultivation Status Report for FS 2020 Formulation, MAF-DOF, 2003). In Saravanh district, most people are relied on paddy rice cultivation. Dry season irrigated agriculture development in the district is still limited (only one village practices irrigated paddy rice cultivation namely Naxay-Nhay) as irrigation system is limited and electricity is required for pumping water from the River and most streams lack of water in the dry season.

Cash Crops:

Most lowland households maintain permanent vegetable gardens near streams and springs where they grow a wide variety of vegetables and fruits for sales as well as household consumption. Swidden farmers also grow a wide diversity of crops during the rainy season, either intercropped with rice during the rainy season or in separate plots during both rainy and dry seasons. Throughout parts of Southern Lao PDR, different tree plantations are extensively cultivated as cash crops, as are various other crops, but in a very small scale by small holders. These cash crops include, depending on the region within the study area, but not fall within the transmission line ROW, such as *Teak, coffee, bananas, orange, mango, jackfruit, tamarind, pineapple, sugar cane,*

peanuts, groundnuts, cardamom and vegetables. However, there is no any plantation area, farmland and/or planted trees to be affected by the project.

Subsistence households consume the majority of their crops, to vary diets and, during rice shortages, to meet basic needs; or, they use them as animal feed. Surplus rice, vegetables and cash crops are sold in local markets. Because they tend to live nearer to markets and urban centers, 40% of lowland households sell some of their agricultural products (NSC, 2000).

Animal raising:

As stated previously, nearly 90% of rural households raise one or more kinds of livestock, the sale of which constitutes a major source of cash incomes. Nearly all households involve in this activity, for consumption as well as for sale, which is the most important source of cash income, especially for those who own limited agricultural land. On average, each household raises one or more kinds of livestock that include buffaloes, cattle, goat and pigs. In general, buffalo are used as draught animals in rice paddies. Manure from these large animals is often the only fertilizer used in the production of rice and other crops. Rural households also raise pigs and poultry such as chicken and ducks, for their own consumption and for occasional sale.

NTFPs harvesting and Fishing:

Generally, NTFPs play a central role in the rural economy, as they provide: 1) animal proteins (from wild meat, fish, frogs, shrimp, soft-shelled turtles, crabs and molluscs), 2) calories, vitamins and dietary fiber (from mushrooms, bamboo shoots, honey, wild fruits and vegetables), 3) materials for house construction and handicraft production (bamboo, rattan, pandanus, broom grass, paper mulberry), 4) traditional medicines and 5) cash income (from the sale of NTFP species). However, NTFPs collection among the affected villages is only for daily food and household utilization, not for sale.

Food is considered by villagers as the most important product from the forest; and wild meat and fish are the main source of protein in most people's diet. In many villages, all foods except for rice are collected from the forest and river. It has been estimated that wild foods contribute 60-80% of non-rice food consumption, and provide an average of 4% of energy intake, 40% of calcium, 25% of iron, and 40% of vitamins A and C. The importance of NTFP foods increases in times of emergency, when crops fail and villagers use tubers and other NTFPs as a substitute for rice especially in the remote areas. Rural people also depend on NTFPs for other needs such as medicines and construction materials.

Main NTFPs are available within and around the affected villages and have also high potential for generate family income include: Rattan, Yang resin (*Dipterocarpus alatus*), mushrooms, bamboo shoot, wild fruits, wild vegetables, Khisi resin, *Nhot-Nhe* (*Calamus sp.*), *Nhot-Boun* (*Daemonorops schmidtii*) and others.

Fishing is an important secondary activity for many rural households, with fish often supplying as much as 70% of the protein in the household diet as well as being a source of cash income (Chagnon, 1996). While, within Saravanh district, some households maintain fishponds, the majority fish come from Xedone and Mekong Rivers (using simple casting nets and other traditional fishing equipment) and some from other streams, lakes especially in the dry season and seasonal floodplains. Most households consume the bulk of their catch, but the sale of fresh and dried fish is not seen as a source of household cash income.

In Saravanh District fishing are not seen as very important activities. However, fishing activity is primarily for subsistence need of the people living along the main big streams and rivers such as Houay Sexet and Xedone river. Fishing in the main rivers is

practiced throughout the year, while fishing in the small streams and non-river habitats such as ponds and rice fields, even it is most intensively utilized, last only for some months of the rainy season. Of these fishing habitats, the Xedone river is the productive both in terms quantity and quality. The non-river habitats are considered to be subsidiary fishing. People settled in the area such main river have developed over the centuries a very rich capture fisheries tradition.

Handicrafts and home businesses:

Traditional handicrafts meet practical household needs and to generate cash income. Some of these include weaving, particularly among Lao, Phou-Tai and other lowland groups; basketry and string bags made by Phou-Tai, Ma-Kong and Ka-Leung groups, the embroidery, however, within the Project area is very rare, only for household use in some villages. Small home businesses tend to focus on activities that relate to or complement the agricultural activities of the household. These frequently include rice mills, making or repairing clothes or, adjacent to a road, a small kiosk selling drinks and fruit. In some instances, members of a household may be exclusively engaged in a more substantial household business, such as a temporary garage or other small-scale services especially in urban areas and/or small towns.

Sources of income and Cash Income:

Based on the results of our on-site survey and villagers' interview, it indicated as shown in Table 4.3.4a below that villagers who live within affected areas have different sources of income. However, the main source of income of most villagers is agricultural production and livestock due to most of villages within project areas are located not far away from the main Road. Meanwhile, the other sources are seen as minor such as small business/services and daily employment/workers. The sources of income in this case do not mean that one household has only one source, it means that one household may have many sources of income which implied the multiple occupations and livelihoods system of the villagers within the affected areas.

Table 5.4.1: Main Sources of Income based on Villagers' Interview

(Unit: Number of Family and Percentage)

Villages	Total Number of Family (FL)	Main Sources of Income											
		Agricultural Production & Livestock		Small business & Services		Handcraft & small scale Industry		NTFPs Collection & Fishing		Daily Employment & Worker		Others	
		FL	%	FL	%	FL	%	FL	%	FL	%	FL	%
Nadonkhaung	76	57	75	8	11	0	0	0	0	35	46	5	7
Nathone	116	116	100	5	4	0	0	0	0	9	8	7	6
Dongnong	80	80	100	4	5	10	13	0	0	4	5	2	3
Thongpapok-Nay	36	36	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thongpapok-Nok	22	22	100	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naxay-Nhay	94	94	100	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Naxay Kokphao	103	102	99	15	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0

Villages	Total Number of Family (FL)	Main Sources of Income											
		Agricultural Production & Livestock		Small business & Services		Handcraft & small scale Industry		NTFPs Collection & Fishing		Daily Employment & Worker		Others	
		FL	%	FL	%	FL	%	FL	%	FL	%	FL	%
Donkhao	31	31	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dongko-Tay	39	39	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	100	0	0
Dongko-Kang	38	31	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0
Dongko-Neua	70	70	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6
Beng	154	135	88	18	12	0	0	0	0	15	10	3	2
Senvang-Noy	107	107	100	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senvang-Nhay	272	272	100	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2
Beng-Sexet	36	36	100	2	6	0	0	0	0	3	8	0	0

Note: This focused on the affected villages only.

FL= Indicates Number of family within the Affected Villages.

The figures shown are number of families engage in each type of income generating activity.

Table 5.4.2: Main Cash Income for 2004-05 for the whole affected villages (2005)

(Unit: 1,000 Kip)

Villages	Main Sources of Income						Total
	Agricultural Production & Livestock	Small business & Services	Handcraft & small scale Industry	NTFPs Collection & Fishing	Daily Employment & Worker	Others	
Nadonkhaung	80,000	28,000	-	-	51,000	-	159,000
Nathone	-	10,000	-	-	37,800	-	47,800
Dongnong	312,600	2,000	7,000	-	12,000	10,000	343,600
Thongpapok-Nay	144,000	-	-	-	-	-	144,000
Thongpapok-Nok	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	135,000
Naxay-Nhay	225,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	227,000
Naxay Kokphao	700,400	75,000	-	-	-	-	775,400
Donkhao	4,650	-	-	-	-	-	4,650
Dongko-Tay	-	-	-	-	23,400	-	23,400
Dongko-Kang	496,000	-	-	-	600	-	496,600
Dongko-Neua	165,000	-	-	-	700	-	165,700
Beng	3,600,000	18,000	-	-	25,000	3,000	3,646,000
Senvang-Noy	525,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	526,500

Senvang-Nhay	72,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	76,000
Beng-Sexet	90,000	1,000	-	-	15,000	-	106,000
<u>Total</u>	<u>6,549,650</u>	<u>141,500</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>165,500</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>6,876,650</u>

Note: The figures shown are only cash incomes (Kips) derived from each type of income generating activity.

5.5 Commercial and Industrial Activities

In terms of Commercial activities, based on available information, within and around the project area particularly the villages located in the town and near to the main roads, in addition to the temporary village market there are also small 3-5 shops for each village in the town center that selling food, consumptive goods; and, a few seasonal restaurants.

Some rural villages have no commercial facilities due to lack of electricity. Other villages on well-access road or at road intersections have some small kiosks that sell drinks, fruit, cigarettes and other small items. They also have shops that prepare and sell food. In terms of industrial activities, within the project area, there is no any factory or even small scale industries.

5.6 Health and Educational Conditions within the Project Area

The social well-being of a country relates to its ability to meet basic human needs as indicated by health, including, maternal and child health, nutrition and access to safe drinking water, sanitation and, education, including educational achievement and literacy. Overall, the levels of social well-being in Lao PDR tend to be low, in absolute terms and in comparison with other countries.

Health and disease conditions within the project area:

Based on the information gathered from villagers' interview regarding the health and disease conditions during the last three years within the affected area of the project, the result shows that there is no any dangerous disease broken-out within the project area except for *Malaria* and *Diarrhea* which seen as very familiar with the Lao local people particularly who live in the remote areas. However, it needs to be closely and carefully monitored in order to avoid such disease.

Education:

In terms of educational achievement and literacy, the deficiencies in educational achievement are reflected in literacy rates for adults over 15 years of age. The national average of 60% compares poorly with a rate of 83% in the East Asian region (World Bank, 2000). More significant are the variations in educational achievement across geographic regions in Lao PDR, in urban and rural areas and between sexes that indicate systemic problems regarding access to education in Lao PDR. The literacy rates among ethnic minority groups, for both men and women, are substantially lower than for ethnic Lao and other lowland groups.

Educational conditions within the Project area (affected villages), based on the on-site interview of Villages Chief, the results in the Table 4.3.6 below shows that the educational levels of the villagers within the affected villages are quite different. It was also found for some villages, quite large numbers of illiteracy are still existed, despite some claims of total literacy achievement.

Table 5.6.1: Educational Level of Villagers within the affected Villages

Villages		Educational Level					Total
		Uneducated	Literacy/ Primary School	Lower Secondary School	Upper Secondary School	College or University	
Nadonkhaung	Total	25	54	28	23	0	130
	Female	15	30	15	5	0	65
Nathone	Total	50	120	11	4	0	185
	Female	15	70	7	0	0	92
Dongnong	Total	30	70	5	3	0	108
	Female	17	45	2	1	0	65
Thongpapok-Nay	Total	20	50	5	0	0	75
	Female	15	20	0	0	0	35
Thongpapok-Nok	Total	0	12	2	0	0	14
	Female	0	4	0	0	0	4
Naxay-Nhay	Total	0	60	30	27	0	117
	Female	0	32	17	11	0	60
Naxay-Kokphao	Total	0	70	0	2	0	72
	Female	0	30	0	1	0	31
Donkhao	Total	40	20	0	0	0	60
	Female	30	1	0	0	0	31
Dongko-Tay	Total	0	30	5	0	0	35
	Female	0	10	0	0	0	10
Dongko-Kang	Total	28	22	2	1	0	53
	Female	15	8	0	0	0	23
Dongko-Neua	Total	40	53	5	1	0	99
	Female	25	23	0	0	0	48
Beng	Total	0	80	45	26	0	151
	Female	0	35	23	12	0	70
Senvang-Noy	Total	65	15	2	0	0	82
	Female	47	0	0	0	0	47
Senvang-Nhay	Total	200	345	100	30	0	675
	Female	120	200	65	10	0	395
Beng-Sexet	Total	100	15	2	0	0	117
	Female	50	3	0	0	0	53
Grand Total	Total	598	1,016	242	117	0	1,973
	Femal	349	511	129	40	0	1,029

Note: This focused only within the affected Villages and the children under 6 years old and the old persons more than 55 are not included.

Labour Force:

Based on 2000 census data (NSC, 2000), the Lao labour force¹ includes 69.5% of men and 71.1% of women. The proportion of employed men and women in rural areas is 15-

¹ In Lao PDR, the labour force is defined as "economically active" persons over the age of 10 years and includes those persons who are presently unemployed.

50% higher than in urban areas. Only 1.7% of the population is unemployed. Unemployment rates in rural areas are 2-4 times lower than in urban areas in the same province.

Within the Project area (the affected villages), based on the results of survey, each village is available in terms of labour force for Project construction. The Table below is the summary of number of the main and secondary labours which are available for conducting of any activities during the Project construction within each affected village.

Table 5.6.2: Summary of the Number of Labour Force within the Affected Villages

Villages	Types of Labour			
	Main Labours		Secondary Labours	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>
Nadonkhaung	122	75	85	51
Nathone	286	150	47	25
Dongnong	163	82	53	26
Thongpapok-Nay	85	50	71	32
Thongpapok-Nok	40	21	31	12
Naxay-Nhay	233	119	80	40
Naxay Kokphao	202	104	69	26
Donkhao	47	22	38	16
Dongko-Tay	90	43	18	8
Dongko-Kang	113	60	18	10
Dongko-Neua	198	96	159	87
Beng	170	55	271	210
Senvang-Noy	45	30	68	32
Senvang-Nhay	430	215	170	80
Beng-Sexet	71	37	22	13
<i>Grand Total</i>	<i>2,295</i>	<i>1,159</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>668</i>

Note: This focused only within the affected Villages along the Transmission Line with the age between 15 and 55.

5.7 Infrastructures and Facilities within Project Area

Infrastructures and/or facilities are seen as very important factor in boosting of socio-economic development. Since the transmission line alignment runs along with and crosses the National Road where most of the lands along the two sides of the road have been developed/developing and converted/converting into other used purposes. However, most affected villages are located quite far away from the main road, therefore, some infrastructures and facilities within the project area are available and

some are not. Table 4.3.7 below indicates the existing condition of infrastructures and facilities within the affected villages along the Transmission Line.

Table 5.7.1: Summary of Infrastructure and other Facilities within affected Villages

No	Villages	Infrastructure / Facilities					
		Primary School (Unit)	Lower/Upper secondary School (Unit)	Dispensary or Village clinic (Unit)	Electricity (Number of Household)	All weather road/Access Road	Public Bus
1	Nadonkhaung	1	0	0	50	Yes	Yes
2	Nathone	1	0	0	3	No	No
3	Dongnong	1	0	0	0	Yes	No
4	Thongpapok-Nay	1	0	0	0	No	No
5	Thongpapok-Nok	0	0	0	0	Yes	Yes
6	Naxay-Nhay	1	0	0	78	Yes	No
7	Naxay Kokphao	1	0	0	41	No	No
8	Donkhao	1	0	1	0	No	No
9	Dongko-Tay	1	0	0	0	No	No
10	Dongko-Kang	1	0	0	0	Yes	No
11	Dongko-Neua	1	0	1	0	Yes	Yes
12	Beng	1	0	1	53	Yes	Yes
13	Senvang-Noy	1	0	0	0	Yes	Yes
14	Senvang-Nhay	1	0	0	148	Yes	No
15	Beng-Sexet	1	0	0	26	Yes	Yes

Note: This focused only within the affected Villages along the Transmission Line.

5.8 Energy Consumption and Existing Generation

Rural households in Lao PDR use a combination of traditional, intermediate and modern energy resources and technologies. In areas where there is no electricity, the main source of energy for cooking, heating and process activities is firewood. According to FAO, 1999, the consumption of fuel-wood including wood for charcoal in Lao PDR in 1999 is averaged at 0.775m³ per year per person, so far there is no any accurate data regarding fuel-wood consumption.

Electricity: Within the project area, only 7 villages are provided electricity especially the villages that locate near to the main road, district or town. While some remote villages which locate quite far away from these areas have no access to electricity.

5.9 UXO Conditions

UXO contamination is a very serious problem for the Lao PDR. In addition to the human suffering and loss of life, UXO contamination blocks development in large areas of the country. Thus the National UXO Decontamination Programme addresses an important factor in fighting poverty.

During a ten-year period (1964 to 1973), the Lao PDR experienced intense ground battles and aerial bombings. It is estimated that over 500,000 bombing missions were launched over Lao PDR, and more than 2 million tons of ordnance was dropped during the 1964-1973 in Lao PDR, while about 30% of ordnance failed to explode, leaving large areas of the country littered with unexploded ordnance (UXO). Severe UXO contamination still affects 15 provinces, Saravanh district, Saravanh Province is among them (NGPES, 2004). The areas affected represent over 50% of all agricultural land (MAF/JICA, 2001).

Three decades after the Indochina War, many people are still being killed or badly crippled from ordnance. The litter of highly dangerous ordnance denies access to much needed land, deters the planting of crops and grazing of livestock, and hinders collecting fuel and water. It also discourages movement between villages and slows transport and communication works, and generally undermines social and development activities.

According to the information gathered from the UXO office as shown in the following UXO map, UXO scarcely still remain on some areas within the project area, except for rice paddy fields where have been cleared by local villagers, but only on the ground surface. Paying particular attention to the mentioned portions of the Transmission Line, we investigated-by interviewing the appropriate villagers, according to the results from the interview of villagers within the Project Area especially along the transmission line. It was found that there are some villages that still have severe UXO contamination, although some portions of these areas have already been developed and converted into other used purposes. The main UXOs are bombs dropped from the jet bombers or airplane bombers including BLU-3, BLU-26, BLU-42, BLU-61, BLU-63, M-14 and others. The Table and the Map below show the area and condition of UXO contamination impact.

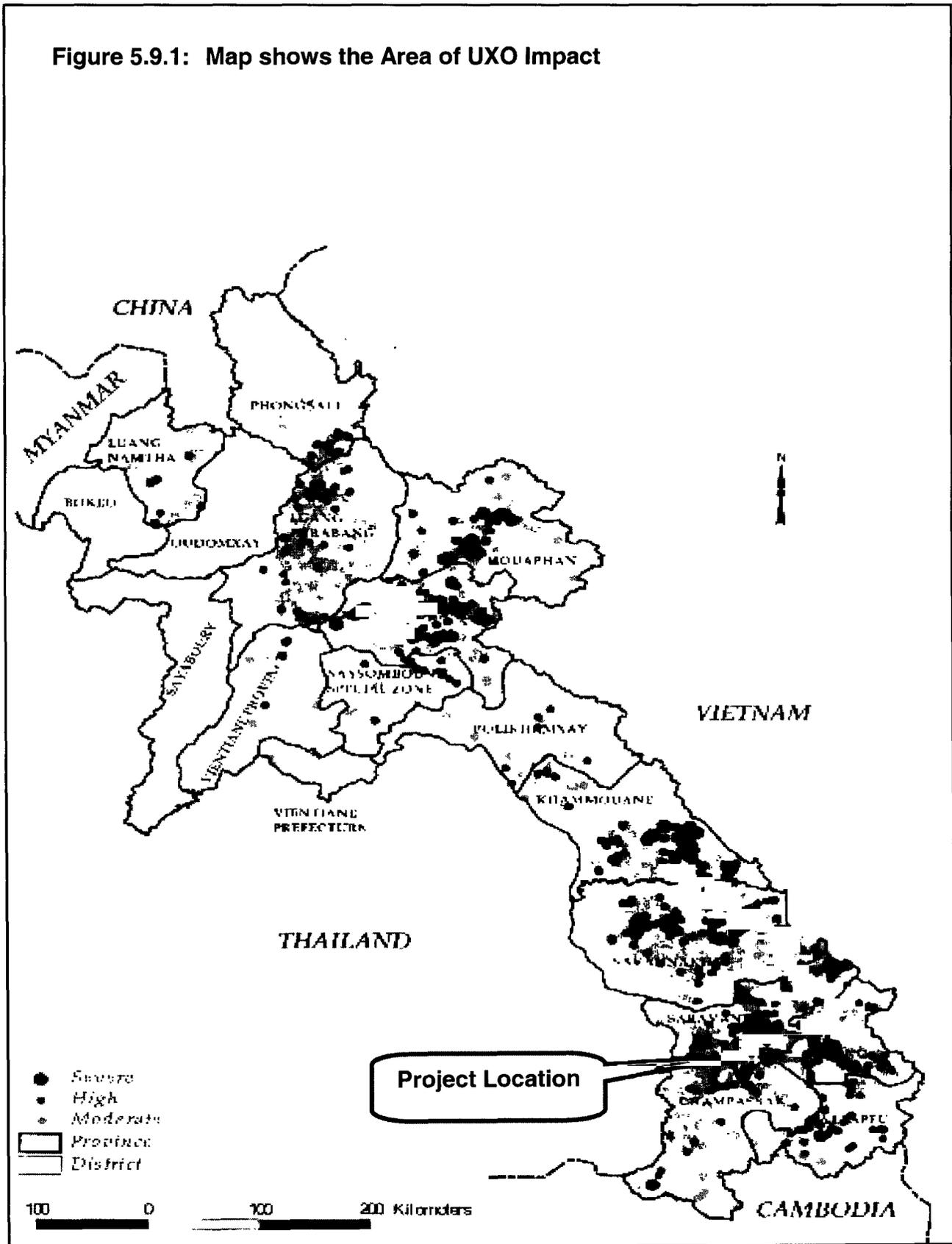
Table 5.9.1: Summary of UXO condition within Affected Villages

N o.	Name of Village	Type of UXO								Remark
		BLU-3	BLU-26	BLU-42	BLU-61	BLU-63	MK81 /250	MK82 /500	Others	
1	Nadonkhaung									
2	Nathone	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	M-14
3	Dongnong	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	M-14
4	Thongpapok-Nay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
5	Thongpapok-Nok									
6	Naxay-Nhay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
7	Naxay Kokphao									
8	Donkhao									

N o.	Name of Village	Type of UXO								Remark
		BLU-3	BLU-26	BLU-42	BLU-61	BLU-63	MK81 /250	MK82 /500	Others	
9	Dongko-Tay									
10	Dongko-Kang	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
11	Dongko-Neua									
12	Beng									
13	Senvang-Noy									
14	Senvang-Nhay	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
15	Beng-Sexet									

Note: The above data is based on villagers' interview.

Figure 5.9.1: Map shows the Area of UXO Impact



Source: Lao National UXO Programme (UXO Lao)

6 Resettlement Impacts

- (a) It is anticipated that the project will generate only very minor social and environmental impacts. The forestry and wildlife resources along the alignment ROW have largely been removed, due to past and recent logging as well as clearing for agricultural activities, and in particular the practice of shifting (slashed and burnt) cultivation. The transmission line route has been chosen to avoid villages, the environmentally sensitive areas and important view-scape areas such as NBCAs, Protection Forest, place of high recreational value and religious and cultural/heritage sites. The selected route passed mainly through rice paddy fields and degraded forests and some poorly managed Village Use Forests. The expansion work of Xeset 1 substation will be done within the existing substation sites, which are owned by the EdL, and Ban Nadonkhouang substation will be constructed within the public land. Therefore, those constructions do not generate any impact and do not require any compensation or relation.
- (b) The majority of the affected properties are **rice paddy fields**, some gardens and cropping areas. Apart from this land use types, along the transmission line, there are some **Villages Used Forests**, but they are poorly maintained and virtually depleted. The total amount of affected Village Used Forests are approximately 30 ha. This represents only a very small portion of the overall Village Used Forests areas in the vicinity of the transmission line ROW, therefore the villagers are not gravely affected. However, as a consequent of forest clearing along the ROW, the grazing areas will increase hence a potential increase in livestock production for the villagers.
- (c) The affected Districts and villages are shown in the table 6.1 below. List of affected individual households, types of affected assets and income and sources of incomes are shown in Annex 1 and Annex 2 of this report.

Based on the result of site survey during the IEE study, no people will be resettled, no structure and assets will be affected, and no productive forest will be affected. Compensation for temporary land occupation is not considered because the construction work will be conducted during the dry season and well after harvesting period.

Table 6.1 Affected Villages and Households and Population Distribution

District	Affected Villages	Total Number of Household	Total Number of Family	Total Population	Total Number of Female	No. of affected Household	Remark
SARAVANH	Nadonkhouang	57	76	412	200	4	
	Nathone	111	116	802	308	20	
	Dongnong	68	80	475	231	12	
	Thongpapok-Nay	33	36	203	103	11	
	Thongpapok-Nok	16	22	106	57	11	
	Naxay-Nhay	92	94	569	297	15	

District	Affected Villages	Total Number of Household	Total Number of Family	Total Population	Total Number of Female	No. of affected Household	Remark
	Naxay Kokphao	72	103	471	219	10	
	Donkhao	31	31	223	114	0	
	Dongko-Tay	38	39	216	110	0	
	Dongko-Kang	34	38	244	109	6	
	Dongko-Neua	63	70	468	234	5	
	Beng	142	154	786	430	14	
	Senvang-Noy	103	107	637	293	3	
	Senvang-Nhay	153	272	963	517	17	
	Beng-Sexet	35	36	225	117	1	
<u>Total 15 Villages</u>		<u>1,048</u>	<u>1,274</u>	<u>6,800</u>	<u>3,339</u>	<u>129</u>	

Note: This focuses on Project Area Only.

Under EDL's "contract for the construction of the transmission line", it stipulates that access road to the construction site shall utilize the existing roads or tracks. If new access is to be constructed (not encourage) either on private or public land written approval from EDL must be obtained.

Only some paddy fields that would be permanently occupied by the towers will be compensated for, the rest of the land uses are either degraded forests or slashed and burnt areas (Ray) and Village Use Forests which are considered government land or non productive land therefore are not subject for compensations. The total amount of areas and land use types estimated to be permanently loss (to be occupied by towers) are shown in the table 4.2 below. The table shows that 1004 m² of paddy field will be affected and will be compensated for; one tower would be in a cemetery, but because of suspension type of tower this could be easily shifted during the detailed design so as avoid impact to cultural significant site.

Table 6.2 Types and Number of Towers estimated to be constructed on each Type of Land Use

	Land use type estimated to be under towers								
	Ray	UN forest	Garden	D.D	D A L	Paddy field	Cemetery	Housing Land	Total (m ²)
1. Nos of Angle tower (Areas, A2 = 7,2 x 7,2)	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	
2. Nos of Suspension tower (Areas, A1 = 6 x 6)	15	17	1	1	1	25	1	1	

Note: UN Forest = Unstocked Forest
D A L = District Agricultural Land
D.D = Dry Dipterocarp

7 Legal Framework for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The following legislations now in force and supporting regulations (promulgated or in draft) are relevant to developing the resettlement policy framework or the resettlement action plan for the Xeset1 to Ban Donkhouang 115kV Transmission Line Project Saravanh district. The concerned legislations and regulations will ensure that impacts of land acquisitions and resettlement (not applicable in this case) for the project will be adequately addressed during project planning and implementation.

7.1 Laws

(1) The Electricity Law (1997)
 requires that “the licensee (EDL) is responsible for ensuring that environment is protected, and that residents are compensated in cash or in kind for lost property, diminished living conditions, relocation and resettlement.”

(2) The Land Law (1997)
 The land law stipulates that in case of the public infrastructure development projects cause damage to the trees, crops or buildings of the private owner, the land and structure owners have the right to be compensated for the loss of or damage to such assets

(3) Forestry Law (1996)
 The forestry law stipulates that forest land can be converted to other uses when necessary and if in the public interest, and subject to approval from responsible authorities. An individual or organization given permission to convert forest to another use is responsible for payment of a conversion fee, land reclamation, tree planting, and other requirement.

7.2 Regulations and Decrees

(1) Environmental Management Standard
 In addition to the above laws, Department of Electricity, Ministry of Industry and Handicraft also issued Environmental Management Standard Documents, which provide more details guidance on how to prepare power sector projects, which requires the project owner to prepare IEE to be approved by Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) and Science, Technology and Environment Agency (STEA).

(2) Prime minister Decree No 192 on Resettlement and Compensation (2005)

The decree which was adopted in 2005 becomes an important instrument in guiding resettlement and land acquisition activities in Lao PDR at the present time and in the future. The key compensation and resettlement principles of this decree, are listed

below, which are in general agreement with the requirements of ADB and the World Bank.

- Project Affected Persons will be provided compensation for their lost assets affected in full or in part, at full replacement cost.
- In case of compensation for the affected to type of land (agriculture, residential or commercial) will be through provision of “land to land” arrangement of equivalent size or productivity and at the location acceptable to the Affected Persons. If the land not available, cash compensation at full replacement cost is applied.
- If the house or structure is partially being affected by the project but the remaining structure is rendered unviable or area less than the minimum house size. Affected Persons will be entitled to compensation.
- In case of the Affected Persons affected by partial loss of structure and remaining still viable. The assistance in a form of cash or material to restore the structure is applied.
- In case of the temporary affected by the projects, there will be full compensated of the net loss of income. If the temporary use (affected) of the assets less than 6 months there will be compensated of 10% of the replacement cost of the affected assets. But if more than 6 months compensation should be negotiated with the owner of the assets.
- In case of the Persons have leased the house, structure or the form. Compensation equivalent of 3 months rental allowance if applied. There will be also assisted in finding the alternatives for rental accommodation.
- The affected persons without any legal title or ownership right to affected land or assets they occupy should be compensated and provide assistance to ensure they are not worse-off due to project.
- All previous claims and unresolved issues related to tenure status and ownership of land and other assets on each sub-project or components will be resolved before land acquisition.
- Resettlement process should be carry out in a participatory manner following the General guidelines for Public Involvement.

8 Compensation Standards

Based on the above laws, regulations, and compensation principles, and based on successful implementation experience of previous projects, a set of compensation standards and valuation methods have been developed for the proposed Project as follows:

8.1 Permanent Land Acquisition

For permanent land acquisition, different compensation will be paid based on different types of land areas. It is agreed that for productive farmland, mainly paddy land, the basic compensation will be 10 times of annual output value for lost farmland. The detailed formula of estimating the unit compensation rate is:

Unit Compensation of Paddy land

= Yields of the field (ton/ha/year) × Market Price of Rice × Compensation period (year)

Given the different yield of paddy and market price in different towns and provinces, the actual compensation rate will vary from province to province. For example, in some paddy fields near the town, with good irrigation, crops could be harvested twice a year. As a result, the annual yield and output value of such paddy land will be much more than those areas with only one time harvest each year.

For acquired scrub land and garden land, the compensation rate will be set at one third of compensation rate for paddy land.

Based on the previous project experience, such compensation was well received among affected people. With limited land loss and adequate compensation, no significant negative impacts are expected.

8.2 Temporary Land Occupation

In addition to the income losses from permanent land acquisition, there will be income losses from temporary land occupation or disturbances during project construction. For such losses, compensation of lost crops at replacement value and cost of restoring land into original conditions will be paid by the project owner. Depending on length of such occupation, most of impacts will be limited to one crop loss, but for some cases, such occupation might take up more than one year with multiple crop losses. The compensation will be based on average yield and market price of lost crops. Efforts will be made by the project owner to minimize the impacts of temporary land occupation by timing the construction after planting season. Under EDL's construction contract requirement for temporary land occupation such as "access road" is to use existing or developing existing track, rather than construction of new one. This is to minimize the impact.

8.3 Structures and Assets

In Lao PDR there are no unified compensation standards for lost structures and assets. Based on relevant laws and regulations, the basic compensation principle is to provide compensation at replacement value, which will include (i) cash for lost structures sufficient to replace materials and labor to build replacement structures to an equivalent size and standard; (ii) housing plot to build the replacement structure; and (iii) allowance for the expense of relocation and lost of income during transfer.

For transmission line project, since affected houses are only required to move short distance from the right of way, based on experience of EdL from the previous Project, most affected houses with small size and traditional wood structure were simply moved by the villagers to nearby locations. In this case, the project owner will pay all related cost for such moving event after consultation with affected people and villages. The agreed total compensation will include new site preparation, payment for moving ceremony, and cost of additional materials for minor repairs. The project owner will ensure that all moved houses would have the same or better conditions after the move. However, no house or any structural property will be affected in this project.

8.4 Economic Trees and Cash Crops

For the loss of various trees during the clearance of right of way under the transmission line, the general compensation principle is to provide replacement value to the affected people. After consultation with the branch EdL, provincial government and affected villages, the basic formula for estimating such compensation is developed.

(1) Industry Trees:

Compensation

= (Cost of land clearing + Cost of seedling) + (Cost of taking care × year of taking care)

(2) Fruit Trees:

Compensation

= (Cost of land clearing + Cost of seedling) + (Cost of taking care × year of taking care)
+ (Cost of income × year of income)

In order to ensure that the compensation rates for economic trees are adequate for providing replacement value and restoring income and livelihood for the affected people, during resettlement preparation for individual subprojects, each province will develop a detail list of compensation rates for various trees, which will be based on agreed formula and current yield, and market prices of different crops. Such list of compensation rates will be consulted with local government and affected people prior to project implementation, which will be included in the resettlement action plans. However, no fruit trees or industrial trees will be impacted in this project.

8.5 Other Compensation and Assistance

For any loss of infrastructure facilities and community services, such as roads, bridges, schools, electricity, water, and so on, EdL will provide in-kind compensation by rebuilding these facilities to their original status. Such replacement will be completed prior to the construction of transmission projects, so that the daily life of concerned communities will not be affected.

For all affected households who will be relocated due to the demolition of their houses, in addition to providing replacement land for housing construction, each affected family will be given in-kind or cash assistance by EdL to prepare the site, and construct necessary on-site infrastructures. In order to facilitate the moving for all relocated households, transfer assistance will be provided by EdL to the affected people.

In case of the transmission line passing the honorable area of the villages like “spirit forest” area and cemetery area, EdL will consult with villages to arrange a traditional moving ceremony according to village practice, and EdL will be responsible for any cost related to the relocation. Three cemeteries are on the ROW alignment, recommendation for slight alteration of the alignment would avoid the impact to the cemeteries

8.6 Unit Compensation Cost

Based on the above compensation policy, unit compensation rate was calculated on market basis in southern region as follows. Before deciding compensation for each Affected People (AP), those must be consulted with local authorities and individual APs.

(1) Permanent land acquisition

- Paddy land

Unit Compensation of Paddy land

$$= 4 \text{ (ton/ha/year)} \times 1,000 \text{ (Kip)} \times 10 \text{ (year)}$$

$$= 4,000 \text{ Kip/m}^2$$

- Garden land

Unit Compensation of Garden land

$$= 1/3 \text{ (Unit Compensation of paddy land)}$$

$$= 1,333 \text{ Kip/m}^2$$

- Scrub land

Unit Compensation of Scrub land

$$= 1/3 \text{ (Unit Compensation of paddy land)}$$

$$= 1,333 \text{ Kip/m}^2$$

- Other Land

Other land such as Dry Dipterocarp, Unstocked Forests and Ray are public land owned by the government. Therefore, if there is no production activities on the lands, no compensation is required.

(2) Trees compensation

During the construction of the transmission line, Project Environmental Management Committee (PEMC) otherwise Resettlement Coordination Committee (RCC) with local authority will identify actual affected trees and estimate amount of the compensation in detail. Since compensation for trees highly depends on types and growth levels of trees, it varies from 1,000 to 76,600 Kips according to EdL's experience.

Referring to the previous project, the following compensation rates were estimated:

(1) Fruit trees shall be divided into two groups: (1) Fruit trees and commercial trees such as teak, rubber, Eucapliptus, Kadong, accasia manqium, bamboo ...; (10 fruit tree such as Durian, Mango, Longan, Jack fruit, Banana...

(2) Rate of compensation for commercial tree is based on the following principles:

- Number of planted trees per hectare: 2500 trees (spacing between trees: 2 meters)
 - Fixed cost for land preparation, purchase of sapling, cost of planting: 5,100,000 Kip/ hectare
 - Annual costs for maintaining the plantation: 300,000 Kip/hectares
 - Tree of less than 3 years is considered as 2 year old
 - Tree of 3 to 5years old is considered as 5 years old
 - Tree of more than 5 years old is considered as 8 years old.

- (3) Rate of compensation for fruit tree is based on the following principles:
 - Number of planted trees per hectare: 625 trees (spacing between trees: 8 meters)
 - Fruit tree is considered as mature (bearing fruit) if it is not less than 5 years old.
 - Compensation rate will be based on (i) the fixed cost of preparing the land, purchasing the sapling, planting, (2) the annual cost for maintaining the orchard and (3) the estimated annual revenue from the sale of the fruits.
 - Price of the fruit tree saple is estimated at 2000Kip/saple for local one and 8500Kip/saple for imported one.
 - Annual cost of maintaining the orchard: 300,000kip/hectare.
 - Annual income from sale of fruit:
 - Mango, durion, orange, lemon: 100,000 Kip/tree/year
 - Tamarind, longan: 50,000Kip/tree/year
 - Indian jujube, mimusops: 50,000 Kip/tree/year
 - Coconut, jack fruit: 25,000Kip/tree/year
- (4) Rate of compensation for bamboo varies from 15,000 kip per cluster to 30,000 Kip per cluster depending of the variety.
- (5) Rate of compensation for banana is 8000 Kip/cluster
- (6) Rate of compensation for sugar cane: 2500 Kip/cluster
- (7) Number of time frame for calculating the total revenue varies from 5 years to 15 years depending on the type of fruit.

However, according to the site investigation conducted, most of trees affected were located on government owned land and there were no commercial trees and fruit trees planted by local villagers along the ROW. Therefore, compensation for trees is not applicable.

(3) Village Cemetery Compensation

Rate of compensation for village cemetery is estimated 5,000,000Kip/Village. This is for villagers to conduct traditional ceremony.

9 Criteria and Eligibility for Compensation

The compensation and rehabilitation will be provided for all displaced persons under the following conditions:

- a) if their land area or income source will be removed due to land acquisition of the project;
- b) if their houses (or residential plots) will be demolished or partly damaged due to the land acquisition;
- c) if their other properties (crops, trees, and other facilities) or access to these properties will be removed or damaged due to land acquisition or construction of the project.

All displaced persons, regardless of their legal status, will be provided compensation and rehabilitation based on the policies adopted by EdL. Lack of legal paper of their customary rights of occupancy certificates shall not be an obstacle for obtaining compensation for them. It should also cover resettlement resulting from complementary activities that are not part of the Bank-assisted investment projects, but are necessary to achieve its objectives as set forth in the project documents. The policy applies to all displaced persons regardless of the total number affected or the severity of impact. Particular attention is to be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the elderly, women and children, indigenous groups and ethnic minorities.

10 Institutional Arrangement

For the Xeset1 – Bandonkhouang 115kV Transmission Line Project, three levels of institutions will be involved in the process of resettlement planning and implementation. The first level of organization is the Project Environmental Management Committee (PEMC), which consists of officials from both key provincial departments and relevant districts.

The second level is the Environmental Management Unit (EMU) of the EdL headquarter office which will be responsible for overall planning and implementation of environmental management and resettlement for the project.

The third level of organization is Environmental Monitoring Office (EMO) of EdL branch offices in Saravanh province, which will be responsible for actual project implementation and coordination with local authorities as well as the affected households.

These three levels of organizations will form the institutional network to ensure smooth implementation of resettlement activities in according to both resettlement policy framework and resettlement action plan approved by the World Bank. Refer to diagram and table below for institutional organizational structure and the roles and responsibilities of each unit

10.1 Project Environmental Management Committee (PEMC)

Project Environmental Management Committee (PEMC) will be established in the Saravanh Province to decide compensation conditions, and monitoring social and

environmental aspects for the project. The PEMC will be consisted of at least 10 persons who are representative from the different authorities concerned such as DOE, EdL in Vientiane, Provincial EdL Branches of Saravanh, Provincial STEO, Provincial Industry and Handcraft Department, Provincial Land Office, Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Department (Provincial Forestry Section), Provincial and District Cabinets and other related officials. The Committee will have subcommittees such as Environmental management Committee, Forest Clearing Committee, Grievance Committee and Compensation Committee. PEMC will not only be responsible for the environmental monitoring but assuming the compensation role as well.

10.2 Environmental Management Unit (EMU) in EdL Headquarter Office

While the project Environmental Management Office for the Xeset1 – Saravan 115kV Transmission Line will be responsible for overall project preparation and implementation, Environmental Management Unit (EMU) in EdL Headquarter Office will be responsible for environmental and social aspects on the project in coordination with WB and Provincial EdL Branch Offices. The EMU will prepare all required documentation concerning the environmental and social aspects following both WB and Lao regulations, to monitor and supervise resettlement implementation by the PEMC and provincial EMO in order to ensure that the resettlement is complied with this Resettlement Policy Frameworks and RAP. In addition, the EMU is also responsible for conducting internal resettlement monitoring and preparing resettlement progress report, which will be submitted to DOE, STEA and the Bank each quarter during the project implementation period.

10.3 Environmental Management Office (EMO) in Provincial EdL Branch Office

The actual implementation of the project will be managed by Provincial EdL Branch Office. Environmental Management Office (EMO) which will be established in the branch office for project monitoring and coordinating purposes. At least one official will be assigned for the EMO. The EMO will be responsible for implementation and monitoring of the Environmental Monitoring Plan (EMP) and this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) as well as coordination with local authorities and the affected persons. Act as the first contact on the ground directly for the EMU and indirectly for the PEMC. Receive all complaints and grievances arise in the course of the implementation of the EMP and the RAP.

Table 10.1 Institutional Set-Up and Responsibilities for Environmental and Social Tasks

Institution/Organisation	Participants	Tasks
DOE and/or EdL Vientaine		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-ordination with contractor
EdL Environmental Office (EMU)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • implementation of RAP • supervision of environmental activities
Provincial EdL Branches		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • co-ordination with local authorities
Project Environmental Management Committee (PEMC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EdL VTE (EMU) and Provincial EdL Branch (Saravanh) • Provincial/District Cabinets • Provincial Industry & Handicraft Dept. • Provincial STEOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • project consultation meetings • monitoring of environmental issues
Forest Clearing Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EdL VTE (EMU) and Provincial EdL Branch (Saravanh) • Provincial/District Cabinets • Provincial Industry & Handicraft Dept. • Provincial STEOs • Provincial/District Forestry Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determination of timber value • monitoring of clearing process
Compensation Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EdL VTE (EMU) and Provincial EdL Branch (Saravanh) • Provincial/District Cabinets • Provincial Industry & Handicraft Dept. • Provincial Land Officer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • determination of value of land • preparation of compensation guidelines • monitoring of disbursement of compensation payments
Grievance Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EdL VTE (EMU) and Provincial EdL Branch (Saravanh) • Provincial/District Cabinets • Provincial Industry & Handicraft Dept. • Village Authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • settlement of complaints about compensation payments
Provincial Land Office		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participation in Compensation Committee • certification of transfer of land ownership • payment of compensation (with EdL)

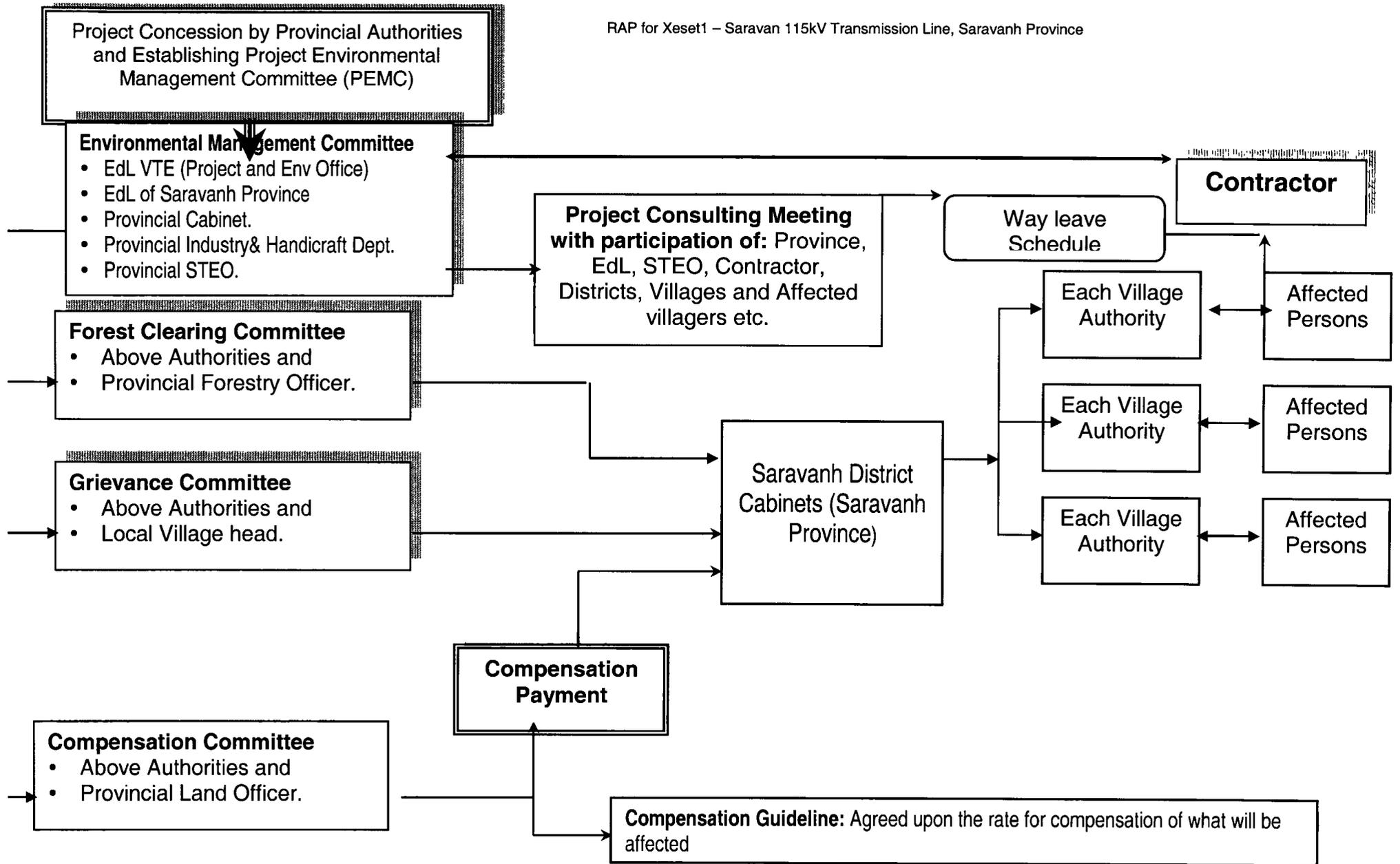


Figure 10.1 PEMC Organization Chart

11 Implementation Process

The following steps will be taken in order to ensure the resettlement policy framework is being complied.

11.1 Detailed Site Survey

Although the project will generate only minor impacts according to the result of the site investigation during the IEE study, further detailed site survey is required before starting project construction. Contractors for the project under the supervision and guidance of the environmental management committee will conduct detailed site survey to identify objects to be compensated and to collect detailed data concerning the loss of assets and compensation cost, in collaboration with local authorities.

Summary of field data of affected households is given in (Annex 2.1-4). Unless the detailed alignment is altered the affected household data given will be the accurate base line information for compensation

11.2 Review of Resettlement Action Plan

Based on the data and information collected during the detailed site survey, this RAP will be reviewed. Following the resettlement policy framework and consultation between EdL and PEMC, a data sheet needs to be prepared which include three basic sections (i) the scope of impacts (name and quantities of affected assets) (ii) detailed compensation rates and rehabilitation measures for affected assets, and (iii) total amount to pay to the affected people.

11.3 Consultation with Affected People

The prepared data sheets and resettlement plan or compensation policies will be consulted with local governments, affected villages and individuals. The comments and feedback from local governments and affected people will be reviewed by EdL management and considered in the RAP finalization.

11.4 Disclosure of the RAP policy to the Affected People

After finalization of the RAP or datasheet with detailed compensation standards and rehabilitation measures, those documents will be disclosed to the affected people and villages. The public disclosure of RAP could be carried out by holding public meeting, putting up notice in the affected villages, or distributing resettlement information booklet to the affected people.

11.5 Signing of Compensation Contract and Payment of Compensation to the Affected People

The final step of resettlement implementation is to sign compensation contract and delivery payment to the affected people, which should be completed prior to project implementation. However, if house relocation and substantial land loss taking place, such payment need to be completed at least three months prior to construction, which will give the affected people reasonable time to complete new houses and move their belongings. During the implementation, EdL will pay such amount directly to each affected household in the presence of local government representatives.

12 Reporting and Approval

During the feasibility study of the Project, the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) was conducted. This RAP is prepared as a part of this study. Before starting of construction work, detailed survey will be conducted in collaboration with local authorities under the supervision of the Project Environmental Management Committee (PEMC), and then consultations will be conducted between the committee and project-affected people. EdL branch office will prepare all datasheet and records of consultations with project-affected people. EMU of EdL headquarter will summarized all the information to review this RAP and it will be sent to WB for approval.

13 Resettlement Funding, Cost Estimate, Flow of Funds and Contingencies

The cost of potential land acquisition and resettlement will be included in the total project cost for the transmission project. EdL will be sure sufficient funding available to cover all resettlement related cost for the Project.

During project implementation, detailed cost estimate of the compensation and resettlement will be developed after detailed survey.

The total resettlement budget submitted by EdL branch office will be reviewed and approved by EdL Headquarter. After receiving the letter of approval from EDL headquarter, EdL branch office will make funds available for implementing land acquisition and resettlement.

Based on the result of site survey during the IEE study, no people will be resettled, no structure and assets will be affected, and no productive forest or industrial trees or fruit trees will be affected. Compensation for temporary land occupation is not considered because the construction work will be conducted during dry season and well after harvesting season.

Only some paddy lands which are under towers (considered permanently loss assets) will be compensated for. During the detailed survey prior to the construction work,

however, additional to be compensated might be identified, and then compensation costs could be increased. Therefore, some contingency is considered. Based on the scope of the impacts and compensation rate above, the compensation budget is calculated as follows:

Table 13.1: Estimation of Compensation Cost (for the losses).

No.	Statement	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (Kip)	Total Comp. Cost (Kip)	Compensated Time (Years)
1	<u>Nadonkhuang Village</u>				<u>288,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	88	400	352,000	10
2	<u>Nathone Village</u>				<u>576,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	144	400	576,000	10
3	<u>Dongnong Village</u>				<u>5,864,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	216	400	864,000	10
	<u>Other Properties</u>					
1	Village cemetery	Ls	01	5,000,000	5,000,000	One time
4	<u>Thongpapok-Nay Village</u>				<u>432,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	108	400	432,000	10
5	<u>Thongpapok-Nok Village</u>				<u>144,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	36	400	144,000	10
6	<u>Naxay-Nhay Village</u>				<u>5,432,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					

No.	Statement	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price (Kip)	Total Comp. Cost (Kip)	Compensated Time (Years)
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	108	400	432,000	10
	<u>Other Properties</u>					
1	Village cemetery	Ls	01	5,000,000	5,000,000	One time
7	<u>Naxay-Kokphao Village</u>				<u>432,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	108	400	432,000	10
8	<u>Dongko-Kang Village</u>				<u>144,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	36	400	144,000	10
9	<u>Dongko-Neua Village</u>				<u>5,288,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	72	400	288,000	10
	<u>Other Properties</u>					
1	Village cemetery	Ls	01	5,000,000	5,000,000	One time
10	<u>Senvang-Noy Village</u>				<u>288,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	72	400	288,000	10
11	<u>Senvang-Nhay Village</u>				<u>288,000</u>	
	<u>Land</u>					
1	Paddy field: Season Rice Paddy	m ²	72	400	288,000	10
	<u>Sub Total</u>				<u>19,176,000</u>	
	<u>Contingency</u>				<u>2,824,000</u>	
	<u>Grand Total</u>				<u>22,000,000</u>	

Note: The above amounts are calculated based on the Formula as indicated in Section 6.6.1 for the permanent loss of the rice paddy fields and gardens where the towers will be located only. In this case, the productivity of rice (husk) per one hectare for one season is 4,000 kilograms (or 4 tons/ha). The market price for 1 kilogram of husk (rice husk) is 1,000 kip. The estimated price for compensation of village cemeteries, as to follow traditional protocol and spiritual rituals, is based on the consultation with village authorities.

14 Consultations with, and participation of, and disclosure in planning, implementation

During the site investigation for the IEE study, consultations were organized with affected persons and village representatives.

Information was collected in datasheet in each affected village and consulted with some of villagers. Generally, results of the consultation show that villagers agreed on implementation of the project. There were also some discussions about land acquisition for the project, which will pass through paddy land, garden land etc. Most of affected people accepted those affects and expressed their willingness to assist EdL with their labour if needed for project construction work.

This draft RAP will be translated in to Lao language and opened in public for further public consultation as soon as the government and the Bank have approved the draft documents. The tentative schedule of disclosure of RAP is as follows:

- EdL will translate the draft RAP into Lao Language.
- EdL send the draft RAP to Provincial and District offices.
- The draft RAP will be displayed at EdL, Provincial and District offices for 15 days. If EdL holds workshops instead of displaying the draft RAP, Public disclosure period will be shorten.
- If there are no comments, the draft RAP will be submitted to STEA for approval. If there are some comments, the draft RAP will be reviewed.
- STEA will issue an IEE certificate of compliance.
- EdL will implement the RAP.
- Review and Finalization of RAP
- Disclosure of Revised RAP

Since the impacts by this project are not significant, these procedures will take about two months after the approval of draft RAP by the World Bank.

15 Grievance Redress Mechanism

The affected people will be given many opportunities to review the survey results and compensation policies during the process of resettlement planning and implementation. However, during implementation, various issues might be encountered by the affected people. In order to resolve these concerns effectively and timely, a grievance redress mechanism shall be set up. The affected people will be notified about such mechanism before the resettlement implementation.

If a person is not satisfied with his or her compensation or rehabilitation measure, he could voice his complaint to the affected village head or directly to the EMO. The village head or the EMO will give him an answer within two weeks. If he still does not agree with the solution, he could appeal directly to EMU of EdL headquarter, who will give him

a reply within two weeks. If he still does not agree with the decision, he could appeal to the PEMC where a special grievance committee will be established to address these issues. The Grievance Committee will make a final decision within two weeks. If he still does not agree with the decision, he could go the court as a last option.

16 Resettlement Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangement

Following the requirements of the World Bank, during the project implementation, both internal and external resettlement monitoring and evaluation exercises will be carried out in order to monitor resettlement implementation and ensure all affected people are compensated adequately and their income and livelihood are restored after resettlement and rehabilitation.

Monitoring budgets for resettlement are given as part of the overall budget forecast in the main IEE report.

16.1 Internal Monitoring

The following periodic environmental monitoring will be carried out by EMU, EMO and PEMC periodically. During the monitoring, progress of resettlement implementation and compensation for affected people will be monitored and evaluated.

- a) Monthly monitoring: EdL's EMU will send their staff to the project site once a month to consult with the EMO and PEMC, participate in field work and conduct interview with the project affected villagers.
- b) Three month monitoring: A joint monitoring and evaluation between EdL's EMU and Social Environmental Unit (SEU) of Department of Electricity (DOE) of Ministry of Industry and Handicraft (MIH) will be conducted at the project site once in three months. The purpose of the monitoring is to work with the EMO and PEMC to review the progress of EMP work, to adjust the EMP effective and to consult with village representatives and project affected villagers.
- c) Six month monitoring: A joint monitoring and evaluation of Provincial STEO, DOE, EdL will be conducted once in six months. The purpose of the monitoring is to review the entire recommendation made by the monthly and three month monitoring and evaluation reports, to consult with the EMO and PEMC, to consult with the project affected villagers and to consider and change the EMP.

16.2 External (Independent) Monitoring and Evaluation

Base on the STEA's guidelines for independent review (or 3third party review) and the requirements of the World Bank, external monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by an independent third party. EdL will select an independent institution, which consists of social specialists, with approval of the Bank. The selected institution should have extensive experience in similar activities. The main objective is by independently

monitoring and evaluating the resettlement implementation, to see whether the objective of resettlement is achieved; and to provide basic assessment on resettlement implementation and restoration of livelihood for the affected people.

The scope of monitoring and evaluation includes the implementation progress, resettlement policies, delivery of compensation and replacement land, changes of income and livelihood among affected people, consultation and participation and development of local communities. The method of resettlement monitoring and evaluation will be based on a combination of sample household survey and rapid appraisal in the field.

16.3 Post Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation

Six months to one year after the end of resettlement activities, the Independent Monitoring Body shall conduct an evaluation study of severely affected APs and the vulnerable groups among the affected population to determine whether or not the objectives of the RP in terms of restoration of incomes and living standards have been achieved. The methodology for the evaluation study will be based on the follow up socio-economic survey to determine the impact of the Project on AP income levels and living standards of those severely affected by the Project. Survey data at post evaluation stage will be compared with the baseline survey at the RAP preparation stage. The Post Implementation Evaluation Study may propose additional assistance to severely affected persons if resettlement measures were not adequate and may also provide recommendations for future resettlement planning.



Annex 1.1 : Affected districts, Villages and number of Households

Provinc	districts	Affected Villages	Ethnic Group (Sub-group)	Total No. of Household	Total No. of Families	Total Female	Total Population	No. of affected Household	Remark	
Salavanh	Salavanh	<u>1. Nadone khaung</u>		<u>57</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>412</u>	<u>4</u>		
			Souay	2	2	3	6			
			Katang	1	1	2	4			
			Toeuy	3	3	9	21			
			Alak	1	1	4	7			
			Inh	1	1	7	11			
			Ngea	1	1	5	11			
			Kaleung	48	67	170	352			
			<u>2. Nathone</u>		<u>111</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>308</u>	<u>802</u>	<u>20</u>	
				Lao*	111	116	308	802		
			<u>3. Dong nong</u>		<u>68</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>475</u>	<u>12</u>	
				Katang	1	1	2	7		
		Souay	2	2	8	19				
		Lao*	65	77	221	449				
	<u>4. Thongpapok - Nai</u>		<u>33</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>203</u>	<u>10</u>			
		Lao*	33	36	103	203				
	<u>5. Thongpapok - Nok</u>		<u>16</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>11</u>			
			16	22	57	106				
	<u>6. Naxay Gnai</u>		<u>92</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>297</u>	<u>569</u>	<u>15</u>			
		Katang	92	94	297	569				
	<u>7. Naxay kokphao</u>		<u>72</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>471</u>	<u>10</u>			
		Lao*	17	17	35	64				
		Katang	55	86	184	407				
	<u>8. Done khao</u>		<u>31</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>223</u>	<u>0</u>			
		Katang	31	31	114	223				
	<u>9. Dong ko Tay</u>		<u>38</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>216</u>	<u>0</u>			
		Katang	38	39	110	216				
	<u>10. Dong ko kang</u>		<u>34</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>244</u>	<u>7</u>			
		Katang	34	38	109	244				
	<u>11. Dong ko Neua</u>		<u>63</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>234</u>	<u>468</u>	<u>5</u>			
		Lao*	1	1	2	5				
		TaOy	13	13	55	90				
		Katang	49	56	177	373				
	<u>12. Baeng</u>		<u>142</u>	<u>154</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>786</u>	<u>14</u>			
		Katang	15	15	40	70				
		TaOy	55	55	170	331				
		Paleng	13	13	32	52				
		Ngea	12	12	35	50				
		Katou	12	12	40	68				
		Souay	8	8	25	45				



Province	districts	Affected Villages	Ethnic Group (Sub-group)	Total No. of Household	Total No. of Families	Total Female	Total Population	No. of affected Household	Remark	
Sala	Sala		Alak	2	2	13	20			
			Lao*	25	37	75	150			
		13. Senevang - Noy		103	107	293	637		3	
		Ngea	36	36	73	100				
		Lao*	67	71	220	537				
		14. Senevang - Gnai		153	272	517	963		17	
		Souay	107	226	370	703				
		Lawaen	6	6	17	30				
		Ngea	10	10	45	80				
		Katang	30	30	85	150				
		15. Baeng Sexet		35	36	117	225		1	
		Souay	35	36	117	225				
		Sub-Total	15 Villages		1,048	1,274	3,339		6,800	129

Note: * Indicate Lao Loum Ethnic Group. Otherwise they belong to Lao Theung Ethnic Group

Ethnicity

Sub-group	Group
Souay	Lao Theung
Katang	Lao Theung
Toeuy	Lao Theung
Alak	Lao Theung
Inh	Lao Theung
Ngea	Lao Theung
Kaleung	Lao Theung
TaOy	Lao Theung
Lawaen	Lao Theung
Katou	Lao Theung
Paleng	Lao Theung
Lao	Lao Loum



Annex 1.2 : Infrastructure and other Facilities within the affected Villages

NO	Name Of Village	Item								
		Primary School	Secondary School	Water Supply	Telecom Service	Dispensary or village clinic	Electricity		All weather road	Transport (Bus Service)
							Yes	No		
							(HH)			
1	Nadone khaung	1					1	50	1	1
2	Nathone	1					1	3		
3	Dong nong	1							1	
4	Thongpapok - Nai	1								
5	Thongpapok - Nok								1	1
6	Naxay Gnai	1					1	78	1	
7	Naxay kokphao	1					1	41		
8	Done khao	1				1				
9	Dong ko Tay	1								
10	Dong ko kang	1							1	
11	Dong ko Neua	1				1			1	1
12	Baeng	1				1	1	53	1	1
13	Senevang - Noy	1							1	1
14	Senevang - Gnai	1					1	148	1	
15	Baeng Sexet	1					1	26	1	1
Sub-Total		14		-		3	7	399	10	6



Annex 1.3 : Education Levels of the Villages within the affected villages

item	Name Of Village										
		Uneducated		Primary School		Lower Secondary School		Upper Secondary School		Total of Villages	
		Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Nadone khaung	15	25	30	54	15	28	5	23	65	130
2	Nathone	15	50	70	120	7	11		4	92	185
3	Dong nong	17	30	45	70	2	5	1	3	65	108
4	Thongpapok - Nai	15	20	20	50		5			35	75
5	Thongpapok - Nok			4	12		2			4	14
6	Naxay Gnai			32	60	17	30	11	27	60	117
7	Naxay kokphao			30	70			1	2	31	72
8	Done khao	30	40	1	20					31	60
9	Dong ko Tay			10	30		5			10	35
10	Dong ko kang	15	28	8	22		2		1	23	53
11	Dong ko Neua	25	40	23	53		5		1	48	99
12	Baeng			35	80	23	45	12	26	70	151
13	Senevang - Noy	47	65		15		2			47	82
14	Senevang - Gnai	120	200	200	345	65	100	10	30	395	675
15	Baeng Sexet	50	100	3	15		2			53	117
Sub-Total		349	598	511	1,016	129	242	40	117	1,029	1,973



Annex 1.4 : The socio-economic conditions of affected villages

Item	Name Of Village	Ethnic Group	Good	Medium	sufficient	Insufficient	comment	No. of household							
								1	2	3	4				
1	Nadone khauang	Souay Katang Toeuy Alak Inh Kaleung	6	48	-	22	76	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	17
2	Nathone	Lao	-	20	86	10	116	10	10	772	10				
3	Dong nong	Souay Katang Lao	1	26	49	4	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
4	Thongpapak - Nai	Lao	10	15	6	5	36	10	15	6	5				
5	Thongpapak - Nok	Lao	4	3	10	5	22	4	3	10	5				
6	Naxay Gnai	Lao	15	10	66	3	94	15	10	66	3				
7	Naxay kokphao	Lao Katang	19	55	11	18	103	7	20	5	3	15			
8	Done khao	Lao	-	21	6	4	31	-	21	6	4				



Sub-Total			95	525	486	168	1,274
9	Dong ko Tay	Katang	-	21	1	17	39
10	Dong ko kang		-	20	9	9	38
11	Dong ko Neua	Lao Taoy Katang	-	22	43	5	70
12	Baeng	Katang Taoy Lao Katang	35	60	22	37	154
13	Senevang - Noy	Katang Taoy Paleng Ngea Katou Souay Alak Lao	-	37	51	19	107
14	Senevang - Gnai	Souay Lawaen Ngea Katang	-	146	126	-	272
15	Baeng Sexet	Souay	5	21	-	10	36
Sub-Total			95	525	486	168	1,274



Annex 1.6 : Disease Conditions during the last five years within the project Area

item	Name Of Village	Types						Treatment			
		Malaria	Mump (Mark Burd)	Hepatitis (Tap ak sep)	Tuber Culosis (Vannalok Pod)	Diarrhea (Thok Thong)	Conjunctivities (Ta Deng)	Dermatitis (Lok Phieu Nang)	traditional medecine	Consult Doctor	Self-help
1	Nadone khaung		1			1				1	1
2	Nathone	1							1	1	
3	Dong nong	1						1		1	1
4	Thongpapok - Nai	1				1				1	1
5	Thongpapok - Nok										
6	Naxay Gnai										
7	Naxay kokphao					1				1	
8	Done khao	1			1	1				1	
9	Dong ko Tay	1				1				1	1
10	Dong ko kang	1				1				1	
11	Dong ko Neua	1				1				1	
12	Baeng	1				1	1			1	1
13	Senevang - Noy					1				1	1
14	Senevang - Gnai	1				1				1	
15	Baeng Sexet	1				1	1			1	
Sub-Total		10	1	-	1	11		1	1	13	6



Annex 1.6 : Main Sources of Income based on Villagers' Interview

item	Name Of Village	Sources						Total
		Agricultural Production and Livestock	Small Business and Services	Handcraft and Small Scale industry	Non Timber Forest products	Private and / or daily employee, labour	Others	
1	Nadone khaung	57	8			35	5	
2	Nathone	116	5			9	7	
3	Dong nong	80	4	10		4	2	
4	Thongpapok - Nai	36						
5	Thongpapok - Nok	22	1					
6	Naxay Gnai	94	4				1	
7	Naxay kokphao	102	15			1		
8	Done khao	31						
9	Dong ko Tay	39				39		
10	Dong ko kang	31				3		
11	Dong ko Neua	70					4	
12	Baeng	135	18			15	3	
13	Senevang - Noy	107	3					
14	Senevang - Gnai	272	8					
15	Baeng Sexet	36	2			3		
Sub-Total		1228	68	10	-	109	22	-



Annex 1.7 : Main Cash Income based on Village Heads Interview

item	Name Of Village	Sources of Income						Total Amount (Kip)
		Agricultural Production and Livestock	Small Business and Services	Handcraft and Small Scale industry	Non Timber Forest products	Private and / or daily employee, labour	Others	
1	Nadone khaung	80,000,000	28,000,000			51,000,000		159,000,000
2	Nathone		10,000,000			37,800,000		47,800,000
3	Dong nong	312,600,000	2,000,000	7,000,000		12,000,000	10,000,000	343,600,000
4	Thongpapok - Nai	144,000,000						144,000,000
5	Thongpapok - Nok	135,000,000						135,000,000
6	Naxay Gnai	225,000,000	2,000,000					227,000,000
7	Naxay kokphao	700,400,000	75,000,000					775,400,000
8	Done khao	4,650,000						4,650,000
9	Dong ko Tay					23,400,000		23,400,000
10	Dong ko kang	496,000,000				600,000		496,600,000
11	Dong ko Neua	165,000,000				700,000		165,700,000
12	Baeng	3,600,000,000	18,000,000			25,000,000	3,000,000	3,646,000,000
13	Senevang - Noy	525,000,000	1,500,000					526,500,000
14	Senevang - Gnai	72,000,000	4,000,000					76,000,000
15	Baeng Sexet	90,000,000	1,000,000			15,000,000		106,000,000
Sub-Total		6,549,650,000	141,500,000	7,000,000	-	165,500,000	13,000,000	6,876,650,000

Annex 1.8 : List of assets of Affected Households

No.	Names Household head	Occupation	Structural Asset (unit)			Land (m ²)				Forest (m ²)				Comment
			House	Rice Storage	Others	Building Block	Rice Field	Sweden	Garden	Protected Forest	Village Used Forest	Cemetery	Sacred Forest	
I. Nadone khaung														
							2							
1	Mr. La	Farmer					0.5							
2	Mr. Sak						0.3							
3	Mrs. Tim						0.15							
4	Mrs. Peng						1.05							
II. Nathone														
							10					1		
1	Mr. Thidtan						0.25							
2	Mr. Lieng						0.25							
3	Mr. Khamchan						0.3							
4	Mr. Lone						0.3							
5	Mr. Ko						2							
6	Mr Sunt						0.25							
7	Mr Liang						0.25							
8	Mr Seuy						0.15							
9	Mr. Makham						0.5							
10	Mr. Leakapi						1.5							
11	Mr Souay						1							
12	Mr. La						0.5							
13	Mr. Kikham						0.25							
14	Mr. Gnong						0.25							
15	Mr. Khamsing						0.25							
16	Mr. Lame						0.5							
17	Mr. Sython gnai						0.25							
18	Mr. Lai						0.5							
19	Mrs. La						0.5							
20	Mrs. Pong						0.25							
21	Village Land											1		





No.	Names Household head	Occupation	Structural Asset (unit)			Land (m ²)				Forest (m ²)				Comment
			House	Rice Storage	Others	Building Block	Rice Field	Sweden	Garden	Protected Forest	Village Used Forest	Cemetery	Sacred Forest	
V.	Thongpapok - Nok						6.5							
1	Mr. Bear						1							
2	Mr. kham						0.25							
3	Mr. Phet						1							
4	Mrs. Yard						0.15							
5	Mrs. Sook						1							
6	Mrs. Phong						1.5							
7	Mr. Sy phoum						0.25							
8	Mr Kea						0.25							
9	Mr Joey						0.1							
10	Mr Lavoy						0.5							
11	Mr Theuane						0.5							
VI.	Naxay Gnai						5.95		0.35		1.3	1		
1	Public- Agricultural Land										1			
2	Mr. Theung								0.25					
3	Mr. Yang								0.1					
4	Mr Pia						0.15							
5	Mr. sith						1							
6	Mr Kham On						1							
7	Mr Tao						0.9							
8	Mr. Sopha						0.75							
9	Mr. Khamdy						0.25							
10	Mr. Bounlo						0.1							
11	Mr. xang						0.3							
12	Mr sua						0.25							
13	Mr. Seng						0.25							
14	Mr. Lieng						0.2							
15	Mr. Loun						0.8							





No.	Names Household head	Occupation	Structural Asset (unit)			Land (m ²)				Forest (m ²)				Comment
			House	Rice Storage	Others	Building Block	Rice Field	Sweden	Garden	Protected Forest	Village Used Forest	Cemetery	Sacred Forest	
XI. Dong ko Neua														
							4.65					1		
1	Mr. La						0.15							
2	Mr. Khambai						0.5							
3	Mr. Chit						1.5							
4	Mr mak						1.5							
5	Mr. Sene						1							
6	Village land											1		
XII. Baeng														
								6.8				1.5		
1	Mr. Vilay							0.4						
2	Mr. Chanthala							1						
3	Mr Souan							0.5						
4	Mrs. Si							0.5						
5	Mr. Done							0.5						
6	Mr Bounsouane							0.5						
7	Mr. Phao							0.4						
8	Mr. Vid							0.35						
9	mr. Souny							0.5						
10	Mrs. Khamphan]							0.5						
11	Mr Oung							0.4						
12	Mr Som							0.5						
13	Mr. Sengthai							0.5						
14	Mr Kheuang							0.25						
15	Village Land											1.5		
XIII. Senevang - Noy														
								3.75						
1	Mr. Ba							2.5						
2	Mr. Heung							0.5						



No.	Names Household head	Occupation	Structural Asset (unit)			Land (m ²)				Forest (m ²)				Comment
			House	Rice Storage	Others	Building Block	Rice Field	Sweden	Garden	Protected Forest	Village Used Forest	Cemetery	Sacred Forest	
3	Mr. Symeung						0.75							
XIV. Senevang - Gnai														
						0.25	4.3	3.9						
1	Mrs. Khammy					0.25								
2	Mr. Lith							0.25						
3	Mr Piao							0.5						
4	Mrs. Chantha							0.4						
5	Mr. Long							0.25						
6	Mr Peuang						0.3							
7	Mr. Kham						0.5							
8	Mrs. Gnor						1							
9	Mr. Phang						0.75							
10	Ms Mouay						0.5							
11	Mrs. Ting							0.5						
12	Mrs. Phan							0.5						
13	Mr. Bounyoung						0.25							
14	Mrs. No							0.5						
15	Mrs. Home							1						
16	Mrs. Tan							0.5						
17	Mr. Ping							0.5						
XV. Baeng Sexet														
1	Mr. Bounma	Farmer						0.75						



Annex 1.9 : Summary of the Number of Labour force within the Affected Villages

No	Name Of Village						
		Primary Labour		Secondary Labour		Total Labour	
		Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
1	Nadone khaung	75	122	51	85	126	207
2	Nathone	150	286	25	47	175	333
3	Dong nong	82	163	26	53	108	216
4	Thongpapok - Nai	50	85	32	71	82	156
5	Thongpapok - Nok	21	40	12	31	33	71
6	Naxay Gnai	119	233	40	80	159	313
7	Naxay kokphao	104	202	26	69	130	271
8	Done khao	22	47	16	38	38	85
9	Dong ko Tay	43	90	8	18	51	108
10	Dong ko kang	60	113	10	18	70	131
11	Dong ko Neua	96	198	87	159	183	357
12	Baeng	55	170	210	271	265	441
13	Senevang - Noy	30	45	32	68	62	113
14	Senevang - Gnai	215	430	80	170	295	600
15	Baeng Sexet	37	71	13	22	50	93
Sub-Total		1,159	2,295	668	1,200	1,827	3,495



Field Survey Result Summary Annex 2.1

General Household (Head) Profile of each Village

No.	Name & Surname of Household head	Ages	Occupation		Sex		Religion			Ethnicity					Educational Levels			Aff. population		about Project		You know from			
			Fam-mer	Em- ployees	Male	Fe- male	Bud- hism	Anna- mist	Other	Souay	Katang	Ngea	Kaleung	TaOy	Lao	unedu- cated	Primary School	Lower/Upper Secondary	Total	Female	Yes	No	Head of Villages	Official	Other
I.	Nadone khaung		4		2	2	4					4			1	3	33	17		4					
II.	Nathone		19	1	18	2	19	1				1		19	7	10	2	139	64	3	17	2		1	
III.	Dong nong		9		7	2	9							9	3	5	1	68	31		9				
IV.	Thongpapok - Nai		5		5		5							5	1	4		31	16		5				
V.	Thongpapok - Nok		5		3	2	4	1					1	4	1	3	1	32	21		5				
VI.	Naxay Gnai		10		10		1	9				10			3	5	2	74	38		9				
VII.	Naxay kokphao		4		4			4						0	1	2	1	29	17		4				
VIII.	Done khao																								
IX.	Dong ko Tay																								
X.	Dong ko kang		6		6			6							2	3	1	65	24		6				
XI.	Dong ko Neua		4		4			4					2		1	3		35	17		4				
XII.	Baeng		7		6	1	2	5				1	3	1	1	1	2	4	1	55	33		6		
XIII.	Senevang - Noy		3		3			3							3	2	1	23	13		3				
XIV.	Senevang - Gnai		15		6	9	14	1							13	7	7	1	97	53		13			
XV.	Baeng Sexet		1		1			1								1		12	6		1				
Grand Total			92	1	75	18	62	31	0	3	23	3	6	4	54	30	49	13	693	350	3	86	2	0	1





Field Survey Result Summary Annex 2.3

Main Cash Income (This focuses on Affected Villagers only)

No	Name of Villages	Sources						Total
		Agricultural Production and Livestock	Small Business and Services	Handcraft and Small Scale industry	Non-Timber Forest Products	Private and / or daily employees, workers	Others	
I.	Nadone khaung	5,100,000	4,000,000	-	-	860,000	-	9,960,000
II.	Nathone	25,645,000	2,000,000	1,010,000	540,000	6,300,000	400,000	35,895,000
III.	Dong nong	11,880,000	-	200,000	-	2,500,000	-	14,180,000
IV.	Thongpapok - Nai	13,800,000	-	-	-	500,000	-	14,300,000
V.	Thongpapok - Nok	15,300,000	-	1,000,000	-	5,200,000	-	21,500,000
VI.	Naxay Gnai	10,450,000	-	-	-	8,500,000	-	18,950,000
VII.	Naxay kokphao	2,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000	-	4,000,000
VIII.	Done khao							-
IX.	Dong ko Tay							-
X.	Dong ko kang	8,650,000	-	-	-	1,200,000	-	9,850,000
XI.	Dong ko Neua	13,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	13,100,000
XII.	Baeng	9,350,000	1,100,000	-	28,000	50,000	-	10,528,000
XIII.	Senevang - Noy	2,350,000	-	-	90,000	300,000	-	2,740,000
XIV.	Senevang - Gnai	39,200,000	1,200,000	150,000	-	19,850,000	-	60,400,000
XV.	Baeng Sexet	-	-	-	-	600,000	-	600,000
Grand Total		157,325,000	8,300,000	2,360,000	658,000	47,360,000	400,000	216,003,000



Field Survey Result Summary Annex 2.4

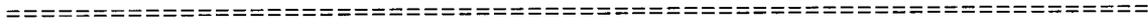
Summary of type of transportations and other Accessories within the affected Villages

No	Name of Villages	car	Item													Remark
			Tractor	Motorbike	Bicycle	Pushcart (Lor Nhou)	Mill	TV	Refegulator	CD Player	Tape Cassette	Radio	Generator	Water Pump	Others	
I.	Nadone khaung		1	6	6	2		3		2	1	1				
II.	Nathone		8	6	17	6		4			3	7				
III.	Dong nong		4	1	12	3		2		2	1	2	1	1		
IV.	Thongpapok - Nai		3	2	3	2		1		1	1	1				
V.	Thongpapok - Nok		3	1	5	1					2	2				
VI.	Naxay Gnai		5	2	4			2		2	1	3				
VII.	Naxay kokphao		1	1	1			1								
VIII.	Done khao															
IX.	Dong ko Tay															
X.	Dong ko kang		3	2	5	2					1	2				
XI.	Dong ko Neua		1		3	1		1				1				
XII.	Baeng		2	2	5	2	1	5	2	2					1	
XIII.	Senevang - Noy				2	2						1				
XIV.	Senevang - Gnai		8	7	15	2	1	12	8	8	2	3			9	
XV.	Baeng Sexet				1			1		1						
Grand Total		<u>0</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>10</u>	0



ANNEX 3

Field Survey Form



ແບບຟອມສຳຫຼວດ ຄວາມຄິດເຫັນຂອງປະຊາຊົນ ໃນເຂດທີ່ຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ ຈາກໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງແລວສາຍສົ່ງໄຟແຮງສູງ



I. ຂໍ້ມູນທົ່ວໄປ:

1. ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ:, ອາຍຸ:ປີ.
2. ອາຊີບ:, ເພດ ຍິງ: , ຊາຍ:
3. ທີ່ຢູ່: ບ້ານ:, ເມືອງ:
4. ສາດສະໜາ: ພຸດ , ຜີ , ອື່ນໆ:
5. ຊົນເຜົ່າ:, ລະດັບການສຶກສາ:

II. ທັດສະນະຄວາມຄິດເຫັນ ກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບ

6. ທ່ານຮູ້ຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການບໍ່? ຮູ້ , ບໍ່ຮູ້
 ຖ້າຮູ້, ຮູ້ຈາກ: ອຳນາດການປົກຄອງບ້ານ
 ພະນັກງານໂຄງການທີ່ລົງມາສຶກສາເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ
 ຊາວບ້ານຜູ້ອື່ນໆ/ຈາກບ້ານອື່ນ
 ອື່ນໆ: _____

7. ເຈົ້າຄິດວ່າໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງແລວສາຍສົ່ງໄຟແຮງສູງ ຈະສົ່ງຜົນກະທົບແນວໃດຕໍ່ກັບເຂດດັ່ງກ່າວ?
ໃຫ້ຈັດລະດັບຄວາມຮ້າຍແຮງຂອງແຕ່ລະຜົນກະທົບ ຕາມຄະແນນລຸ່ມນີ້:

1: ບໍ່ມີຜົນກະທົບ, 2: ຜົນກະທົບບໍ່ຮ້າຍແຮງ, 3: ຜົນກະທົບຮ້າຍແຮງ, 4: ຜົນກະທົບຮ້າຍແຮງທີ່ສຸດ

ທາງດ້ານສະພາບແວດລ້ອມ

	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> ພາໃຫ້ດິນເຊາະເຈື່ອນ ຍອ້ນການບຸກເບີກເນື້ອທີ່ ຕາມແລວໄຟ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ທຳລາຍປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຖິ່ນອາໄສຂອງສັດປ່າ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ລົບກວນສັດປ່າ ຫຼື ສິ່ງທີ່ມີຊີວິດໃນທຳມະຊາດ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ລົບກວນ ແລະ ທຳລາຍສັດນ້ຳ/ປູປາ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ຄຸນຄ່າທາງດ້ານລະບົບນິເວດ ແລະ ທິວທັດທຳມະຊາດຫຼຸດລົງ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອ, ທາດເຄມີ ແລະ ຕະກອນນ້ຳມັນຕົກຄ້າງ	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> ອື່ນໆ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ທາງດ້ານສັງຄົມ

- ທຳລາຍຮີດຄອງປະເພນີ, ຄະນິບທຳນຽມ ຄວາມເຊື່ອຖືຂອງປະຊາຊົນ
- ໄພສັງຄົມ, ການປະພຶດ/ການພົວພັນທີ່ຜິດສິນທຳ (ກຳມະກອນ#ປະຊາຊົນ)
- ສິ່ງຜົນກະທົບ ໃຫ້ແກ່ສຸຂະພາບຂອງປະຊາຊົນ (ຈາກມົນລະພິດ)
- ອື່ນໆ _____

ທາງດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ

- ສູນເສັຽເນື້ອທີ່ສຳລັບການປູກສ້າງ
- ສູນເສັຽທີ່ດິນ ສຳລັບທຳການປູກຝັງ-ລ້ຽງສັດ
- ທຳລາຍຜົນລະປູກ ແລະ ໄມ້ປູກ ຂອງປະຊາຊົນ
- _____
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນລາຍຮັບຈາກການນຳໃຊ້ດິນ ຫຼື ສະຖານທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ
- ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນລາຍຮັບຈາກການເກັບກູ້ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ
- ທຳລາຍເຂດທຳມາຫາກິນ ເຮັດໃຫ້ປະຊາຊົນຫາກິນລຳບາກ
- ອື່ນໆ _____

III. ສະພາບເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ ແລະ ສັດປ່າ

8. ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ ທີ່ເຈົ້າໄດ້ໄປຫາ ເພື່ອເອົາມາກິນ, ເອົາມາໃຊ້ ແລະ ຂາຍ ໃນແຕ່ລະຄັ້ງ?

ຊະນິດເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ (ໃຫ້ໄລ່ສະເລັ່ງເປັນວັນ)	ເພື່ອກິນ (ກິໂລ)	ເພື່ອຂາຍ (ກິໂລ)	ລາຍຮັບສະເລັ່ງ/ປີ (ຖ້າຂາຍ)	ໄລຍະຫ່າງ ທີ່ ໄປເກັບ (ເທື່ອຄົນ/ມື້)	ໝາຍເຫດ
ເຫັດທຸກຊະນິດ					
ໜໍ່ໄມ້ທຸກຊະນິດ					
ຜັກປ່າທຸກຊະນິດ					
ໝາກໄມ້ປ່າທຸກຊະນິດ					
ຫົວມັນປ່າທຸກຊະນິດ					
ໜໍ່ແຍ້-ຫວາຍ-ບຸນ-ຍອດຕາວ					
ຫວາຍເສັ້ນ ທຸກຊະນິດ					
ອື່ນໆ (ໃຫ້ລະບຸຊື່ຈະແຈ້ງ)					

ຜູ້ສຳພາດ:....., ວັນ, ເດືອນ, ປີ ສຳພາດ:.....

ແບບຟອມສອບຖາມ ເພື່ອເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ຂັ້ນບ້ານ
(ແບບຟອມ ສຳລັບ ສຳພາດນາຍບ້ານ)

ແຂວງ:.....

ເມືອງ:.....

ບ້ານ:

ກ. ຂໍ້ມູນທາງດ້ານປະຫວັດຄວາມເປັນມາ ແລະ ປະຊາກອນ:

1. ບ້ານນີ້ ໄດ້ຖືກສ້າງຕັ້ງຂຶ້ນໃນປີໃດ? _____
2. ຈຳນວນຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນ _____, ຈຳນວນຄອບຄົວ _____, ປະຊາກອນທັງໝົດ _____.
3. ຂົນຂາດ ຫຼື ຂົນເຜົາ/ເຜົາຂົນ ທີ່ມີພາຍໃນບ້ານ.

ຂົນເຜົາ ຫຼື ເຜົາຂົນ	ຈ/ນຄອບຄົວ	ຈ/ນຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນ	ເພດຍິງ(ຄົນ)	ລວມ (ຄົນ)
1.				
2.				
3.				
ລ ວ ມ				

ຂ. ບັນດາການກໍ່ສ້າງພື້ນຖານໂຄງລ່າງ ແລະ ສິ່ງອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ມີພາຍໃນບ້ານ:

- 1) ໂຮງຮຽນປະຖົມ ມີ _____, (ຈຳນວນຫຼັງ): _____, ບໍ່ມີ _____.
- 2) ມັດທະຍົມຕົ້ນ-ປາຍ ມີ _____, (ຈຳນວນຫຼັງ): _____, ບໍ່ມີ _____.
- 3) ສຸກສາລາປະຈຳບ້ານ (ໂຮງໝໍ) ມີ _____, (ຈຳນວນຫຼັງ): _____, ບໍ່ມີ _____.
- 4) ມີໄຟຟ້າໃຊ້ ມີ _____, ຈ/ນຫຼັງຄາເຮືອນທີ່ມີໄຟຟ້າໃຊ້: _____, ບໍ່ມີ _____.
- 5) ທິນທາງທີ່ໃຊ້ໄດ້ທຸກໆລະດູການ ມີ _____, ບໍ່ມີ _____.
- 6) ລົດເມ/ລົດໂດຍສານປະຈຳທາງ ແລ່ນຈາກບ້ານໄປຫາເມືອງ/ແຂວງ: ມີ _____, ບໍ່ມີ _____.

ຄ. ລະດັບການສຶກສາຂອງປະຊາຊົນພາຍໃນບ້ານ

ລະດັບການສຶກສາ	ເພດຍິງ (ຄົນ)	ລວມ (ຄົນ)
ກົກໜັງສື		
ລະບົບບຳລຸງ/ ລະດັບປະຖົມສຶກສາ		
ລະດັບມັດທະຍົມຕອນຕົ້ນ		
ລະດັບມັດທະຍົມຕອນປາຍ (ອຸດົມ) ແລະ ສູງກວ່າ		
ລ ວ ມ		

ງ. ສະພາບເສດຖະກິດຂອງປະຊາຊົນ

ອີງຕາມມາດຕະຖານ ທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ໃນການສຳຫຼວດຂັ້ນເມືອງ ໃນປີ 2001 ຕາມຄຳສັ່ງແນະນຳຂອງນາຍົກລັດຖະມົນຕີ ສະບັບເລກທີ 01/ນຍ, ລົງວັນທີ 25/6/2001. ການຈັດປະເພດຄອບຄົວ ພາຍໃນບ້ານຂອງເຈົ້າ ໂດຍອີງຕາມລະດັບ ຄວາມທຸກຍາກ ແລະ ຊົນເຜົ່າ/ເຜົ່າຊົນ: *(ໃຫ້ຕື່ມຈຳນວນຄອບຄົວໃສ່ຫ້ອງລຸ່ມນີ້)*

ຊົນເຜົ່າ ຫຼື ເຜົ່າຊົນ	ຄອບຄົວຖານະດີ	ຄອບຄົວປານກາງ	ຄອບຄົວພໍຢູ່ພໍກິນ	ຄອບຄົວຂາດເຂີນ
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
ລວມ				

ຈ. ບັນຫາທາງດ້ານສຸຂະພາບ:

4. ມີພະຍາດຫຍັງແດ່ທີ່ມັກເກີດ ຫຼື ລະບາດ ຢູ່ພາຍໃນບ້ານຂອງເຈົ້າ ໃນໄລຍະ 3 ປີ ຜ່ານມາ?

- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____

5. ຖ້າປະຊາຊົນພາຍໃນບ້ານຫາກເຈັບເປັນ, ຕາມປົກກະຕິ ເຂົາເຈົ້າເຮັດແນວໃດກັບຄົນເຈັບ?

(ໃຫ້ໝາຍເອົາ 1 ຫຼື 2 ຂໍ້ທີ່ໄດ້ເຄີຍປະຕິບັດເທົ່ານັ້ນ)

- ໄປຫາໝໍຢາພື້ນເມືອງ/ກິນຢາພື້ນເມືອງ: _____.
- ໄປພົບທ່ານໝໍ/ໄປຄຣີນິກ: _____.
- ຊື້ຢາຈາກຮ້ານຂາຍຢາມາກິນເອງ: _____.

ສ. ໂຄງການພັດທະນາຕ່າງໆ (ລວມທັງຂອງລັດຖະບານ ແລະ ໂຄງການຕ່າງປະເທດ):

6. ໃນ 5 ປີ ຜ່ານມາ ພາຍໃນບ້ານຂອງເຈົ້າ ມີໂຄງການພັດທະນາໃດໜຶ່ງບໍ່? ມີ: , ບໍ່ມີ:

ຖ້າມີ, ໃຫ້ຂຽນຊື່, ຈຸດປະສົງຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ຜູ້ໃຫ້ທຶນ:

ຂ. ສະພາບທາງດ້ານແຮງງານ:

7. ຈຳນວນແຮງງານທີ່ມີ ພາຍໃນບ້ານ *(ໃຫ້ຕື່ມເປັນຈຳນວນຄົນ: ເພດຍິງ ແລະ ຈ/ນລວມ)*

ປະເພດແຮງງານ	ເພດຍິງ (ຄົນ)	ລວມ (ຄົນ)
1. ແຮງງານຕົ້ນຕໍ*		
2. ແຮງງານສຳຮອງ*		

*ໝາຍເຫດ: " * " ອີງຕາມເງື່ອນໄຂ/ມາດຖານ ທີ່ລັດຖະບານວາງອອກ.*

ຍ. ແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບ ແລະ ການປະກອບອາຊີບ:

ລ/ດ	ແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບຕົ້ນຕໍ	ຈຳນວນຄອບຄົວ
1	ການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ, ປູກຝັງ ແລະ ລ້ຽງສັດ (ເຮັດໄຮ່, ເຮັດສວນ...)	
2	ຄ້າຂາຍ/ການບໍລິການ/ທຸລະກິດຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ	
3	ຫັດຖະກຳ/ອຸດສາຫະກຳຂະໜາດນ້ອຍແບບຄອບຄົວ (ເຊັ່ນ: ການຕຳຫຼຸກ/ຕຳແຜ່ນ, ຈັກສານ ອື່ນໆ)	
4	ເກັບກູ້-ຄ້າຂາຍ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ	
5	ກຳມະກອນ ຫຼື ຮັບຈ້າງລາຍວັນ	
6	ຈາກແຫຼ່ງອື່ນໆ ທີ່ບໍ່ຄົງທີ່ (ເຊັ່ນ: ຈາກຕ່າງປະເທດ ຫຼື ອື່ນໆ)	
ລ ວ ມ		

8. ຄາດຄະເນລາຍຮັບຂອງບ້ານ ຈາກການດຳເນີນກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ໃນປີທີ່ຜ່ານມາ: (ອາດຈະຕົ້ມເປັນຈຳນວນເງິນ “ກີບ” ຫຼື ເປັນປະລິມານຂອງຜົນຜະລິດສຳລັບບາງແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບ ເຊັ່ນ: ໂຕນ, ກິໂລ...)

ລ/ດ	ແຫຼ່ງລາຍຮັບ	ນ້ຳໜັກ (ກິໂລ)	ເປັນເງິນ (ກີບ)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ການຜະລິດກະສິກຳ, ປູກຝັງ-ລ້ຽງສັດ			
2	ຄ້າຂາຍ/ບໍລິການ/ທຸລະກິດຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ			
3	ຫັດຖະກຳແບບຄອບຄົວ (ຕຳຫຼຸກ, ຈັກສານ...)			
4	ເກັບກູ້-ຂາຍ ເຄື່ອງປ່າຂອງດົງ			
5	ກຳມະກອນ ຫຼື ຮັບຈ້າງລາຍວັນ			
6	ກິດຈະກຳ/ວຽກງານອື່ນໆ (ໃຫ້ຂຽນລະອຽດ)			
ລ ວ ມ				

9. ສະພາບອື່ນໆພາຍໃນບ້ານ ເຊັ່ນ: ນ້ຳຖ້ວມ, ແຫ້ງແລ້ງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ (ຖ້າມີ) ໃຫ້ບັນທຶກຢ່າງລະອຽດຈະແຈ້ງ.

10. ຂໍສະເໜີອື່ນໆ ຂອງທ່ານ ກ່ຽວກັບໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລວສາຍສົ່ງໄຟແຮງສູງ ?

ທີ່ບ້ານ _____, ວັນທີ _____

ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ, ບ້ານ _____

