

DON SAHONG HYDROPOWER PROJECT, LAO PDR

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

FINAL

January 2013

Prepared For:

MEGA FIRST CORPORATION BERHAD

Prepared By:

**National Consulting Company
Vientiane, Lao PDR**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

DON SAHONG HYDROPOWER PROJECT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	The Project.....	1
1.2	Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan.....	1
1.3	Background to RAP.....	2
2	POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT.....	4
3	PROJECT IMPACT AND SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT.....	6
3.1	Project Impacts	6
2.1.1	Number of Households and Persons to be Relocated.....	6
3.2	Socio-Economics and Livelihood of People to be Re-located.....	6
2.1.2	Village Profile of Hang Sahong Hamlet.....	6
2.1.3	Community Land Use and Production in Hang Sahong	8
4	RESETTLEMENT SITE AND DEVELOPMENT.....	11
4.1	Site selection.....	11
4.2	Relocation house at Hang Sadam.....	12
5	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	13
6	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	14
6.1	Provincial Environmental and Social Steering Committee (PESC)	14
6.2	District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC).....	14
6.3	Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committees (VCGR).....	15
6.4	Project Environmental & Social Management Unit (PESMU).....	15
7	CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS.....	16
7.1	Consultation and Involvement of Affected Persons	16
7.2	Grievance Redress	16
8	RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION	18
9	BUDGET	20
10	PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OF VILLAGERS AND PROGRAMS.....	21
10.1	Island Communities Public Involvement, Plans and Programs.....	21
10.2	DSHPP Village Liaison Committee.....	21

Attachments

Attachment 1 - EIA 2007, APPENDIX C: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR DON SAHONG PROJECT

List of Tables

Table 1	List of Key Technical Terms Used for RAP	3
Table 2	RAP Entitlement Matrix for DSHPP	5
Table 3	Affected Households (AH), Residential Lands, and Persons by Village/Hamlet.....	6
Table 4	Present and Projected Income of Hang Sahong Residents	13
Table 5	Livestock Holdings in Relocating Villages.....	13
Table 6	Estimated Budget for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for DSHPP	20

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location of Households at Hang Sahong Hamlet	7
Figure 2	Road linking Hua Sadam and Hang Sadam, which pupils from Hang Sahong use to go to school	8
Figure 3	Hang Sahong Village Fish Traps on the Hou Sahong	9
Figure 4	Location of Resettlement Site.....	11
Figure 5	Aerial View of Resettlement Site	12
Figure 6	Resettlement consultation with village leaders and women and youth at Hang Sahong Hamlet at pre-project Stage on 1 February 2007	16
Figure 7	RAP Implementation Schedule.....	18

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AECOM	An international infrastructure engineering and consulting firm, author of the Final Feasibility Study and Engineering Status Report
APW	Australian Power and Water an author of the 2007 Draft EIA
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
CESVI	Cooperazione e Sviluppo (World Aid from Italy)
CIA	Cumulative Impact Assessment
CMPE	Centre of Malariology, Parasitological and Entomology
DAFEO	District Agriculture and Forestry Extension Office
DOE	Department of Electricity
DPRA	Development Project Responsible Agency
DSHPP	Don Sahong Hydropower Project
ED	Essential Drugs
EDL	Electricité du Laos
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMO	Environmental Management Office
EMMP	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
ESR	DSHPP Engineering Status Report (supersedes Final Feasibility Study (FFS))
EU	European Union
FCZ	Fishing Control Zone
FFS	Final Feasibility Study
FishMAP	DSHPP Fisheries Monitoring and Action Plan
FS	Feasibility Study
GFL	Great Fault Line
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub region
GOL	Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic
GWh	Gigawatt hours
ha	Hectare
HC	Health Center
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JMP	Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply and Sanitation by WHO/UNICEF
MA95	Agreement on the Cooperation for the Sustainable Development of the Mekong River Basin made in 1995
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao PDR
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEM	Ministry of Energy and Mines of Lao PDR
MFCB	Mega First Corporation Berhad
MIH	Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts of Lao PDR
MOH	Ministry of Health of Lao PDR
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of Lao PDR (formerly WREA)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MRC	Mekong River Commission

MW	Megawatt (1 million watts of power)
NAFRI	National Agriculture and Forestry Research Institute of Lao PDR
NBCA	National Biodiversity Conservation Area
NCC	National Consulting Company
NEAP	National Environmental Action Plan
NGPES	National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
NTFPs	Non-Timber Forestry Products
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PEC	PEC Konsult Sdn Bhd
PRC	People's Republic of China
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RESDALAO	Renewable Energy for Sustainable Development Association
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMMP	Social Management and Monitoring Plan
SOW	Statement of Work
STD	Sexually-transmitted disease
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
VHK	Village Health Kit
VHV	Village Health Volunteer
WHO	World Health Organization
WREA	Water Resources and Environment Administration (now MoNRE)

GLOSSARY OF COMMON LAO WORDS FOR GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

Don (e)	Island
Hang	tail / downstream tip (of the island)
Hou	River Channel
Hua	head or upstream tip (of the island)

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) relating to the Don Sahong Hydropower Project (DSHPP) was signed between the Government of the Lao PDR (GOL) and Mega First Corporation Berhad (MFCB), the Project Developer, on 23 March 2006. The project proposed will be a run-of-river scheme with a generating capacity of 240 MW.

As a requirement by the Government of Lao PDR (GOL) for approval of the project, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) which included a Social Impact Assessment (SIA) was conducted in 2006-2007. An initial socio-economic baseline survey in the project area was undertaken by ATM Consulting. The company designed the data collection method. The actual data collection, data processing and analysis were assisted by a team of NAFRI staff.

The Water resources and Environment Authority (now MoNRE) and the Department of Electricity, Ministry of Industry and Handicrafts (DOE) required that the environmental documentation completed in 2007 be reformatted, updated, and presented as eight separate reports listed below:

1. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
2. Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP)
3. Social Impact Assessment (SIA)
4. Social Management and Monitoring (SMMP)
5. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)
6. Cumulative Impact Assessment (CIA)
7. Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) for the Transmission Lines
8. IEE for the access road and bridge

The EIA 2007 included appendices of the baseline data (now in EIA 2013, at Annex E). In May 2009, National Consulting Company (NCC) was appointed by MFCB to update the initial EIA and to complete the appropriate documents for obtaining the necessary GOL approval for the project. The NCC mandate was to revise, improve and reformat (as needed) the various existing environmental and social documents on the DSHPP, including the RAP, as required by Lao Authorities.

1.2 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The DSHPP dam location on the Sahong channel (Hou Sahong) and the headpond created would affect the channel and significant portions of land on the islands of Don Sadam and Don Sahong. This location will require the relocation of the Hang Sahong hamlet (10 HHs) and one household in the Hang Sadam area. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for this need.

Similarly, a Social Monitoring and Management Plan (SMMP) has been prepared for the project area but focusing on Don Sadam and Don Sahong, as the most seriously impacted areas. The SMMP also contains suggestions for mitigating actions, including the future public involvement program to be undertaken by the DSHPP and for the overall integration of the project with the long-term development planning by the Champasak Province and the Khong District authorities, in relation to the project area.

Without the proposed resettlement and mitigation, the social impacts of the DSHPP would be significant in three local communities of Ban Hang Sadam, Ban Hua Sadam and Ban Hua Sahong. These villagers' livelihoods depend on fishing, agriculture and access to the riverine forests which will all be impacted by the DSHPP.

The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for DSHPP is produced in its entirety in Appendix C. This summary details some of that RAP but the Appendix should be referred to for more detail. The RAP was prepared by the DSHPP Resettlement Expert, Dr Montri Suwanamontri and it complies with the recent Lao guidelines on Resettlement issued by GOL in November 2005. He was assisted by the Household Survey team and staff of the Khong District administration.

After more site surveys made in July 2009 this report was updated by the National Consulting Company (NCC) due to some changes in the Project Components.

1.3 Background to RAP

Information and data used in planning this Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) were from seven main sources including:

- Interpretation of land use maps at a scale 1:5000 for the villages that may directly/indirectly affect by the project.
- Three (3) stakeholder's meetings at Pakse, at Muang Khong and at Ban Hang Sadam.
- Socio-economic census of a potentially households to be relocated
- Preliminary inventory of assets of households to be relocated,
- Household surveys using interviews of 111 household heads and representatives of potentially directly/indirectly affected villages in project area.
- Focus group on social issues among interest groups in the village including Lao Women's Union and other interest groups.
- Consultation with village leaders and women groups on resettlement site for Hang Sahong and related developments at hamlet to be relocated.

This RAP has been prepared as a guideline for the GOL and the Don Sahong HPP's Proponent to use for implementing compensation and resettlement for the project. It has addressed policy, principles of resettlement, entitlement to compensation, livelihood restoration, monitoring and evaluation including institutional and management arrangements and grievance committee of the resettlement works.

Table 1 presents definitions of key terms used in this RAP document.

Table 1 List of Key Technical Terms Used for RAP

RAP term	Definition
Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation in cash or kind, income restoration, transfer and other assistances depending on type and degree of losses.
Household	All persons living and eating together in one house.
Income restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihood of affected persons
Land acquisition	Process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land traditionally owned or used to the ownership and possession of that agency, for a public purpose in return for compensation.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons due to loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets in order to improve living standard.
Relocation	Physical shifting of affected persons from his/her pre-project place or residence to other locations.
Replacement cost	Amount needed to replace an asset, and is the value determined as compensation for: Agricultural land at the pre-project or pre-displacement level, whichever is higher and is the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing that land to levels similar to those 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 materials to construction site, cost of labour and contractor's fee and any cost of registration and transfer taxes. In determining replacement cost, depreciation of assets and value of no deductions are made to value of benefits to be derived from the project; Crops, trees, and other perennials based on current market value or damage; and Other assets such as fish traps based on replacement cost or cost of mitigating measures.
Right-of-way	Project road on Don Sadam - 5 m either side of the centreline. Project 230 kV transmission line to Ban Hat Substation - 25 m either side of the centreline.

2 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT

The general policy framework for compensating Project Affected People (PAP) by the DSHPP is explained in Section 3 of the SIA 2013. This RAP was prepared based the laws and regulations on resettlement of the Lao PDR listed therein.

The policy section of the SIA elaborates the basis for the following items considered in the management plans:

- Criteria for Eligibility
- Gender Mainstreaming Strategy
- Resettlement Policy
- Compensation entitlement and Relocation Principles

The resettlement and compensation policy outlined in the SIA included a basic Entitlement Matrix which is reproduced in this RAP report as the Table below **Error! Reference source not found.**

Table 2 RAP Entitlement Matrix for DSHPP

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PERSONS	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
Dwellings	Registered taxpayer or occupant identified during survey	Full replacement cost so as to enable affected persons to have a dwelling of at least similar size and standard	Stakeholder consensus on replacement value assessment
Residential lands	Registered taxpayer or occupant identified during survey	Replacement land if relocating to other site or compensation in cash at replacement cost for household who can move back on existing site	Stakeholder consensus on suitability of replacement land
Expenses of residential relocation	Registered taxpayer or occupant identified during survey	Lump sum payment sufficient to cover all relocation cost as agreed with the affected persons	Stakeholder consensus on definition
Rice storages	Owner identified during survey	Lump sum payment sufficient to cover all relocation cost as agreed with the affected persons	Assessment of suitability of relocation site
Retail shops	Owner identified during survey	Lump sum payment sufficient to cover all relocation cost as agreed with the affected persons	Review of shops recorded during the survey
Agricultural land	Owner or person with usage rights identified during survey	Compensation in cash at full replacement cost	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment
Crops and trees	Owner or person with customary usage rights	Full replacement cost of anticipated harvest at market value	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment
Fish traps (permanent)	Owner identified during survey	Compensation in cash at full replacement cost	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment
Fish traps (temporary)	Owner identified during survey	Compensation in cash for full net loss of income during temporary period	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment
Common property resources	Community losing the resources	Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition	Consensus among village committee members
Temporary impact during construction	Owner or person with usage rights identified during survey	Care by contractors to avoid damaging properties; Where damage occurs, the contractor will be required to pay compensation; and Damaged property will be restored immediately to its former condition	Consensus among stakeholders and village committee

3 PROJECT IMPACT AND SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT

3.1 Project Impacts

The DSHPP will acquire five main types of land for project construction with the total area of 268.9 ha, these are :

- Right Bank – Don Sahong for Works Areas – 6.4 ha
- Left Bank – Don Sadam for Works Areas – 23.9 ha
- Headpond inundated land area on both sides of the Sahong channel at EL 75m – 172.6 ha
- Transmission Line from Dam Site to Ban Hat Substation – 65.6 ha
- Right-of-way for the access road and bridge to the mainland

In addition there are 81.3 ha of water areas of Hou Sahong and 11.3 ha of two islands to be considered from the acquisition and compensation viewpoint.

2.1.1 Number of Households and Persons to be Relocated

Recent ground surveys by the EIA study team (July 2009) found the villages on Don Sahong (Hua Sahong, Sahong Kang and Hang Sahong) plus the villages on Don Sadam (Hua Sadam and Hang Sadam) will be affected by the DSHPP acquisition of these lands and waterways. The direct resettlement impacts indicate that eleven (11) households (63 persons) from 2 villages will need to be relocated (Table 3)

Table 3 Affected Households (AH), Residential Lands, and Persons by Village/Hamlet

Name of Village	Affected Houses	Residential Areas (ha)	Affected Persons
Hang Sahong	10	1.50	55
Hang Sadam	1	0.25	8
Total	11	1.75	63

Source: Ground survey by EIA Study Team, January/February 2007 and updated July 2009
 Note that social data for Hang Sahong is also reported in the accompanying SIA report within the aggregated data for all villages on Don Sahong (Sahong Island) which is comprised of three (3) main communities: Hua (head) Sahong (44 households), Sahong Kang (middle) (17 households) and Hang Sahong.

3.2 Socio-Economics and Livelihood of People to be Re-located

2.1.2 Village Profile of Hang Sahong Hamlet

This social assessment of Hang Sahong Hamlet was derived from a socio-economic census of the village taken in January/February 2007 and supported by a complete census of all Hang Sahong households as shown on Figure 1. The Hang Sahong Hamlet is administratively under Ban Don Sahong which is comprised of three (3) main communities: Hua Sahong or Sahong Head (44 households), Sahong Kang or middle Sahong (17 households) and Hang Sahong or Sahong Tail (10 households) for a total of 71 households.

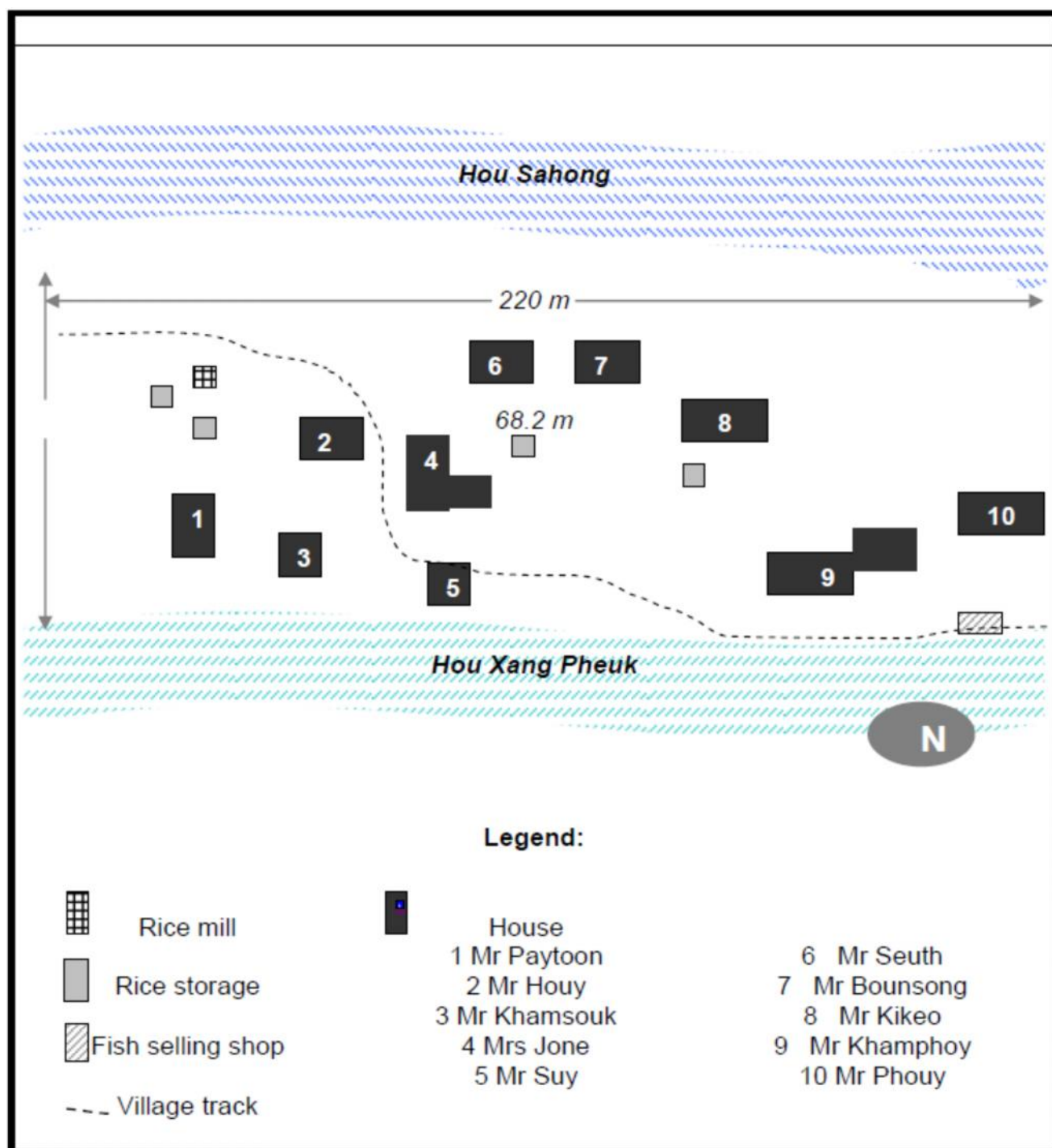


Figure 1 Location of Households at Hang Sahong Hamlet

Hang Sahong is located about 4 kilometres from Hua Sahong, which is the main community. Hang Sahong has no community infrastructure and relies on the limited community social facilities available in Hua Sahong (e.g. elementary school, temple).

Children's access to educational facilities is difficult as the village primary school is located 4 km to the north at Hua Sahong Village and the secondary school is located on Don Khon, another island to the west. From the household interviews, many children do not go to school.



Figure 2 Road linking Hua Sadam and Hang Sadam, which pupils from Hang Sahong use to go to school

The Hang Sahong community was the first village to be established on the two islands. However, the village population has not increased due to lack of suitable paddy land. There were five (5) houses 54 years ago compared to 10 houses at present. The community has a total population of 46 people, living in 10 households of 2 to 7 members.

2.1.3 Community Land Use and Production in Hang Sahong

i. Agricultural Land

The area in Hang Sahong hamlet is undulating terrain and little suited for paddy field development. In the northern part of the community itself there is less than one hectare of paddy land. Most of the village paddy fields are located in the central part of the island. Garden and orchards are present in Hang Sahong and most fruit trees are planted only at the individual house properties.

Among the ten (10) households, only six (6) households own paddy cultivation land ranging in size from 0.5 to 1.00 ha. (See details in *Appendix C, Attachment B-2* compiled in 2007). Four households (Mr Kamsouk, Mr Suy, Mr Seuth, and Mr Pouy) are identified as a “Vulnerable” because they do not own any agricultural lands.

ii. Rice production

Due to poor land fertility of Don Sahong the yield of rice production is rather low; at less than 3 tonnes per hectare. Compared to national standards of minimum paddy requirement of 350 kg/person/year, all households resident in Don Sahong face several months of rice shortage each year (see Appendix C, Attachment B4).

Rice production is insufficient for households’ consumption and the community relies heavily on fishing for both consumption and for income generation.

iii. Fishery of Hang Sahong

Every household is involved in fishing; the catch varies from one (1) to five (5) tonnes per household per year and about 60% to 80% of the catch is sold while the remaining is used for household consumption and for processing for further use.

For fishing each household has nets, small fish traps and some richer households have larger sized fish traps. In total the Hang Sahong hamlet owns 3 large and 10 small fish traps in Hou Sahong.



Figure 3 Hang Sahong Village Fish Traps on the Hou Sahong

iv. Livestock Holdings

Livestock is not an important activity for this community. Only four (4) households raise buffalo (13 heads in total) and only one household raises cattle (one head only). Pigs also are raised by 50% of the households with a total of 33 heads, and these same households also raise chickens with the present total population of 207 animals.

Buffaloes are usually left grazing in the forest, while pigs and chicken are raised within the housing compound. Buffaloes are both raised for traction and occasional sale while pigs and chicken are raised for sale, ceremonies and also for domestic consumption.

v. Community Income

Though rice production is limited and the number of domestic animals is low, the household income is reasonably high; averaging 32.6 million Kip or USD 3,430/household/year and the expenditure also high ranging from averaging 18.4 million Kip or USD 1,940/household/year. This is due to income from fishing. In 2007 this income was estimated as 180 million Kip (USD 18,400) for the entire village and represented almost all of the cash income. Fish is not

only the main reliable source of income but also the main source of protein for the community.

vi. Perceptions of Villagers about Resettlement

The relocation consultation meeting was organized with 10 proposed relocated families of Hang Sahong hamlet, village authorities and district and province representatives. The resettlers opted to resettle as close as possible to the existing village so that they can easily continue to use their present productive lands. This proposed place was situated about 500 m from their current place along the primary road to Hua Sahong. At the meeting the relocated people request the dam developer to support them as follows:

- Clear the new plot with 25 x 40 m for each family, some trees can be left for shade and / or firewood
- Upgrade the road in front the houses with a width of 6 m
- Improve the road to Hua Sahong to facilitate pupils going to school
- Provide adequate clean water supply
- Provide the new wooden houses using new materials.
- Pay Labour Cost for dismantling existing house and transportation to the new place. The house owners will use these old materials to extend their houses by themselves
- Provide Electricity connection to the new houses

4 RESETTLEMENT SITE AND DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Site selection

In the early morning of 10 July 09 all resettled families made the site visit to the targeted place. The land is flat enough for placement of houses. Some part of this land may overlap with the abandoned paddy field of one Hou Sahong villager. Referring to the discussion with this owner and the village authority, the owner proposes to offer this land to the project with the price of 27 million kip. This land tenure and price need to be further investigated and negotiated. Water Supply System would be sourced from Mekong or drilled as a deep tube well at site.



Figure 4 Location of Resettlement Site



Figure 5 Aerial View of Resettlement Site

4.2 Relocation house at Hang Sadam

One outlying household in Hang Sadam would require resettlement due to project construction activities. The head of family is ready to move out from the current location. His proposal for compensation is below:

- The compensation fee for new land about 16 million kip. By this price he can buy the new land from his relative, of which the size is approximately equal to his current land.
- A new wooden house with the same size of present house
- Structures Dismantle and transport fee to the new place.

Specific development proposal for the resettlement site on Don Sahong would be included under the DSHPP and better village infrastructures and facilities compared to the pre-project conditions would be included. A conceptual layout of the Hang Sahong Resettlement Site would include:

- 10 House plots of 0.100 ha each (25m x40m)
- Village main road (6m x 400m)
- Pump for a gravity fed water system
- Electricity supply
- Village market.

5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The general arrangements for restoration of livelihoods for all Affected Households and Persons are described in the SIA under the following headings:

- Principles Guiding Livelihood Restoration
- Understanding Livelihood Systems
- Livelihood System Analysis
- Livelihood Restoration and Development Measures
- Social Development Component of the Strategy

Some specific examples directly relevant to the resettlement of people from Hang Sahong village are repeated here below.

Table 4 Present and Projected Income of Hang Sahong Residents

Source of Household Income	Before Resettlement (USD)	After Resettlement (USD)
1. Fishery	3,247	2,270
2. Livestock	183	170
3. Orchard	-	130
4. Vegetable	-	210
5. Employment	-	950
6. Dry season rice	-	260
Total	3,430	3,990

Table 5 Livestock Holdings in Relocating Villages

Village	Livestock (no.)					Total
	Buffalo	Cow/cattle	Goat	Pig	Chicken	
Total	228	197	47	266	691	1429
Average per AH	1.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	3.7	7.6

Source: DSHPP Interviews with Village Heads (May/June 2009)

6 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following committees would be the key agencies in the implementation and arrangement for DSHPP's compensation and resettlement action plan.

6.1 Provincial Environmental and Social Steering Committee (PESC)

The main aim for setting up PESC is to have provincial high-level authorities to supervise the implementation of the project construction, EMP, RAP and SAP, in particular, solving the DSHPP policy issues. The following organization structure of PESC is recommended:

Chairman:

- Champasak Provincial Governor

Membership:

- Office of Champasak Provincial Governor
- Muang Khong District Governor
- Provincial Lao Women's Union
- Provincial Energy and Mines Office
- Provincial Water Resource and Environment Administration
- Representative of Champasak University
- Representative of DSHPP
- Other related provincial/public organizations as appropriate

6.2 District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC)

The District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC) will have the following functions:

- Consultation and communities' involvement programs;
- Detailed inventory of affected assets;
- Finalization of compensation entitlements and prices to be paid;
- Survey and detailed design of resettlement;
- Construction of resettlement housing, infrastructures and facilities;
- Relocation of affected persons to new land;
- Rehabilitation of resettlers and support for livelihood programs;
- Grievance redress issues; and
- RAP and SAP monitoring & evaluation.

The DCRC structure may consist of:

Chairman:

- Muang Khong District Governor

Membership:

- Office of Champasak Provincial Governor
- Muang Khong District Governor
- District Lao Women's Union
- Related Mouan Khong District Departments
- Provincial Energy and Mines Office

- Head of Don Sahong Village
- Head of Hang Sadam Village
- Head of Hou Sadam Village
- Head of Thakho Village
- Project Supervision Consultants
- Representative of DSHPP

6.3 Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committees (VCGR)

The villager involvement in project implementation is important for two-way communications. The village VCGRs will be organized at Don Sahong and Don Sadam with the following organizational structure:

Chairman:

- Village Head

Membership:

- Representatives of Village Elderly
- Village Lao's Women Union
- Lao's Front for National Construction
- Representatives of Fishermen
- Representative of Village Administrations
- Representatives of DSHPPP

6.4 Project Environmental & Social Management Unit (PESMU)

The DSHPP shall set up Project Environmental and Social Management Unit (PESMU) as key organization to assist and facilitate the works of PESC, DCRC, and the five VCGRs. Another main responsibility is to manage and follow up all works relating to the Environmental Management Plan, Resettlement Action Plan and Social Action Plan. The PESMU will be staffed and equipped with the following resources:

- Qualified PESMU Manager having relevant experience in field of environment and social aspects of hydropower projects;
- Qualified monitoring consultants hired by DSHPP;
- Qualified GOL's specialist/representative from Provincial DOE or WREA and or District Planning Department;
- Efficient support staff;
- Sufficient compensation and resettlement funding from project owner;
- Adequate office space, equipment and supporting facilities such as boats and motorcycles, at or near the project site.

7 CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

7.1 Consultation and Involvement of Affected Persons

Three (3) pre-project regional consultation and stakeholder's meetings were held at Pakse, Muang Khong and Hang Sadam village where information about the DSHPP including resettlement have been discussed and disclosed to concerned parties, an unofficial consultation meeting on resettlement was held at Hang Sahong hamlet on 1 February 2007. Village leaders, women and youth were involved and generally discussed about the DSHPP's resettlement issues.



Figure 6 Resettlement consultation with village leaders and women and youth at Hang Sahong Hamlet at pre-project Stage on 1 February 2007

It was noted that all heads of households at Hang Sahong had discussed the resettlement issues and agreed to relocate on Don Sahong Island. The ideal location of resettlement site is about 1.5 km north of the existing hamlet.

More information on DSHPP project disclosure and specific resettlement consultation meetings need to be organized for the actual parties to be relocated in each village in the next stage and after project approval. This will be the responsible of the DCRC and VCGR but should be initiated by DSHPP.

7.2 Grievance Redress

The Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committee (VCGRC) will be set up with representatives from each village from the DSHPP project area. This committee is a focal-point for any and all problems and a forum for expressing their comments and feedbacks to DCRC and the DSHPP's Manager and to GOL at the village, district and provincial levels.

Any local village or affected parties that are dissatisfied may address matters such as project compensation and Resettlement Action Plan performances and all complaints by project

affected persons can be registered officially with this committee and it is obliged to raise these issues at higher levels.

8 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Internal and external monitoring systems should be set up to provide feedback on implementation and also to identify problems and success of the project. To ensure that compensation, relocation and rehabilitation will be carried out in good order and with efficient performance by the concerned organizations. This will include monitoring and supervision, as follows:

Type of Monitoring	Supervision	Monitoring
Internal	PESC	DCRC/PESMU
External	DCRC	Consultants

After one year of finishing implementation of RAP, a specific evaluation should be conducted by Champasak University to determine the overall effectiveness and the achieving of the RAP and SAP objectives.

A general schedule for implementation is shown in Figure 7. The timing of this schedule will be revised during the detailed development stage of the project.

Figure 7 RAP Implementation Schedule

TASKS Years/Months	1st Year												2nd Year									
	1-3			4-6			7-9			10-12			13-24									
Set-Up Committees & organizations	■																					
Consultation & participation programs		■																				
Set-Up internal/external monitoring		■																				
Detailed site survey			■																			
Update compensation rates/entitlement				■																		
Organization of trainings					■	■																
Land use planning							■	■	■													
Development of construction sites								■	■	■												
Livelihood development & rehabilitation								■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
Monitoring & evaluation				■				■				■										

The following Committees & Organizations will be set up in the first three months from the start of the project:

- Provincial Environmental and Social Committee (PESC)
- District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC)
- Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committees (VCGR)
- Project Environmental and Social Management Unit (PESMU)
- Internal & external monitoring team & system for compensation and resettlement

The PESMU is very important as it controls the mechanism for successful compensation and resettlement implementation that needs to be carefully organized as already discussed in Section 6.4.

9 BUDGET

The total budget estimated to implement the DSHPP Resettlement Action Plan is USD 967,500 including contingencies, as outlined in Table 6.

Table 6 Estimated Budget for Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for DSHPP

1. Compensation	
a) Compensation cost for land	USD 101,400
b) Compensation cost housing structures	USD 34,000
c) Compensation cost for crops and trees	USD 3,600
d) Compensation cost for fish traps	USD 146,000
c) Compensation cost for other assets	<u>USD 50,000</u>
Subtotal – Item 1	<u>USD 335,000</u>
2. Resettlement	
a) Information disclosure and consultation	USD 20,000
b) Land clearing & development	USD 12,000
c) Village road construction & improvement	USD 20,000
d) Community supporting facilities	USD 112,600
e) House construction	USD 148,400
f) Rehabilitation & Livelihood development	USD 48,000
Subtotal – Item 2	<u>USD 361,000</u>
3. Costs, travel & accommodation for consultants	<u>USD 60,000</u>
4. External monitoring agency	<u>USD 54,000</u>
5. Administrative & operational costs (10%)	<u>USD 75,000</u>
6. Contingencies (10%)	<u>USD 82,500</u>
7. TOTAL COST ESTIMATE	<u>USD 967,500</u>

10 PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT OF VILLAGERS AND PROGRAMS

10.1 Island Communities Public Involvement, Plans and Programs

At present the villages on the islands of Don Sadam and Don Sahong do not have any plans for development other than those operating under the Village Committees. None of these three communities has registered a Village Plan with the Khong District authorities. Consequently, the DSHPP is going to be a major development for them. These villages also have rights to resources within the DSHPP area that would be directly affected. The DSHPP would have to liaise and consult with these communities. It is recommended that DSHPP undertakes its liaison and consultation through a committee involving all three communities, without reference to the District and Provincial Governor's offices.

10.2 DSHPP Village Liaison Committee

The exact make-up of this committee is uncertain, as there are three committees already proposed under the RAP. It is suggested that the Village Consultative and Grievance Redress Committee (VCGRC) would be the most appropriate body and would play a dual role:

- Overseeing the RAP for Ban Hang Sahong hamlet, as noted;
- Day to day liaison and decision-making relating to all actions on Don Sadam and Don Sahong with the DSHPP managers.

This is considered essential because of the transportation problems and would allow the Village Plans to be dynamic. District and provincial authorities could be consulted on an "as needed basis." It is recognised that this arrangement has risks (e.g. individual jealousy and accusations of corruption) but if it is supervised by representatives of the three communities it should operate satisfactorily. Many of these decisions are of direct local concern and need to have any grievances by individuals associated with them to be prevented. This would require senior residents of the three communities to be involved in the committee. It would need the approval of the district and provincial authorities but could operate satisfactorily and report to the Provincial Environmental and Social Committee (PESC) proposed under the RAP. This is suggested as the best alternative given the low status of local development and the fact that all project decisions would affect the local communities.

It is obvious from the above, that a mechanism for discussion is needed for ongoing public information about the Project, its immediate and near-future needs and effects on local communities. It is also self-evident that the DSHPP project will require a Community Liaison Officer (CLO), or as many as are needed. The setting up of regular company and community discussion meetings targeted towards 'effects on individual communities and company needs' are required. These would be arranged and paid for by the DSHPP project proponent, including the building of a meeting hall in Ban Hang Sadam.

The arrangements for the community meetings and for the management of public involvement are tentative at this time. However this would be a most important part of DSHPP management. This is also essential for implementation on approval of the DSHPP in order to avoid delays in decision-making and promote good will with the local communities of Ban Hang Sadam, Ban Hua Sadam and Ban Hang Sahong.

Attachment 1

**EIA 2007, APPENDIX C: RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR DON
SAHONG PROJECT**

APPENDIX C.

**RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)
FOR DON SAHONG PROJECT**

Contributed by Dr Montri Suwanmontri

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) FOR DON SAHONG PROJECT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
C.1 INTRODUCTION	C-1
C.2. PROJECT IMPACT & SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT	C-2
C.2.1 Project Impact	C-2
C.2.2 Number Households & Persons to be Relocated	C-4
C.3. SOCIO-ECONOMICS & LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE TO BE RELOCATED	C-4
C.3.1 Resettlement Overview	C-4
C.3.2 Socio-economics & Livelihood of Hang Sahong Hamlet	C-5
C.3.3 Livelihood of Hang Sadam and Thakho	C-8
C.4. POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT	C-9
C.4.1 Relevant Resettlement Laws and Regulations	C-9
C.4.2 Project Eligibility Policy	C-11
C.5. PROPOSED PROJECT COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE	C-11
C.5.1 Compensation for Loss of Lands	C-11
C.5.2 Compensation for Loss of Structures and Other Immovable Assets	C-12
C.5.3 Compensation for Loss of Crops, Trees and Plants	C-12
C.5.4 Compensation for Fish Traps and Fishery Income	C-12
C.5.5 Compensation for Community Infrastructure	C-12
C.5.6 Compensation for Private Temporary Lost	C-13
C.6. ENTITLEMENT MATRIX	C-13
C.7. RESETTLEMENT SITE & DEVELOPMENT	C-14
C.7.1 Resettlement Location	C-14
C.7.2 Resettlement Layout & Development	C-14
C.8. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT	C-16
C.9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT	C-17
C.9.1 Provincial Environmental and Social Committee (PESC)	C-17
C.9.2 District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC)	C-17
C.9.3 Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committees (VCGR)	C-18
C.9.4 Project Environmental & Social Management Unit (PESMU)	C-18
C.10. CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS	C-19
C.10.1 Consultation and Involvement of Affected Persons	C-19
C.10.2 Grievance Redress	C-19

C.11. RESETTLEMENT MONITORING & EVALUATION	C-20
C.12. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	C-20
C.13. BUDGET	C-21
ATTACHMENTS	

LIST OF TABLES

C.1 Estimates of Land Requirements & Use in Areas Affected by the DSHEP Project	C-3
C.2 Affected Houses, Residential Lands, and Persons by Village/Hamlet	C-4

LIST OF FIGURES

C.1 Location of Households at Hang Sahong Hamlet	C-6
C.2 Location of Resettlement Site	C-14
C.3 Conceptual Layout of Hang Sahong Resettlement Village	C-15

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

A Census of Affected Household Profile and Preliminary Inventory of Assets	
B Socio-Economics, Livelihood and Attitude of People to be Relocated	
C Preliminary Compensation Estimates	
D Resettlement and Development Cost Estimates	

C.1 INTRODUCTIONS, OBJECTIVES & TERMINOLOGY

Information and data used in planning the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) are available from seven (7) main sources including:

- ◆ Ground surveys by using land use map scale 1:5,000 at villages that may directly/indirectly affect by the project.
- ◆ Three (3) stakeholder's meetings at Pakse, at MOUNG KHONG and at HANG SADAM VILLAGE.
- ◆ Socio-economic census of a potentially households to be relocated
- ◆ Preliminary inventory of assets of households to be relocated,
- ◆ Household surveys using interviews of 111 household heads and representatives of potentially directly/indirectly affected villages in project area.
- ◆ Focus group on social issues among interest groups in the village including Lao Women's Union and other interest groups.
- ◆ Consultation with village leaders and women groups on resettlement site for HANG SAHONG and related developments at hamlet to be relocated.

This RAP has been prepared as a guideline for the GOL and the Don Sahong HEP's Proponent to use for implementing compensation and resettlement for the project. It has addressed policy, principles of resettlement, entitlement to compensation, livelihood restoration, monitoring and evaluation including institutional and management arrangements of the resettlement works.

The following technical terms are used in the report.

Compensation	Payment in cash or kind for an asset to be acquired or affected by a project at replacement cost.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation in cash or kind, income restoration, transfer and other assistances depending on type and degree of losses.
Household	All persons living and eating together in one house.
Income restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihood of affected persons
Land acquisition	Process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land traditionally owned or used to the ownership and possession of that agency, for a public purpose in return for compensation.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons due to loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets in order to improve living standard.

Relocation	Physical shifting of affected persons from his/her pre-project place or residence to other locations.
Replacement cost	Amount needed to replace an asset, and is the value determined as compensation for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Agricultural land at the pre-project or pre-displacement level, whichever is higher and is the market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing that land to levels similar to those 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 materials to construction site, cost of labor and contractor's fee and any cost of registration and transfer taxes. In determining replacement cost, depreciation of assets and value of no deductions are made to value of benefits to be derived from the project;- Crops, trees, and other perennials based on current market value or damage ; and- Other assets such as fish traps based on replacement cost or cost of mitigating measures.
Right-of-way	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Project road on Don Sadam - 5 m either side of the center line.- Project 230 kV transmission line to Ban Hat Substation - 15 m either side of the center line.

C.2 PROJECT IMPACT & SCOPE OF RESETTLEMENT

C.2.1 Project Impact

As listed in details in Table C.1, the Don Sahong HEP will acquire five (5) main types of land for project construction with the total area of 268.9 ha, they include:

- ◆ Right Bank – Don Sahong Works Areas – 6.4 ha
- ◆ Left Bank – Don Sadam Works Areas – 23.9 ha
- ◆ Mainland Barge Landing Site -1.2 ha
- ◆ Project Reservoir Area on Hou Sahong to EL 75m – 172.6 ha
- ◆ Transmission Line from Dam Site to Ban Hat Substation – 65.6 ha

In addition there are 81.3 ha of water areas of Hou Sahong and 11.3 ha of two islands to be considered from the acquisition and compensation viewpoint.

Table C.1 – Estimates of Land Requirements & Use in Areas Affected by the DSHEP Project
(All Area in ha)

Project Features	Location	Village Area & Household (HHs)	Rice Paddy Lands		Forestry Lands		Island Rock etc in Water	Total Area
			In Use	Grazing/ Disused	Good	De-graded		
A. Right Bank – Working & Reservoir Areas								
1. Dam, Works & Switchyard	Hang Sahong	1.5 (10 HHs)	-	-	0.5	2.7	-	4.7
2. Embankments 2.1km x 10m	Don Sahong	-	-	-	1.5	0.6	-	2.1
3. Land Flooded at EL 75m	Don Sahong		4.5	1.5	54.3	35.5		94.8
B. Left Bank – Working & Reservoir Areas								
1. Dam, Plant Sites & Facilities	Hang Sadam	0.3 (2 HHs)	2.3	2.8	-	2.7	-	8.1
2. Lower Embankment 2.4 km X 10m	Hang Sadam	-	1.1	0.7	-	0.6	-	2.4
3. Land Flooded at EL 75 m	Don Sadam		3.1	6.3	45.2	23.2		77.8
4. Island Barge Landing	Hua Sadam	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	1.5
5. Road to Damsite (10mx5,700 m)	Hua Sadam to Hang Sadam	-	2.9	0.8	1.6	0.4	-	5.7
6. Access Site at Coffe Dam	West of Houa Sadam	-	1.2	-	-	0.7	-	1.9
7. Upstream Coffe Dam & Islands for Flow Channels	Houa Sadam to Houa Sahong	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	3.2
Subtotal Don Sahong & Don Sadam		1.7 ha & 12 HHs	16.6	12.4	103.1	66.5	3.2	203.3
C. Mainland Barge Landing								
1. Nominated Landing site	North of Resort	0.3 (2 HHs)	0.4	-	0.2	0.4	-	1.2
D. Reservoir Water Areas – Nominal not Official								
1. Community Fishing Zone	Hou Sahong		-	-	-	-	29.2)
2. Traditional Lee Traps	Hou Sahong		-	-	-	-	10.0)
3. Other Fishing Zones	Hou Sahong		-	-	-	-	37.1)
4. Two Island Flooded	Hou Sahong		-	-	-	-	11.3	11.3
5. Aquatic Habitats in Downstream Channel	Mekong River		-	-	-	-	5.0	5.0
Subtotal			-	-	-	-	92.6	92.6
D. Total DSHEP Areas		2.1 14 HHs	17.0	12.4	103.3	66.9	92.6	296.7
E. Transmission to Ban Hat Substation								
1. On Don Sahong (30m x 2,980m)	Don Sahong	-	4.4	2.3	-	3.2	-	8.9
2. On Don Tan Tok (30m x 2,400 m)	Don Tan Tok	-	2.6	2.9	1.0	0.7	-	7.2
3. Over Mekong River Channel (30 x 1,200 m)	2 Channels	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	3.6
4. On Mainland – Nakasang To Ban Hat Substation (30m x 15,300 m)	East of Road No. 13	-	11.8	18.7	6.3	9.1	-	45.9
T/L Subtotal – 20,680mx30m	Don Sahong to Ban Hat	-	18.8	23.9	7.3	13.0	3.6	65.6
TOTALS		1.3 ha (14 HHs)	35.8	36.3	110.6	79.9	96.2	359.2

Source: Map interpretation and ground surveys by EIA Team, January to April 2007

C.2.2 Number Households & Persons to be Relocated

Recent ground surveys by the EIA study team found that 4 villages namely Don Sahong (Hua Sahong and Hang Sahong Hamlets), Hua Sadam, Hang Sadam and Tha Kho will be affected by the project from using the above lands. These three villages belong to Mouang Khong District of Champasak Province. The project direct resettlement impacts indicate that there will be 14 households (76 persons) from 3 villages need to be relocated. (Table C.2)

Table C.2 – Affected Houses, Residential Lands, and Persons by Village/Hamlet

Name of Village	Affected Houses	Residential Areas (ha)	Affected Persons
1. Don Sahong (Hang Sahong)	10	1.5	46
2. Hang Sadam	2	0.3	10
3. Tha Kho	2	0.3	10
Total	14	2.1	66

Source: Ground survey by EIA Study Team, January/February 2007

C.3 SOCIO-ECONOMICS & LIVELIHOOD OF PEOPLE TO BE RELOCATED

C.3.1 Resettlement Overview

Development of the DSHEP requires the resettlement of 14 households from 3 villages of the Mouang Khong District.

- ◆ 10 households (46 persons) of Ban Don Sahong (Hang Sahong Hamlet) that will be affected from right-bank dams, works areas and switchyard.
- ◆ 2 households (about 10 persons) of Ban Hang Sadam from left-bank dams, plant sites and facilities.
- ◆ 2 households (about 10 persons) from construction of mainland barge landing site.



Photo 1: A hamlet of 10 households called Hang Sahong on Don Sahong Island to be relocated by the project

These people will be relocated under GOL Laws and Regulations and DSHEP's resettlement policy and principles.

C.3.2 Socio-economics & Livelihood of Hang Sahong Hamlet

This social assessment of Hang Sahong Hamlet is derived from a Socio-economic Census of the village taken in January/February 2007 and supported by tables provided in Attachment B. Location of each household of the Hang Sadam Hamlet is presented in Figure C.1.

a) Background of the community

The Hang Sahong Hamlet is administratively under Ban Don Sahong which is comprised of three (3) main communities: Houa Sahong or Sahong Head (44 households), Sahong Kang or middle Sahong (17 households) and Hang Sahong or Sahong Tail (10 households) for a total of 71 households.

Located about 4 kilometres from Houa Sahong, the main community, Hang Sahong has no social infrastructure and has to rely on the few social facilities available in Houa Sahong (e.g. elementary school).

Children have low opportunity to access educational facilities where the village primary school is located 4 km to the North at Hua Sahong Village and secondary school located at Don Khon, another island on the West. From households interviews, many of them have no schooling.



Photo 2: Children at Hang Sahong Hamlet

It is unclear when Hang Sahong community was first established but according to an older lady resident 72 years old, the village is about 80 years old; the village does not increase in terms of population due to lack of paddy land and there were five (5) houses some 54 years ago compared to 10 houses now.

b) Demographic information

The community has a total population of 46 people living in 10 households with a size varying from 2 to 7 members and the average size is 4.6 persons/household. Detailed information on households' size and age of head of households are shown in Attachment B-1.

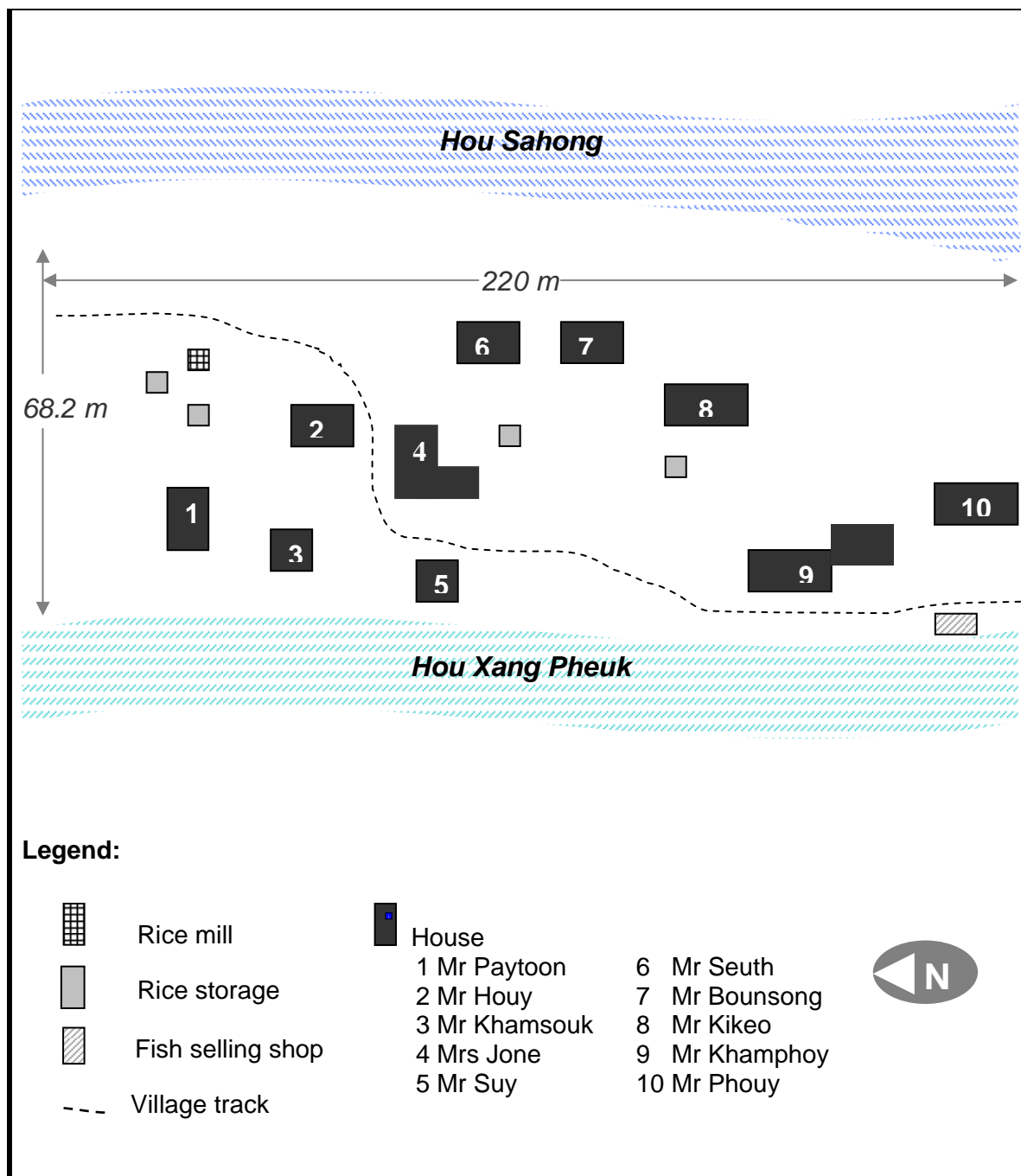


Figure C.1: Location of Households at Hang Sahong Hamlet

c) Community Land Use

The area in Hang Sahong Hamlet is undulating terrain not suitable for paddy field development. In the northern part of the community right at the level of dam site, an area of less than one hectare of paddy land in a small valley was observed. Most of the rice field are located in central and northern part of the island. Garden and orchards are present in Hang Sahong at very limited scale while fruit trees are planted only at the individual house properties.

Among the ten (10) households, only six (6) households own paddy cultivation land ranging in size from 0.5 to 1.00 ha. See details in *Attachment B-2*. Four households (Mr Kamsouk, Mr Suy, Mr Seuth, and Mr Pouy) are identified as a Vulnerable Group because of they do not own any agricultural lands.

d) Rice production

Due to poor land fertility, of Don Sahong the yield of rice production is rather low; at less than 3 tonnes per hectare (*Attachment B-3*). Compared to national standard of minimum paddy requirement of 350 kg/person/year, all households resident in Don Sahong face several months of rice shortage.

e) Fishery of Hang Sahong

Rice production is insufficient for households' consumption and the community relies heavily on fishing for both consumption and for income generation.

Every household is involved in fishing; the catch varies from one to 5 tonnes per household per year and about 60% to 80% of the catch are sold while the remaining are for household consumption and for processing for further use (*Attachment B-5*).

For fishing each household has small fish traps and some richer households have larger sized fish traps. In total the Hang Sahong Hamlet owns 3 large and 10 small fish traps in Hou Sahong.



Photo 3: Hang Sahong Village Fish Traps on the Hou Sahong Channel

f) Livestock holding

Livestock is not an important activity for this community. Only four (4) households raise buffalo (13 heads in total) and only one household raises cattle (one head only). Pigs also are raised by 50% of the households with a total of 33 heads, and these same households also raise chickens with the present total population of 207 animals.

Buffaloes are usually left grazing in the forest, while pigs and chicken are raised within the housing compound. Buffaloes are both raised for traction and occasional sale while pigs and chicken are raised for sale, ceremonies and also for domestic consumption. (*Attachment B-6*)

g) Community income:

Though rice production is limited and the number of animals are low, the household income is reasonably high; ranging from 4.2 to 97.0 million Kip (average 32.6 million Kip or USD 3,430/household/year) and the expenditure also high ranging from 3.5 to 31.0 million Kip (average

18.4 million Kip or USD 1,940/household/year). The average income from fishing is estimated at 30.8 million Kip or USD 3,247 which contributes, 94% of the total income; a high percentage. This figure places the community in better off situation compared to national average. It is to noted that the figures are usually understated when given to outsiders. The real figures are expected to be much higher. (Attachment B-7)

The figure is exceptionally high in the case of Mr. Houy. As a trader, Mr. Houy buys fish and non-timber forest products from local villagers and sells these to traders in Veunkham which is about 20 minutes away by motorboat. Apparently, the business gives a high return on investment. It seems that the community has no problems with income as fish is the main source of income and is available to regularly when the season comes but this requires lending in the off-season. So far, fish is the main and a reliable means of making money and source of protein for the community.

h) Perceptions of the villagers on the resettlement

The Hang Sahong community was informed about the hydropower project about five (5) years ago. Many teams have visited the area for studies and disappeared afterwards. To local villagers, this island is the best place to live as the places for fishing and trading are nearby. The lack of social infrastructure and services are a problem, as children leave the community in search of education and jobs.

But the community seems to be happy and contented with this setting and is satisfied with this simple life style.

i) Attitude towards Relocation

Unofficial consultation with the affected people raised two issues: Do you accept relocation and where is your preferred resettlement site? The answer is unique in that should the resettlement be required due to the DSHEP, they accept that and the whole community wishes to be relocated to another location but within Don Sahong Island. (Attachment B-8).

C.3.3 Socio-economics & Livelihood of Hang Sadam/Thakho

Hang Sadam is located on the island (Don Sadam) while Thakho is located on the mainland next to the Mekong River. Hang Sadam and the Thakho have the populations of 96 households (527 persons) and 174 households (1,165 persons, respectively).

Thakho has electricity supply, deep wells and a telephone line and is located near Highway 13 but Hang Sadam has none of these facilities.

Land use situation of these two villages are as follows:

Village	Lowland	Forest	Garden	Grazing	Residential
Hang Sadam	61.61	300.00	2.50	-	5.00
Thakho	175.61	-	24.17	-	133.09

Unit: ha

Socio-economic and livelihood problems in the two villages include:

- ◆ Hang Sadam is concerned that the Cambodian border is not finalized as it affects fishing in the Mekong River
- ◆ Thakho has inadequate agricultural land for crop production

The top three income sources for these villages include:

- ◆ Selling fish and fish products
- ◆ Selling of livestock
- ◆ Selling of other agricultural products

Perception of the DSHEP are as follows;

- ◆ Hang Sadam
 - Agree with the government plans for the DSHEP
 - Need to have electricity at their village
 - The DSHEP would create loss of village agricultural lands
 - If relocation is required, preferring cash compensation and resettling within Don Sadam island
- ◆ Thakho
 - Agree with the government plans for the DSHEP
 - Need to have electricity supply extended
 - If relocation is required, the local residents would prefer a site that is convenient, suited to crop production and cash compensation.

C.4 POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR COMPENSATION & RESETTLEMENT

C.4.1 Relevant Resettlement Laws and Regulations

This RAP is prepared based on the recent laws and regulations on resettlement of the Lao PDR, including the following:

- ◆ Decree No 192/PM on the Compensation and Resettlement of Development Project dated 7 July 2005. It defines the principle rules and measures to mitigate adverse social impacts and to compensate damages that result from involuntary acquisition or repossession of land and fixed or movable assets, including change in land use, restriction of access to community or natural resources affecting community livelihood and income sources.
- ◆ Regulations for Implementing Decree No.192/PM on Compensation and Resettlement of People Affected by Development Projects which include the Technical Guidelines for Compensation and Resettlement issued in November 2005.

This guideline provides detailed guidance to project owners in addressing social issues in development projects, in particular, in planning and implementing the formal Resettlement Plan which has to be approved by the GOL.

Other relevant laws and regulations related to compensation and resettlement that are also employed include:

- ◆ The Constitution of Lao PDR (1991)
 - Article 14 - declares that the State protects and promotes all forms of state, collective, and individual ownership.
 - Article 15 - declares that the land within the Lao PDR is owned by the national community and that the State ensures the rights to use, transfer and inherit it in accordance with the law.

- ◆ The Land Law which became effective on 31 May 1997, is the principle legislation by which the State exercises its constitutional responsibility
 - Article 3 – Lands in Lao PDR is the property of the national community under the centralized and uniform management of the State. It provides that the land is entrusted for efficient use to individuals, families, and other entities. It specifically states that the land may not be used as a tradable commodity. Ownership consists of right to use land, and speculation in land is prohibited
 - Article 5 – protection of constitutional rights of land users that guarantees their rights to possession, use, transfer, and inheritance.
 - Article 11 – classifies lands into 8 categories (agricultural, forest, construction, communications, cultural, defense, and security) and the management of each class.
 - Articles 11, 43, 48 and 62 – addresses two types of certification First, the document certifies the temporary right to use agricultural or forest lands that are issued at the district level. The second certifies about the long-term right to use land which is called “Land Title”. The land ownership is retained by the State and the rights of use can be forfeited if land is not used efficiently.
 - Article 63 – states that the rights of land use shall terminate through voluntary relinquishment of land if the State retrieves the land for public purposes. This is applicable to the Project, in which small amounts of land will be taken and residential dwellings will need to be moved.
 - Article 69 – states that persons or entities who receive a right-of-way and thereby cause damage to crops or buildings must pay appropriate compensation.
 - Article 70 – states that when the use of land belonging to other persons or organizations becomes necessary for the public interest, the State will compensate any damage suffered by the rightful user of the requisitioned land, as appropriate. Furthermore, the law requires that each village, province, municipality, or special zone keep five percent of its total land area in reserve to ensure that compensation of requisitioned land can be made.

- ◆ The Electricity Act specifies the GOL’s obligation to limit adverse environmental impacts and damage to people’s property. It also specifies that payment of damages where the building of transmission lines affect properties.

- ◆ The Forest Law states that forest land can be converted to other uses when necessary and in the public interest, without the need for compensation, and without any requirement to replant trees, The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Regulation No.196 (2000) states that the compensation formula for plantation land damaged for development is as follows: Tree Plantation = Cost of Land use + Cost of Land Development + Cost of Tree + Cost of Crops on such lands.

C.4.2 Project Eligibility Policy

The proposed DSHEP would have to formulate a Resettlement Policy and the following aspects would need to be included::

- ◆ All losses, including land, buildings, structures, crops and trees, and fishing traps that result from implementation of DSHEP would be compensated at full replacement costs.
- ◆ Project affected families whose land (agricultural, residential, commercial and forestry) would be restricted by the development of the DSHEP transmission line constructed shall be compensated at 10% of the replacement value of the land has diminished due to the project. Such land parcel registration would remain with the original title holder.
- ◆ Any income that may be lost from fishing on Hou Sahong shall be compensated based on the consideration of the GOL's specific Committee set up specifically to evaluate compensation including that for fish resources and privately owned fishing infrastructure after project approval
- ◆ Three representatives of the project affected families from the villages :one of whom should be representative of village women or Vulnerable Groups (such as poor, landless, disable, elderly, etc.) would be invited to join the official Grievance Redress Committee to discuss and negotiate the compensation rates.

C.5 PROPOSED PROJECT COMPENSATION PRINCIPLE

C.5.1 Compensation for Loss of Lands

- ◆ Cash compensation for agricultural land at full replacement cost would be paid to affected land owners when their lands are lost from DSHEP project activities.
- ◆ Land for land arrangement would be made to residential land owner when more than 20% of their residential lands are lost and the remaining area is not viable for continued occupation. The land replacement will be provided to affected persons by arrangement approved by GOL, with full security of tenure, free of any tax, transfer costs and registration fee or other charge.
- ◆ When the portion of residential land to be lost represents 20% of less of total landholding with remaining area viable for continued use, compensation for land at full replacement cost would be made to the affected land owners.

C.5.2 Compensation for Loss of Structures and Other Immovable Assets

- ◆ Any lost and damaged houses and structures would be compensated with full replacement cost without the cost of depreciation. of the asset
- ◆ Similar size and material of houses together with associated structures such as rice storage would be rebuilt in the new land settlement by the consideration of the DSHEP project Resettlement Committee.
- ◆ Adequate subsistence allowance of food or their cash equivalent during the transition period should be provided to all affected house owners.

C.5.3 Compensation for Loss of Crops, Trees and Plants

- ◆ Compensation for fruit and nut trees would be paid to affected owners based on the average annual value of the produce multiplied by the number of remaining productive years of the trees.
- ◆ If standing crops cannot be harvested, the land occupier would be compensated for the loss of un-harvested crops based on locally prevailing market prices for that produce.
- ◆ Some trees such as plantation the project would re-establish a plantation according to GOL guidelines and at new sites with additional compensation to cover the cost of the maintenance, as appropriate.

C.5.4 Compensation for Fish Traps and Fishing Income

- ◆ All fish traps on Hou Sahong would be compensated with full replacement cost without the cost of depreciation.
- ◆ The compensation for the overall net losses of fishing income would be considered by a specific sub-Committee of GOL and would include national, regional and locally affected persons. The details on fish compensation and possible approaches to this matter are discussed in detail in the Fisheries Section of this EIA.

C.5.5 Compensation for Community Infrastructure

- ◆ Impacts on public infrastructure such as as roads, rights –of-ways, meeting places, religious places and other public structures would be rebuilt at the full cost of reconstruction or replaced by the DSHEP in a condition better than that existing under pre-project condition.
- ◆ Any public land that is taken temporarily due to civil works under the DSHEP would be compensated at replacement cost for the annual net loss of income and damaged assets, crops and trees payable to local Village Committee including provisions of restoration to pre-project conditions or as negotiated., .

C.5.6 Compensation for Temporary Use of Private Land

- ◆ Any private land that is taken temporarily due to civil works under the project will be compensated at replacement cost for annual net loss of income and damaged assets, crops and trees payable to the affected land owners, including provisions of restoration to pre-project conditions or as negotiated.

C.6 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

TYPE OF LOSS	ENTITLED PERSONS	COMPENSATION POLICY	IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES
Dwellings	Registered taxpayer or occupant identified during survey	Full replacement cost so as to enable affected persons to have a dwelling of at least similar size and standard	Stakeholder consensus on replacement value assessment
Residential land	Registered taxpayer or occupant identified during survey	Replacement land if relocating to other site or compensation in cash at replacement cost for household who can move back onto existing site	Stakeholder consensus on suitability of replacement land and/or compensation
Expense of residential relocation	Registered taxpayer or occupant identified during survey	Lump sum payment sufficient to cover all relocation cost as agreed with the affected persons	Stakeholder plus Resettlement Committee consensus on definitions and rates used
Rice storage	Owner identified during survey	Lump sum payment sufficient to cover all relocation cost as agreed with the affected persons	Assessment of suitability of relocation site
Retail shops	Owner identified during survey	Lump sum payment sufficient to cover all relocation cost as agreed with the affected persons	Review of shops recorded during the survey
Agricultural land	Owner or person with usage rights identified during survey	Compensation in cash at full replacement cost	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment and methods
Crops and trees	Owner or person with customary usage rights	Full replacement cost of anticipated harvest at market value	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment and methods
Fish traps	Owner identified during survey	Compensation in cash at full replacement cost	Consensus among stakeholders on valuation assessment and methods
Common property resources	Community losing the resources	Restoration of affected community buildings and structures to at least previous condition	Consensus among Village Committee members on resources and rates used
Temporary impact during construction	Owner or person with usage rights identified during survey	Care by contractors to avoid damaging properties; where damage do occur, the contractor would be required to pay compensation; and damaged property would be restored immediately to its former condition on completion of project	Consensus among stakeholders and Village Committee

C.7 RESETTLEMENT SITE & DEVELOPMENT

C.7.1 Resettlement Location

As discussed above in Section C.3.2, that the present consultation with the affected persons indicated all affected people at Hang Sahong accepted relocation and preferred to relocate within the Don Sahong Island at an area approximately 1.5 km to the North from their existing hamlet. While each of the two households at Hang Sadam and mainland Thakho villages would be relocated within their main community areas.

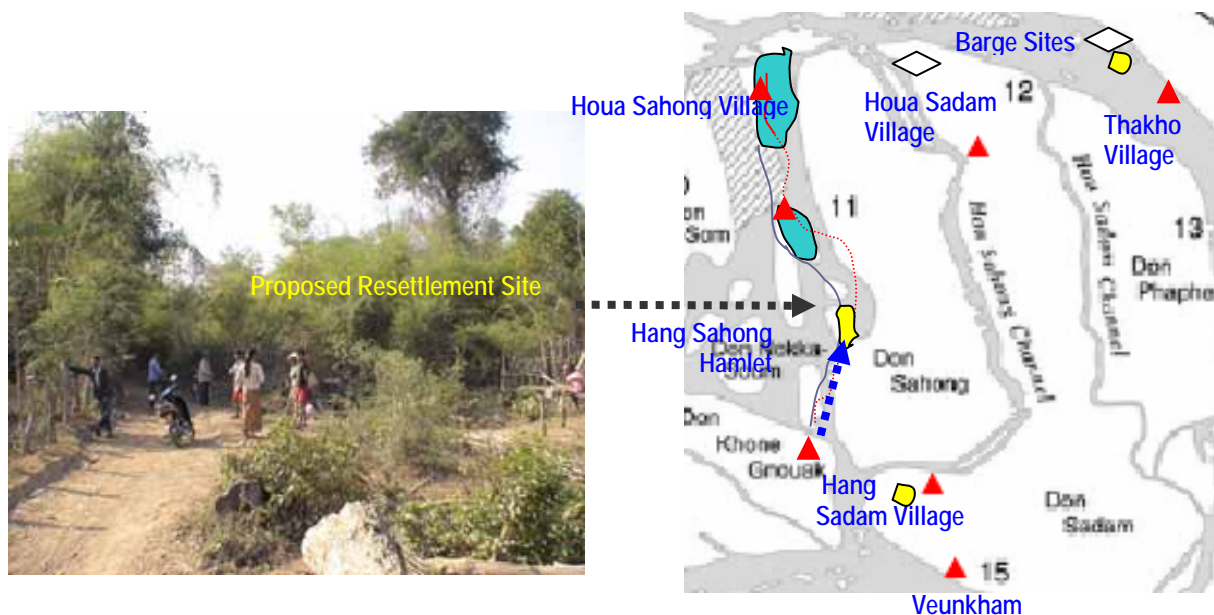


Figure C.2 - Location of Resettlement Site

C.7.2 Resettlement Layout & Development

Specific development of the proposed resettlement site on Don Sahong would be included under the DSHEP and better village infrastructures and facilities compared to the pre-project condition would need to include:

- ◆ 10 Houseplot of 0.75 ha each (25mX30m)
- ◆ Village main road (4mX800m)
- ◆ One primary school
- ◆ Pump for a gravity fed water system
- ◆ Electricity
- ◆ Village market
- ◆ Villager access and dock on Hou Xang Peuk.

Conceptual layout of the Hang Sahong Resettlement Site is presented in FigureC.3.

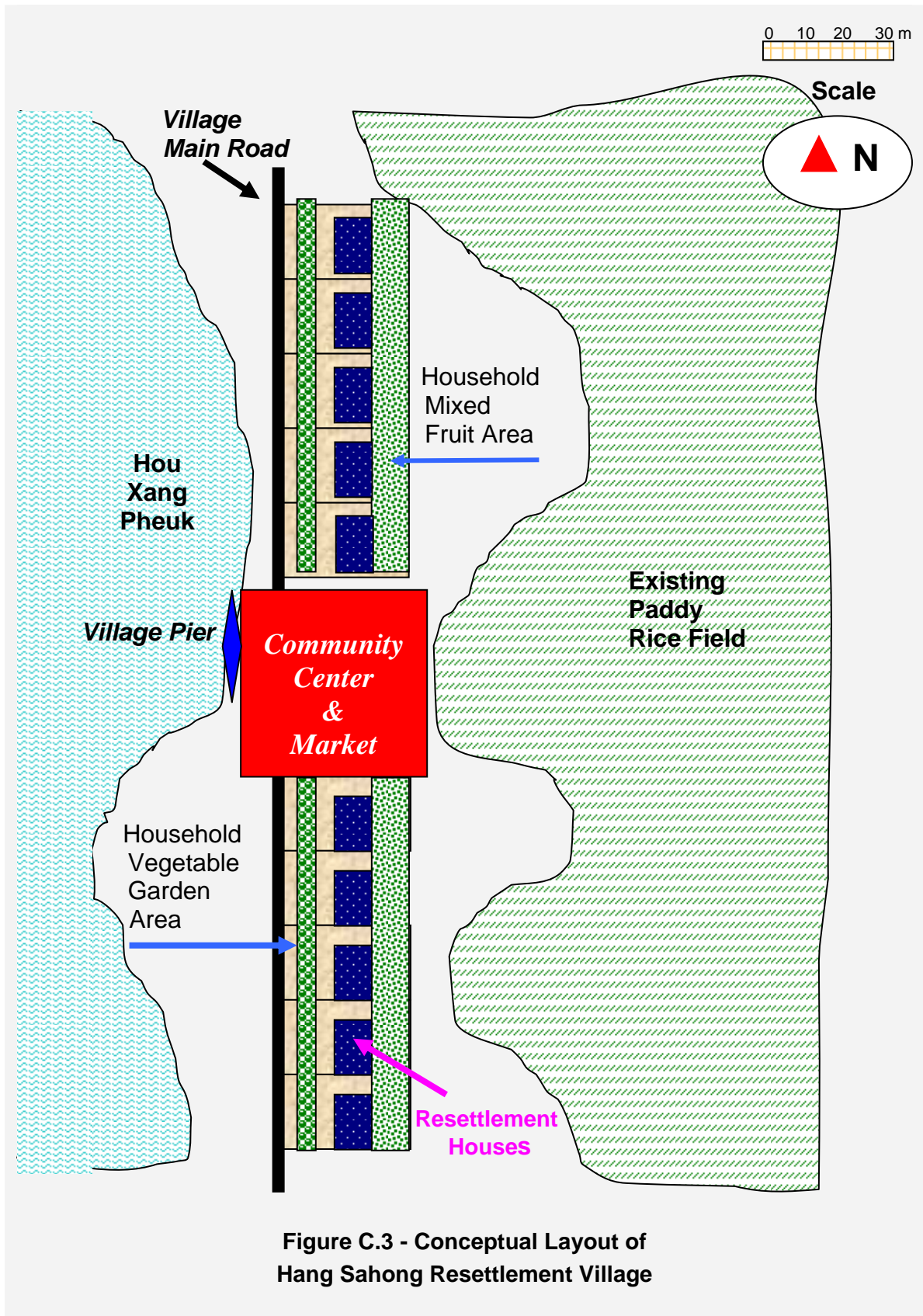


Figure C.3 - Conceptual Layout of Hang Sahong Resettlement Village

C.8 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION & DEVELOPMENT

The most important issue on rehabilitation and livelihood restoration is to recover the income loss of resettlers and to ensure that affected vulnerable groups such as landless families are given priority for income generation..

Fishing is the main source income of all affected households to be relocated from Hang Sahong and four households have no agricultural land. The average household income is estimated at USD 3,430 which is considered very high compared to average rural household in Laos which is indicated to be below USD 400.

Assuming that the relocatees can do fishing at Hou Xang Pheuk or other nearby channels at 70% of existing one or equivalent to about USD 2,270 plus employment with DSHEP (1 household 1 job of 30,000 Kip/day for 300 days/year) at about USD 950. Other potential income-generating livelihood programs include vegetable garden and mixed orchard of USD 210 and USD 130, respectively. (see table below) This could get started as contracted farming with the DSHEP project as food supply for construction workers and project personnel at sites and carry over to the operational phase supplying the camp on the mainland.

Source of Household Income	Before Resettlement (USD)	After Resettlement (USD)
1. Fishery	3,247	2,270
2. Livestock	183	170
3. Orchard	-	130
4. Vegetable	-	210
5. Employment	-	950
Total	3,430	3,730

The resettler's yearly vegetable garden produce will consist of:

◆ Radish of	20 kg @ USD 2	= USD 40
◆ Cabbage of	20 kg @ USD 2	= USD 40
◆ Onion of	20 kg @ USD 2	= USD 40
◆ Morning glory	30 kg @ USD 2	= USD 40
◆ Chillie	10 kg @ USD 3	= USD 30
◆ Others	20 kg @ USD 1	= <u>USD 20</u>
◆ TOTAL		= <u>USD 210</u>

While the mixed orchard produces include:

◆ Banana of	10 kg @ USD 1	= USD 10
◆ Papaya of	30 kg @ USD 2	= USD 60
◆ Pineapple	20 kg @ USD 2	= USD 40
◆ Water melon	20 kg @ USD 1	= <u>USD 20</u>
◆ TOTAL		= <u>USD 130</u>

C.9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The following committees would be the key agencies in the implementation and arrangement for DSHEP's compensation and resettlement program.

C.9.1 Provincial Environmental and Social Committee (PESC)

The main aim for setting up the PESC is to have provincial level authorities to supervise the implementation of Project construction, stage programs such as the EMP, RAP and SAP, in particular, the DSHEP policy issues. The following organization structure of PESC is recommended:

Chairman:

- ◆ Champasack Provincial Governor

Membership:

- ◆ Office of Champasack Provincial Governor
- ◆ Muang Khong District Governor
- ◆ Provincial Lao Women's Union
- ◆ Provincial Energy and Mines Office
- ◆ Provincial Science, Technology and Environment Agency
- ◆ Representative of Champasack University
- ◆ Representative of DSHEP

Other concerned provincial or public organizations.

C.9.2 District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC)

The above PESC shall appoint a Muang Khong District committee called the District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC) to implement the following programs:

- Consultation and communities involvement programs;
- Detailed inventory of all affected lands and other property assets;
- Compensation entitlement matrix and rates to be used;
- Survey and detailed design of DSHEP Resettlement Plan;
- Construction of resettlement housing, infrastructures and facilities;
- Relocation of affected persons to new land, including subsistence;
- Rehabilitation programs for relocattees ;
- Grievance Redress issues and Committee meetings; and
- RAP and SAP monitoring & evaluation to GOL approvals..

The DCRC structure may consist of:

Chairman:

- ◆ Muang Khong District Governor

Membership:

- ◆ Office of Champasack Provincial Governor
- ◆ Muang Khong District Governor
- ◆ District Lao Women's Union
- ◆ Related Muang Khong District Departments
- ◆ Provincial Energy and Mines Office
- ◆ Head of Don Sahong Village
- ◆ Head of Hang Sadam Village
- ◆ Head of Thakho Village
- ◆ Project Supervision Consultants
- ◆ Representative of DSHEP

C.9.3 Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committees (VCGRC)

The villager involvement in project implementation is important for two-way communication and ensuring that all concerns of relocates and villagers are dealt with promptly..The village VCGRC would be organized with representatives from Don Sahong, Don Sadam and Thakho .:

Chairman:

- ◆ Village Heads

Membership:

- ◆ Representative of Village Elders
- ◆ Village Lao's Women Unions
- ◆ Village Lao Fronts for National Construction
- ◆ Village Lao Youth Movements
- ◆ Representative of Fishermen including all types of traps
- ◆ Representative of DSHEP

Apart from being involved in the DSHEP project RAP and SAP implementation the VCGRs will look after complaints and dissatisfaction issues raised by the directly affected persons and other issues of concern to local villagers.

C.9.4 Project Environmental & Social Management Unit (PESMU)

The DSHEP shall set up Project Environmental & Social Management Unit (PESMU) as a key organization to assist and facilitate the works of PESC, DCRC, and VCGR. Another main responsibility of the PESMU is to manage and to follow up all works relating to the Environmental Management Plan, Resettlement Action Plan and Social Action Plan. The PESMU would be financed by the DSHEP and would be staffed and equipped with the following resources:

- ◆ Qualified PESMU Manager having similar experiences in field of environment and social issues associated with hydropower projects in Lao PDR;
- ◆ Qualified monitoring consultants hired by DSHEP;
- ◆ Qualified GOL's specialist/representative from Provincial STEO and or the District Planning Department;

- ◆ Efficient local support staff;
- ◆ Sufficient budget from the DSHEP project owner, with the means to convene local and district meetings and request additional funds from owners
- ◆ Adequate office space at the DSHEP, equipment and supporting facilities such as vehicles, boats and motorcycles.

C.10 CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

C.10.1 Consultation and Involvement of Affected Persons

In addition to the three (3) pre-project regional consultation and stakeholder's meetings at Pakse, Muang Khong and Hang Sadam village where information about the project including resettlement have been discussed and disclosed to concerned parties, an unofficial consultation meeting on resettlement was held at Hang Sahong Hamlet on 1 February 2007. Village leaders, women and youth were involved and generally discussed about the DSHEP's resettlement issues.



Photo 4: Resettlement consultation with village leaders and women and youth at Hang Sahong Hamlet at pre-project Stage on 1 February 2007

It was observed that all heads of households at Hang Sahong had discussed the resettlement issues and agreed to relocate on Don Sahong Island.

The ideal location of resettlement site is about 1.5 km north of the existing hamlet..

More information on DSHEP project disclosure and specific resettlement consultation meetings need to be organized for the actual parties to be relocated in each village after project approval. This will be the responsible of the DCRC and VCGR but should be initiated by DSHEP.i

C.10.2 Grievance Redress

The Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committee (VCGRC) will be set up with representatives from each village including Don Sahong, Hang Sadam, Hua Sadam and Thakho. This committee is a focal-point for any and all problems and a forum for expressing their comments and feedbacks to DCRC and the DSHEP's Manager and to GOL at the village, district and provincial levels..

Any local village or affected parties that are dissatisfied may address matters such as project compensation and Resettlement Action Plan performances and all complaints by project affected persons can be registered officially with this committee.

C.11 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING & EVALUATION

DSHEP internal and external monitoring systems should be set up to provide feedback on the effectiveness and progress of implementation of various EMP, RAP and SAP programs. It would also identify any problems and account for actions taken in response to these and measure the success of the project. To ensure that compensation, relocation and rehabilitation are carried out to good performance standards, the following organizations will be involved in monitoring and supervision of the DSHEP programs.

Type of Monitoring	Supervision	Monitoring
Internal	PESC	DCRC/PESMU
External	DCRC	Consultants

One year after finishing implementation of RAP, a specific evaluation should be conducted by Champasack University or similar organization to determine the objective achieving of RAP and SAP. An post-evaluation of the EMP is also a legal obligation of the DSHEP project owner.

C.12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

It is difficult to draw-up a detailed schedule of the various components of a RAP at this stage due to uncertainties concerning the exact number of persons directly affected and the probable programs involved. Rather a general schedule is proposed for the DSHEP as follows:

TASKS Years/Months	1 st Year				2 nd Year
	1-3	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-24
1. Set-Up Committees & organizations	■				
2. Consultation & participation programs		■			
3. Set-Up internal/external monitoring		■			
4. Detailed assets measurement survey			■		
5. Update compensation rates/entitlement			■		
6. Compensation payment			■		
7. Development of resettlement site			■	■	
8. Relocation & assist in relocation				■	
9. Livelihood development & rehabilitation				■	■
10. Monitoring & evaluation		■		■	■

The key milestones of implementation would need to include the following to comply with the overall schedule of the DSHEP:

- ◆ Set-up implementing organizations 1st to 3rd month
- ◆ Consultation with affected persons 2nd month
- ◆ Compensation payment 4th to 6th month
- ◆ Construction of new community 7th to 9th month
- ◆ Relocation 8th to 10th month
- ◆ Livelihood restoration/rehabilitation 7th to 24th month

The following Committees & Organizations will be set up in the first three months:

- ◆ Provincial Environmental and Social Committee (PESC)
- ◆ District Compensation and Resettlement Committee (DCRC)
- ◆ Village Consultative & Grievance Redress Committee (VCGRC)
- ◆ Project Environmental and Social Management Unit (PESMU)
- ◆ Internal & external monitoring team & system for compensation and resettlement

The PESMU is very important. It roles as the mechanism for successful compensation and resettlement implementation that requires careful organization, budgets and implementation are already discussed in Section 9.3.

C.13 BUDGET

Compensation *(more details in Attachment C)*

a) Compensation cost for land	USD 157,000
b) Compensation cost housing structures	USD 34,000
c) Compensation cost for crops and trees	USD 3,600
d) Compensation cost for fish traps	USD 146,000
c) Compensation cost for other assets	<u>USD 50,000</u>

Sub-Total **USD 385,600**

Resettlement *(more details in Attachment D)*

a) Information disclosure and consultation	USD 20,000
b) Land clearing & development	USD 12,000
c) Village road construction & improvement	USD 20,000
d) Community supporting facilities	USD 112,600
e) House construction	USD 148,400
f) Rehabilitation & Livelihood development	USD 48,000

Sub-Total **USD 361,000**

External monitoring agency **USD 54,000**

Administrative & operational costs (10%) **USD 75,000**

Contingencies (10%) **USD 87,500**

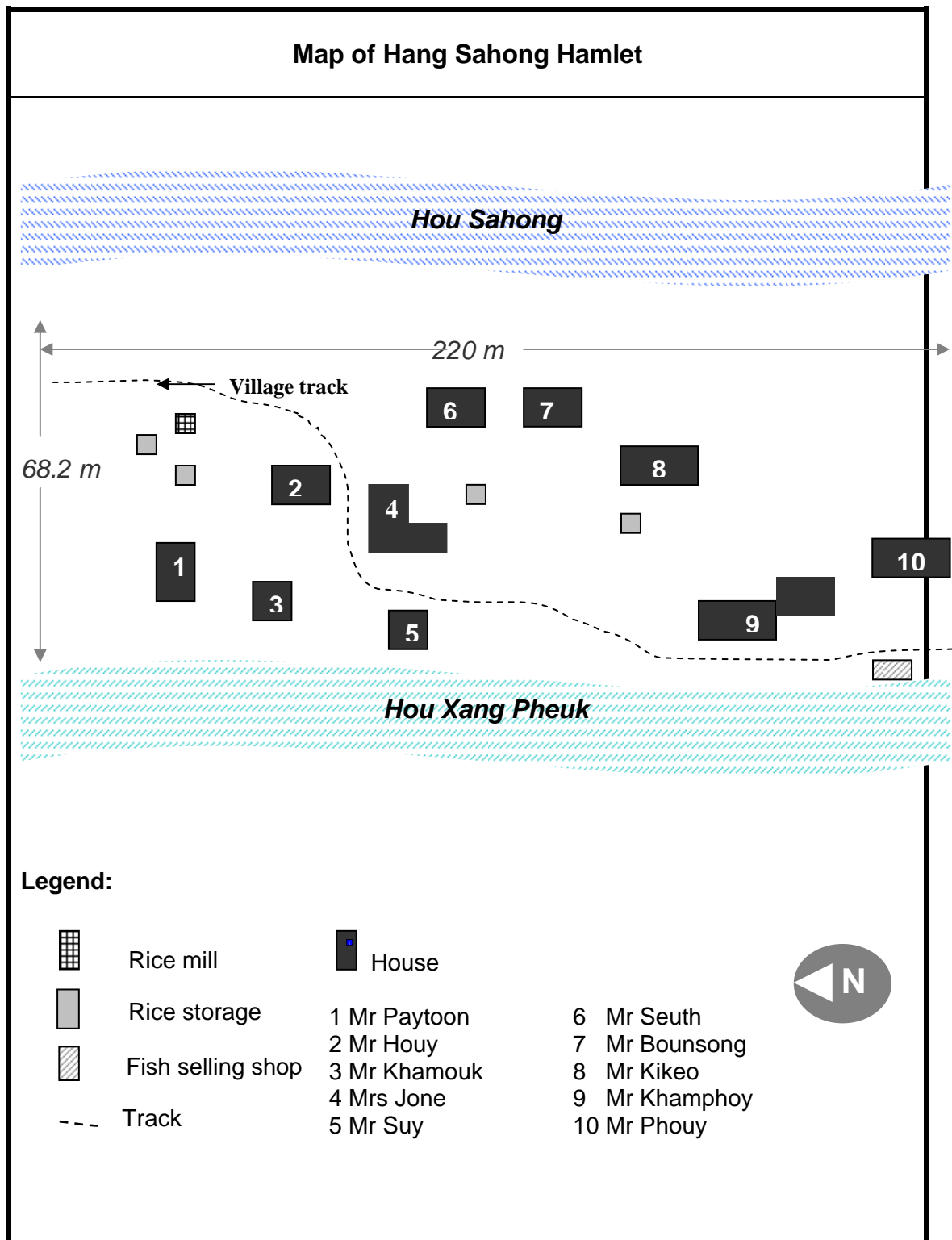
TOTALS COST ESTIMATES **USD 963,100**

ATTACHMENT A

CENSUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLD PROFILE & PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF ASSETS

The Hang Sahong Hamlet

(10 Households to be Relocated)



House Number: 01

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Owner | Mr Paytoon |
| 2. Age | 27 |
| 3. Household size | 4 persons |
| 4. House plot | .06 ha |
| 5. House area | 97m ² |
| 6. HH Income | 75.0 mil.Kips |
| 7. HH Expenditure | 58.7 mil.Kips |
| 8. Income source | 100% from fish |
| 9. No. of livestock | |
| - Buffaloes | - |
| - Cattle | - |
| - Pigs | - |
| - Chicken | - |
| | - |
| 10. No. of trees | |
| - Bettle nut | - |
| - Coconut | - |
| - Lemon | - |
| - Milk apple | - |
| - Tamarind | - |
| - Custard apple | - |
| - Egg fruit | - |



11. Attitude towards resettlement

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| - Do you accept relocation? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| - If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Within this island | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the island |

House Number: 02

- 1. Owner** Mr Houy
- 2. Age** 57
- 3. Household size** 7 persons
- 4. House plot** .06 ha
- 5. House area** 105.75 m2
- 6. HH Income** 97.8 mil.Kips
- 7. HH Expenditure** 31.1 mil.Kips
- 8. Income source** 77% from fish

9. No. of livestock

- Buffaloes -
- Cattle -
- Pigs -
- Chicken -
- Ducks -

10. No. of trees

- Bettel nut 36
- Coconut 16
- Lemon 7
- Milk apple 7
- Tamarind 3
- Custard apple 25
- Egg fruit 3
- Papaya 32
- Pamelo -



Fish Selling Shop 6x6m=36 m2

11. Attitude toward resettlement

- Do you accept relocation? Yes No
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? Within this island Outside the island

House Number: 03

1. Owner	Mr Khamsouk
2. Age	37
3. Household size	5 persons
4. House plot	0.84 ha
5. House area	96 m2
6. HH Income	29.4 mil.Kips
7. HH Expenditure	21.9 mil.Kips
8. Income source	85% from fish
9. No. of livestock	
- Buffaloes	3
- Cattle	-
- Pigs	2
- Chicken	57
- Ducks	-
10. No. of trees	
- Bettle nut	20
- Coconut	14
- Lemon	2
- Milk apple	-
- Tamarind	-
- Custard apple	-
- Egg fruit	-
- Pamelo	1



11. Attitude towards resettlement

- Do you accept relocation? Yes No
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? Within this island Outside the island

House Number: 04

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Owner | Mrs Jone |
| 2. Age | 72 |
| 3. Household size | 6 persons |
| 4. House plot | 0.05 ha |
| 5. House area | 178.5 m2 |
| 6. HH Income | 30.8 mil.Kips |
| 7. HH Expenditure | 24.8 mil.Kips |
| 8. Income source | 97% from fish |
| 9. No. of livestock | |
| - Buffaloes | |
| - Cattle | - |
| - Pigs | 3 |
| - Chicken | 20 |



Mrs. Jone

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 10. No. of trees | |
| - Bettle nut | - |
| - Coconut | 8 |
| - Lemon | - |
| - Milk apple | - |
| - Tamarind | - |
| - Custard apple | - |
| - Egg fruit | - |
| - Pamelo | 3 |



Rice storage

9. Attitude towards resettlement

- Do you accept relocation?
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site?

Yes No

Within this island Outside the island

House Number: 05

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Owner | Mr Suy |
| 2. Age | 50 |
| 3. Household size | 7 persons |
| 4. House plot | 0.43 ha |
| 5. House area | 93.5 m2 |
| 6. HH Income | 30.0 mil. Kips |
| 7. HH Expenditure | 19.7 mil.Kips |
| 8. Income source | 100% from fish |
| 9. No. of livestock | |
| - Buffaloes | 3 |
| - Cattle | - |
| - Pigs | 1 |
| - Chicken | 60 |
| - Ducks | - |
| 10. No. of trees | |
| - Bettle nut | - |
| - Coconut | 7 |
| - Lemon | - |
| - Milk apple | - |
| - Tamarind | - |
| - Custard apple | - |
| - Egg fruit | - |
| - Orange | 1 |
| - Teakwood | 48 |



11. Attitude towards resettlement

- Do you accept relocation? Yes [] No
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? Within this island [] Outside the island

House Number: 06

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Owner | Mr Seuth |
| 2. Age | 33 |
| 3. Household size | 2 persons |
| 4. House plot | 0.05 ha |
| 5. House area | 25 m2 |
| 6. HH Income | 19.6 mil.Kips |
| 7. HH Expenditure | 4.0 mil.Kips |
| 8. Income source | 99% from fish |
| 9. No. of livestock | |
| - Buffaloes | - |
| - Cattle | - |
| - Pigs | 1 |
| - Chicken | 25 |
| - Ducks | - |



- 10. No. of trees**
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| - Bettle nut | - |
| - Coconut | - |
| - Lemon | - |
| - Milk apple | - |
| - Tamarind | - |
| - Custard apple | - |
| - Egg fruit | - |
| - Pamelo | - |
| - Teakwood | - |

11. Attitude towards resettlement

- Do you accept relocation? [x] Yes [] No
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? [x] Within this island [] Outside the island

House Number: 07

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Owner | Mr Bounsong |
| 2. Age | 26 |
| 3. Household size | 4 persons |
| 4. House plot | 0.05 ha |
| 5. House area | 49m2 |
| 6. HH Income | 15.3 mil. Kips |
| 7. HH Expenditure | 5.3 mil.Kips |
| 8. Income source | 98% from fish |
| 9. No. of livestock | |
| - Buffaloes | 2 |
| - Cattle | - |
| - Pigs | 1 |
| - Chicken | 30 |
| - Ducks | - |



- 10. No. of trees**
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| - Bettle nut | - |
| - Coconut | - |
| - Lemon | - |
| - Milk apple | - |
| - Tamarind | - |
| - Custard apple | - |
| - Egg fruit | - |
| - Pamelo | - |
| - Teak wood | - |

11. Attitude towards resettlement

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| - Do you accept relocation? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| - If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Within this island | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the island |

House Number: 08

- 1. Owner** Mr Kikeo
- 2. Age** 34
- 3. Household size** 4 persons
- 4. House plot** 0.15 ha
- 5. House area** 136 m²
- 6. HH Income** 10.97 mil.Kips
- 7. HH Expenditure** 4.97 mil.Kips
- 8. Income source** 80% from fish

8. No. of livestock

- Buffaloes 8
- Cattle -
- Pigs 3
- Chicken 4
- Ducks -

9. No. of trees

- Bettel nut -
- Coconut 3
- Lemon -
- Milk apple 2
- Tamarind 3
- Custard apple 2
- Egg fruit 2
- Pamelo 2
- Kapok 38
- Papaya 10



Mr Kikeo & wife



10. Attitude toward resettlement

- Do you accept relocation? Yes No
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site Within this island Outside the island

House Number: 09

- 1. Owner** Mr Khamphoy
- 2. Age** 34
- 3. Household size** 3 persons
- 4. House plot** 0.67 ha
- 5. House area** 229.5 m²
- 6. HH Income** 12.7 mil.Kips
- 7. HH Expense** 10.3 mil.Kips
- 8. Income source** 95% from fish



9. No of livestock

- Buffaloes -
- Cattle -
- Pigs -
- Chicken -
- Ducks -

9. No. of trees

- Chinese dates 1
- Coconut -
- Lemon 1
- Milk apple -
- Tamarind -
- Custard apple -
- Egg fruit -
- Bamboo -



11. Attitude towards resettlement

- Do you accept relocation? Yes No
- If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? Within this island Outside the island

House Number: 10

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Owner | Mr Phouy |
| 2. Age | 30 |
| 3. Household size | 4 persons |
| 4. House plot | .09 ha |
| 5. House area | 25m2 |
| 6. HH Income | 4.2 mil.Kips |
| 7. HH Expenditure | 3.5 mil.Kips |
| 8. Income source | 70% from fish |
| 9. No. of livestock | |
| - Buffaloes | - |
| - Cattle | - |
| - Pigs | - |
| - Chicken | - |
| - Ducks | - |



- 10. No. of trees**
- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| - Bettle nut | - |
| - Coconut | - |
| - Lemon | - |
| - Milk apple | - |
| - Tamarind | - |
| - Custard apple | - |
| - Egg fruit | - |

11. Attitude towards resettlement

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| - Do you accept relocation? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| - If yes, where is your ideal resettlement site? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Within this island | <input type="checkbox"/> Outside the island |

ATTACHMENT B

SOCIO-ECONOMICS, LIVELIHOOD AND ATTITUDE OF PEOPLE TO BE RELOCATED

**(Data from Socio-economic Household Survey and
Census of Affected Properties of Affected Persons Jan/Feb 2007)**

B-1 - Household member

No.	Name	Member (persons)	Age of HH head (years old)
1	Mr. Paytoon	4	27
2	Mr. Houy	7	57
3	Mr. Khamsouk	5	37
4	Mrs. Jone	6	72
5	Mr. Suy	7	50
6	Mr. Seuth	2	33
7	Mr. Bounsong	4	26
8	Mr. Kikeo	4	34
9	Mr. Khamphoy	3	34
10	Mr. Phuy	4	30
Total		46	
Average		4.6	40

B-2 - Land use of Hang Sahong

No.	Name	Type of land (ha)			
		Paddy field	Garden	Residential	Fruit tree
1	Mr. Paytoon	0.50	0.80	0.0692	0.00
2	Mr. Houy	1.08	0.00	0.0701	0.00
3	Mr. Khamsouk	0.00	0.00	0.0949	0.40
4	Mrs. Jone	1.00	0.20	0.0680	0.00
5	Mr. Suy	0.86	0.21	0.0499	0.00
6	Mr. Seuth	0.00	0.00	0.0025	0.00
7	Mr. Bounsong	1.04	0.00	0.0049	0.00
8	Mr. Kikeo	1.00	0.20	0.1706	0.00
9	Mr. Khamphoy	0.00	0.00	0.0894	0.00
10	Mr. Phouy	0.00	0.00	0.0025	0.00
Total		5.48	1.41	0.62	0.40

B-3 - Household rice production situation of Hang Sahong

No.	Name	Rice production (ton)
1	Mr. Paytoon	0.80
2	Mr. Houy	2.88
3	Mr. KhamSouk	0.00*
4	Mrs. Jone	2.16
5	Mr. Suy	1.44
6	Mr. Seuth	0.00*
7	Mr. Bounsong	2.08
8	Mr. Kikeo	1.44
9	Mr. Khamphoy	0.00*
10	Mr. Phouy	0.00*
Total		10.80

* Landless on rice agriculture

B-4 - Household rice shortage

No.	Name	Rice shortage (month)
1	Mr. Paytoon	2
2	Mr. Houy	3
3	Mr. KhamSouk	8
4	Mrs. Jone	2
5	Mr. Suy	5
6	Mr. Seuth	10
7	Mrs. Bounsong	7
8	Mr. Kikeo	7
9	Mr. Khamphoy	0
10	Mr. Phouy	0
Average		6

B-5 - Fishery in Hou Sahong

No.	Name	%of fish activities			Total fishing in the year (kg)
		Consume	Sale	Process	
1	Mr. Paytoon	30	60	10	3000
2	Mr. Houy	10	80	10	5000
3	Mr. Khamsouk	20	60	20	2500
4	Mrs. Jone	10	60	30	1200
5	Mr. Suy	20	70	10	1400
6	Mr. Seuth	20	70	10	1500
7	Mr. Bounsong	20	70	10	1000
8	Mr. Kikeo	10	70	20	730
9	Mr. Khamphoy	0	0	0	0
10	Mr. Phouy	0	0	0	0

B-6 - Households' livestock of Hang Sahong (all unit in head)

No.	Name	Buffaloes	Cattle	Pig	Chicken
1	Mr. Paytoon	-	-	-	-
2	Mr. Houy	7	-	2	40
3	Mr. Khamsouk	3	-	2	57
4	Mrs. Jone	-	-	3	20
5	Mr. Suy	1	-	1	60
6	Mr. Seuth	-	1	25	-
7	Mr. Bounsong	2	-	-	30
8	Mr. Kikeo	-	-	-	-
9	Mr. Khamphoy	-	-	-	-
10	Mr. Phouy	-	-	-	-
Total		13	1	33	207

B-7 - Household income and expenditure of Hang Sahong (all unit in Kip)

No.	Name	Income	Income from fishing	Expenditure
1	Mr. Paytoon	75,000,000	100%	58,700,000
2	Mr. Houy	97,800,000	77%	31,110,000
3	Mr. Khamsouk	29,400,000	85%	21,920,000
4	Mrs. Jone	30,800,000	97%	24,810,000
5	Mr. Suy	30,000,000	100%	19,650,000
6	Mr. Seuth	19,600,000	99%	4,000,000
7	Mr. Bounsong	15,300,000	98%	5,250,000
8	Mr. Kikeo	10,970,000	80%	4,970,000
9	Mr. Khamphoy	12,700,000	95%	10,300,000
10	Mr. Phouy	4,200,000	70%	3,500,000
Total		100% 325,770,000	94% 308,526,000	184,210,000
Average		32,577,000 (USD 3,430)	30,853,000 (USD 3,247)	18,421,000 (USD 1,940)

B-8 - Attitude towards relocation of affected people at Hang Sahong

Affected Household Number & Name	Do you accept relocation?		Where is your ideal resettlement site?		Location of Resettlement site
	Yes	No	Within Don Sahong Island	Outside the Island	
1 - Mr Paytoon	X		X		An area of about 2-3 ha located 1.5 km from existing Hang Sahong Hamlet to the North
2 - Mr Houy	X		X		
3 - Mr Khamsouk	X		X		
4 - Mrs Jone	X		X		
5 - Mr Suy	X		X		
6 - Mr Seuth	X		X		
7 - Mr Bouansong	X		X		
8 - Mr Kikeo	X		X		
9 - Mr Khamphoy	X		X		
10- Mr Phoy	X		X		

Source: Consultation with affected persons on 1 February 2007

ATTACHMENT C

PRELIMINARY COMPENSATION ESTIMATES

C 1 – Land

C-2 – Housing Structures

C-3 – Crops & Trees

C-4 – Fish Traps

C-5 – Other Assets

NOTES

The preliminary estimation is based on the adjustment of compensation rates of some recent projects in Laos, Nam Theun 2, and GMS Northern Power Transmission Line.

The final compensation rate will be set by GOL and the concerned Resettlement Committees to be set up after project approval.

RATES USED IN ESTIMATION ONLY

◆ Agricultural land			
- Seasonal rice paddy			USD 0.64/m ²
- Disused Rice Paddy			USD 0.42/m ²
- Grazing Land & Scrub			USD 0.32/m ²
◆ Housing structures to be relocated			
			USD 3,000/unit
◆ Rice field shelter to be relocated			
			USD 1,000/unit
◆ Rice storage to be relocated			
			USD 1,000/unit
◆ Rice mill to be relocated			
			USD 1,000/unit
◆ Crops & trees			
- Mango	< 5 years		USD 0.20/tree
	5-10 years		USD 4.20/tree
	> 10 years		USD 8.00/tree
- Tamarind	< 5 years		USD 0.20/tree
	5-10 years		USD 8.40/tree
	> 10 years		USD 10.00/tree
- Jackfruit	5-10 years		USD 8.40/tree
	>10 years		USD 10.00/tree
- Banana			USD 2.20/clump
- Coconut	5-10 years		USD 9.50/tree
	> 10 years		USD 12.60/tree
- Milk apple	5-10 years		USD 8.00/tree
- Papaya	> 1 year		USD 3.00/tree
- Kapok			USD 10.00/tree
- Other trees			USD 3.00/tree
- Teakwood			\$ 800/ha
◆ Exchange Rate			
	USD 1	=	Kip 9,500

DSHEP 20/2/2007

C 1 – AGRICULTURAL LAND – Don Sahong and Don Sadam Excluding Residential and Forestry Land

Type of Land	Area (m2)	Rate (USD/m2)	Amount (USD)
1. Paddy	166,000	0.64	106,240
2. Swidden	121,000	0.42	50,820
Total	287,000		157,060

C-2 – HOUSING STRUCTURES - 3 VILLAGES ONLY

Type of structure	Units	Rate (USD/unit)	Amount (USD)
Don Sahong Village			
◆ Housing Materials Damaged (HMD)	10	2,000	20,000
◆ Rice storage	3	1,000	3,000
◆ Rice mill	1	1,000	1,000
Total			24,000
Hang Sadam Village			
◆ HMD	2	2,000	4,000
◆ Rice storage	1	1,000	1,000
Total			5,000
Tha Kho Village			
◆ HMD	2	2,000	4,000
◆ Rice storage	1	1,000	1,000
Total			5,000
Totals			34,000

C-3 – CROPS & TREES – IN 3 VILLAGES

Type of crops/trees	Unit	Rate (USD/unit)	Amount (USD)
Mango	56	8	448
Tamarind	9	9	81
Coconut	48	8	384
Milk apple	9	9	81
Papaya	32	3	96
Kapok	30	10	300
Teakwood	1 ha	800	800
Other trees	282	5	1,410
Total			3,600

C-4 – FISH TRAPS - on Hou Sahong Channel only and Ownership Uncertain

Type of fish traps	Unit	Rate (USD/unit)	Amount (USD)
Louangkham	22	4,000	88,000
Lee traps	15	2,000	30,000
Ooh	20	700	14,000
Tonh	10	1,200	12,000
Others	4	500	2,000
Total	71		146,000

C-5 – OTHER ASSETS - Amount Nominal Only and Could Increase

Type of assets	Unit	Rate (USD/unit)	Amount (USD)
Other grazing partially cleared with fences		Lump Sum - Nominal Amount	50,000
Bamboo & NTFP's areas			
Community areas			
Others			
Total			50,000

ATTACHMENT D

RESETTLEMENT & DEVELOPMENT COST ESTIMATES

- D-1 Information disclosure and consultation**
- D-2 Land clearing & development**
- D-3 Village road construction & improvement**
- D-4 Site supporting facilities (Don Sahong)**
- D-5 House construction**
- D-6 Rehabilitation & Livelihood Development**
- D-7 Resettlement monitoring & evaluation**

D-1 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE & CONSULTATION

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1. Consultation expert	1 month	7,000	7,000
2. Consultation assistant 1	1 month	2,000	2,000
3. Consultation assistant 2	2 months	1,500	3,000
4. Transportation	Lump sum	5,000	5,000
5. Consultation materials	Lump sum	2,000	2,000
6. Meeting & meals	Lump sum	1,000	1,000
Total			20,000

D-2 LAND CLEARING & DEVELOPMENT

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1. Don Sahong Site	4 ha	2,000	8,000
2. Hang Sadam Area	Lump sum	1,000	1,000
3. Thakho Area	Lump sum	1,000	1,000
4. Other areas	Lump sum	2,000	2,000
Total			12,000

D-3 VILLAGE ROAD CONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENT

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1. Don Sahong Site	2 km	7,500	15,000
2. Hang Sadam Area	Lump sum	2,000	2,000
3. Thakho Area	Lump sum	2,000	2,000
4. Other areas	Lump sum	1,000	1,000
Total			20,000

D-4 SITE SUPPORTING FACILITIES (DON SAHONG)

Description	Unit (HH)	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1. Electricity supply	14	1,000	14,000
2. Water supply system	14	1,000	14,000
3. Market	1	7,600	7,600
4. Comprehensive primary school	1	50,000	50,000
5. First aid health center	1	5,000	5,000
6. Village boat pier	1	2,000	2,000
Total			112,600

D-5 HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1. Rebuilding new houses	14	10,000	140,000
2. Toilets	14	200	2,800
3. Water storage	14	400	5,600
Total			48,400

D-6 Rehabilitation & Livelihood Development

Description	Unit & rate	Amount (USD)
1. Vegetable garden	Lump sum	10,000
2. Mixed fruit cultivation	Lump sum	10,000
3. Agricultural supports	Lump sum	20,000
Total		40,000

D-7 RESETTLEMENT MONITORING & EVALUATION

Description	Unit	Rate (USD)	Amount (USD)
1. Monitoring/evaluation expert	4 months	10,000	40,000
2. Supporting staffs	8 months	2,000	16,000
3. Transportation	Lump sum	12,000	12,000
4. Reports	Lump sum	2,000	2,000
Total			70,000