

**LAOLAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
PEACE INDEPENDENCE DEMOCRATIC UNITY PROSPERITY**



**GOVERNMENT'S OFFICE  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY  
AND POVERTY ERADICATION**

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**Poverty Reduction Fund**

# **Land Acquisition Report**

**(POLICY FRAMEWORK)**

**PRF Cycle XIV**

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**November 2017**

# Contents

I.	Overview of Social Safeguards.....	1
II.	Safeguard capacity and reporting:.....	3
2.1.	Strengthening on the Safeguards .....	3
2.2.	Field Monitoring and Reporting on the Safeguard .....	4
III.	Impacts and persons affected data.....	5
3.1.	Land acquisition and Contribution.....	5
Project management on .....	5	
3.2.	Land contribution and compensation.....	5
3.3.	The impact of Social safeguard status (Cycle XIV /2017).....	8
IV.	Issue and Recommendation.....	7
V.	Work Plan for PRF Cycle XV (fiscal year 2018).....	8
	Annex 1: Compensation and Contribution agreement of tow households.....	9
	Annex 2: Indicator to monitor on social and gender equality by GESI committee.....	13
	Annex 3: Social Safeguards Impact during project implementation in PRF II-2011-2016.....	15

## I. Overview of Social Safeguards

The PRF III remains as Environmental Category “B”, and seven policies triggered for the PRF II project continue to be triggered<sup>1</sup>: *Environmental Assessment (OP 4.01)*; *Pest Management (OP 4.09)*; *Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10)*; *Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12)*, *Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)*, *Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)* and *Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)*. It is highly unlikely that the PRF III activities create major, significant or irreversible adverse impacts that cannot be managed by communities themselves given the very small size of sub-projects – on average, US\$43,000. However, some minor land acquisition and/or minor asset loss may occur since sub-projects are designed during implementation on a demand driven basis. Similarly, ethnic groups will continue to represent the majority of project beneficiaries participating in the design, implementation and monitoring of sub-project implementation based on participatory processes.

To be in line with OP 4.01, OP 4.04, OP 4.09, OP 4.10, OP 4.12 and OP 4.37 four existing safeguard instruments were prepared as the standalone documents for the PRF II and remain applicable for the PRF III. These include:

- Compensation and Resettlement Policy Framework (CRPF),
- Ethnic Group Planning Framework (EGPF),
- Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and
- Simplified Pest Management Plan (PMP).

All four safeguard instruments developed for the PRF II were updated for the PRF III, taking into account the experience of the PRF II and reflect the minor changes to be introduced under the PRF III. They aim to provide the national, provincial and district government, the PRF team, consultants, village officials, private and public sector agencies and beneficiary community members with adequate guidance for effectively managing environmental and social issues in line with the World Bank safeguard policies. The process will be implemented as part of the PRF project cycle and the activities are fully integrated into the sub-project selection, approval, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation process.

The Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) is overall responsible for the implementation of the PRFIII and environmental and social safeguard compliance. PRF teams are becoming increasingly experienced in safeguards management relative both to implementation and reporting. Specifically, the Technical Assistance (TA) department with staff from the central down to the district level is directly responsible for the implementation of the safeguards. In each district the TA department has one staff who carries out survey and design, identify environmental and social impacts and develop mitigation measures for

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<sup>1</sup> Of the seven policies triggered for the PRF II, *Natural Habitats (OP 4.04)*, *Safety of Dams (OP 4.37)* and *Projects on International Waterways (OP 7.50)* were triggered for the PRF II Additional Financing.

about 8 subprojects annually. A negative checklist is used as a screening tool to select subproject proposal used by PRF TA's. The district TA department is also responsible to ensure that, when triggered, an appropriate ECOP is attached to the civil works contract and supervise the contractors for compliance.

The District TA is more specifically responsible for the implementation of the Compensation and Resettlement Planning Framework (CRPF) in close collaboration with the Community Development (CD) department, and collectively identify and mitigate land/asset loss as a result of subproject implementation. The CD department has staff from the central down to the district level and is responsible for managing participatory processes including consultation with and participation of ethnic groups in the project planning and implementation processes. The CD is thus responsible for the implementation of the Ethnic Group Planning Framework (EGPF). In case negative impacts are likely to occur, the CD team would collaborate with the TA team and seek to avoid, minimize and mitigate such negative impacts. Based on the outcomes of safeguard screening and assessment, the district CD team will prepare required social safeguard instruments such as Land Acquisition or Resettlement Report (LA/RR) and Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP) to be submitted to PMT for approval. The CD team will also be responsible for monitoring and reporting social safeguard compliance by the beneficiary communities and contractors with inputs from Kumban Facilitators.

At the village level, the Village Implementation Team (VIT) is responsible for overall safeguard compliance on behalf of the beneficiary communities. The VIT consists of village leaders elected by villagers themselves and village representatives of LFNC and LWU. Decisions with regard to the use of project resources is made at the community-wide meetings. Efforts have been made during the implementation of the PRFII to increase the participation of ethnic minorities who may not live in the main village settlements in decision making processes by holding separate meetings with them before the village wide meeting is held and a community wide decision is made. The PRF TA and CD staff participate in a community wide meeting where subproject designs, expected environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures including voluntary donations are presented for feedback from community members. Prior to the community wide meeting, PRF TA and CD staff will meet affected households individually and confirm their will to donate assets. Affected ethnic people are encouraged to report to LFNC and LWU village representatives. The PRF CD will keep a close contact with the LFNC village representatives through the VIT of which they are members. VIT will also obtain information on environmental and social impacts for the district CD team either directly or via Kumban Facilitators.

At the Kumban level, which is the cluster of villages, Kum ban Facilitators help facilitate community meetings and mediate between District PRF staff and communities. Their responsibility includes confirmation that voluntary donation processes are completed

prior to the commencement of the civil works. They are empowered to report to the district PRF to delay the commencement of civil works if voluntary donation process is not completed as per CRPF.

This progress report is covering the cycle XIV activities undertaken in 341 target villages, in term of awareness on social and environment safeguards. The PRF district staffs and KBF are providing a consultation meeting on social and environment safeguards policies during a village report back and validation meeting and also during Sub-project survey. Based on the report of CD and TA from district and provincial level, for all 349 sub-projects in 341 villages, there are 41 subproject that have negatively affected some community members in 41 villages, 16 district and 10 provinces.

## **II. Safeguard capacity and reporting:**

### **2.1. Strengthening on the Safeguards**

As the WB representatives mentioned in the Draft Aide memoire in October 2017, the Social safeguard performance is considered satisfactory for the cycle XIV as most of the subprojects are located in remote areas and involve very small works which do not cause significant negative impacts. The basic principles and requirements related to the Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Compensation and Resettlement Policy (CRPF), and the Ethnic Group Development Framework (EGDF) developed for PRF III have been fully integrated into the cycle XIV.

Before starting the implementation of the PRF cycle XIV activities, PRF CD and TA have organized a TOT for PRF field staff on the social and Environment Safeguards that are integrated into activities of Planning, sub-project preparation and Implementation steps. Up to now, the PRF staffs are considered to be well aware of the social safeguards policies and comply with safeguard requirements and especially the ESMF that has been well integrated into the PRF process. The social issues and related actions are also included in each sub-project cycle steps, monitored and included in the progress reports (especially Feedback and Resolution Mechanism).

As part of the implementation of the cycle XIV, the PRF has also supported the village mediation committee working on Village Social Audit and FRM. From April-May 2017, PRF Provided TOT for PRF district staffs and KBFs in 43 districts on social safeguards included FRM (participants total 727 and 421 are women). The purpose is to support and increase their skill on receiving and recording the community feedback, and raise the issue/problem during village meeting as well as promoting the community to use the 161 hot line number. The key beneficiaries in each target villages are mostly ethnic groups (Monh-khmer and Mong-Mien ethnic groups). To ensure that the beneficiaries understand on the social

safeguards policy, the training was conducted in both Lao and ethnic language by the Kum ban Facilitators.

For the fiscal year 2017, a total of 4,948 people have been trained (table 1)

*Table 1: Number of people trained on environmental and social safeguards (Cycle XIV)*

	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
PRF staff	47	16
Kum ban Facilitators	306	421
Village Implementation Team	1,100	385
Village Mediation Committee	2,012	661
Total	3,465	1,483
Percentage	70	30

## **2.2. Field Monitoring and Reporting on the Safeguard**

The scale and type of PRF subprojects and related livelihoods activities are very small and no major concern on social safeguards issues related to subproject activities is expected. Key PRF beneficiaries are ethnic groups, therefore communication are conducted in local languages with the support from PRF Village Facilitators, included Village Implementation Team (VIT) and Village Mediation Committee (VMC). The target beneficiary people are very poor with high level of illiteracy, poor nutrition condition, living in unhealthy environment, and making a living well being on the serviced of basic infrastructures and subsistent agriculture such as animal raising (like chicken, pig, and goats) and planting crops. It very important for PRF to monitor the impact that may happen and also collected community feedback during monitoring in each steps of implementation. All feedback from the field are recorded into a social form (included FRM form), VIT Record book of and VMC.

PRF CD and TA, provide separate report on social and environment safeguards. CD Sector will focus on the progress report related to social awareness and impact of subproject that are supported by PFR. The report has to prepare the progress of training, the social impact during sub-project survey design and sub-project implementation. The progress report showed that key social impact issues found during subproject survey design, implementation and construction. The summary table of the social negative impact is presented in chapter III.

### III. Impacts and persons affected data

#### 3.1. Land acquisition and Contribution

A total of 171 households have been negatively impacted by the implementation of the sub-projects supported by the PRF Cycle XIV. A large majority of these households have donated the section of their land impacted and 2 households have received compensation for their loss as they have requested for it (table 2).

*Table 2: village and households impacted*

	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Villages impacted by land acquisition	41	11.7
HH's impacted by land acquisition	171	0.8
Land donation	169	98.8
Land compensation	2	1.2

#### 3.2. Project management on Land contribution and compensation

The two households who have requested to be compensated for their losses have both been impacted by primary school construction. Consequently, they have received compensation by the communities.

Details of the two households compensated are as follow:

##### **1. Mr Thong Yae**

One impacted household live in Nam-Tak village, Mork-mai district in Xiengkhoung province. The head of the household is Mr. Thong Yer. The part of the land affected is an agriculture land (2,000m<sup>2</sup>). This land is used mainly for animal raising (Caws and buffalos). The size of the affected land represents more than 5% of the area this household own around the village. But if we include the total land size that this household own, including the upland areas where they grow rice, the size of the impacted area represent less than 1% of the total surface of the land this household own.

On November 14, 2017, the PRF district staff, Kum Ban Facilitators and village representatives conducted a sub-project survey, followed by a village meeting (including a consultation on the social and environment safeguards policy). The PRF staff and Kum Ban Facilitators presented the survey data, including size of the land required for the sub-project and the size of the impacted land as well as the identification of the impacted households. After this first step, the PRF staff conducted several follow up visit of the impacted household before starting the sub-project implementation and the arrangements are as follow:

- a) During the meeting with the villagers the impacted household agreed to contribute his land but the household head requests to be compensated by cash in order to be able to buy a new land in the village;
- b) The other Community members of his village agreed to use the village fund to compensate the impacted household based on the estimated value of the size of the land impacted. (2 million Kip)in order to by new land;
- c) The villagers also agreed to assist the impacted household to move his house before the sub-project construction starts;
- d) After this meeting, the village authorities and Kum Ban Facilitators prepared an agreement letter for contribution and compensation that was signed by the husband and wife, village head and PRF district staff with all the other community members invited as witness;
- e) During the sub-project implementation by the sub-contractor, PRF district staff continued to monitor and collected more data on the potential social and environmental impact
- f) With the amount that he received, the impacted household bought another land with a size of 8,000m<sup>2</sup>.

Basic information and property of impacted household:

The impacted household is a better off household in the village. This household includes 10 people (7 women). The head of the household is Mr. Tong-Yer-to and his wife Ms. Bee-veu. They have many agriculture and available land for animal raising and rice upland cultivation. The estimated total size of all their land is 7-8 hectares. Therefore, the size of the impacted land represents around 3% of their total land asset. They also own two shops in the village, one motorbike repair shop and have two middle houses in the village.

**2. Mr. and Mrs. Amnouy**

The other impacted household live in Pa-ngan-sing village, Taoy district, Saravanh province and was also affected (house and land) by a school primary construction. The size of the land impacted is 625m<sup>2</sup>. This surface represents less than 5% of their total land asset. The impacted household agreed to move the house because it is located on the school's Land.

On April 4, 2017, PRF district staff, KBF and beneficiaries conducted a sub-project survey followed by a village meeting (including a consultation on the social and environment safeguards policy) for all village beneficiaries. In the afternoon a discussion was organized with the impacted household in order to collect basic data and information of the impacted households. Steps and agreement were as followed:



- a) During the meeting village authorities agreed to find a new land near the primary school for the impacted household so that they can enjoy staying close to the school (the new land is close to the old land and the new school);
- b) The land the household built his house is not their property (this is a communal land). Nevertheless, the community agreed to provide them with a new land, near the old one. The size is similar as the land piece they have lost ( $25\text{m} \times 25\text{m} = 625\text{m}^2$ ). The community also agreed to give the land ownership to the impacted households so that they can use and sale in the future or give to their children;
- c) The villagers also agreed to assist the impacted household to move his house before the sub-project construction starts;
- d) After this meeting, the village authorities and Kum Ban Facilitators prepared an agreement letter for contribution and compensation,
- e) The letter was signed by the husband and wife, village head and PRF district staff with all the other community members invited as witness;
- f) During the sub-project implementation by the sub-contractor, PRF district staff continued to monitor and collected more data on the potential social and environmental impact.

**Basic information and property of effected household:**

The impacted household is a poor family who has used community land to build their house. The household is composed of 4 persons (including 3 women). The household head is Mr. Amnouy and his wife Ms. Ammouy. They have two daughters. The main family activity is upland rice cultivation and animal raising. Their children's study in the village, so they will benefit from the new school. This household is doing rice upland in three different areas, with a total of more than 3 hectares.

### 3.3. The impact of Social safeguard status (Cycle XIV /2017)

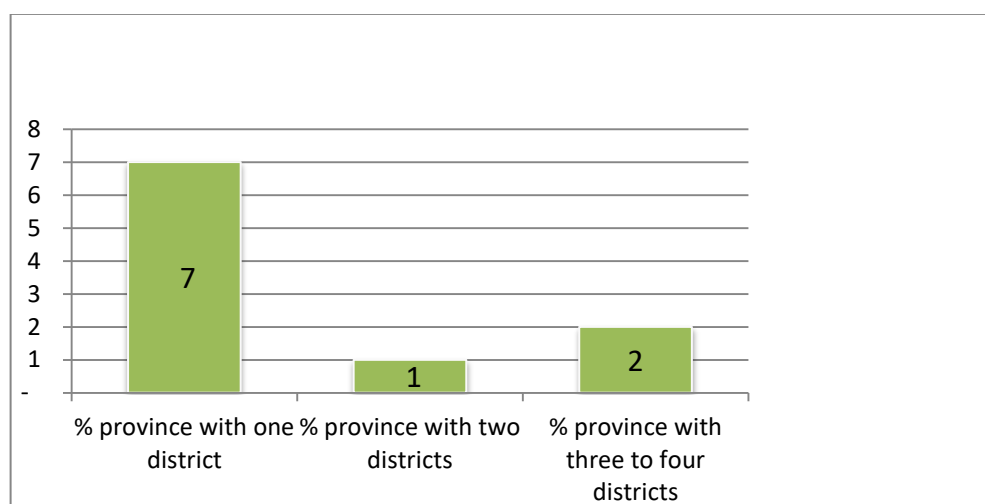
The summary of contribution and compensation for the two affected households can be found in annex 1.

*Table 3: Summary of impacts and households affected in cycle XIV*

No	Description	Cycle XIV
1	Total target Province	10
2	Total target District	43
3	Total target Kum Ban	263
4	Total target Village	1,820
5	Total Sub-Project in cycle XIV	349
6	# of Village Resettlement in cycle XIV	0
7	# Sub-project affected to Personal Poverty and Land in cycle XIV	41
8	Total number of affected households	171
9	Total size of affected land (m2)	11,102
10	# HH affected (< 5% compared to their total assets)	170
11	# HHs affected (<5% and contributed land for free)	169
12	# HHs affected (<5% and they got compensated)	1
13	# HH affected (> 5% compared to their total assets)	1
14	# HHs affected (> 5% and got compensated)	1

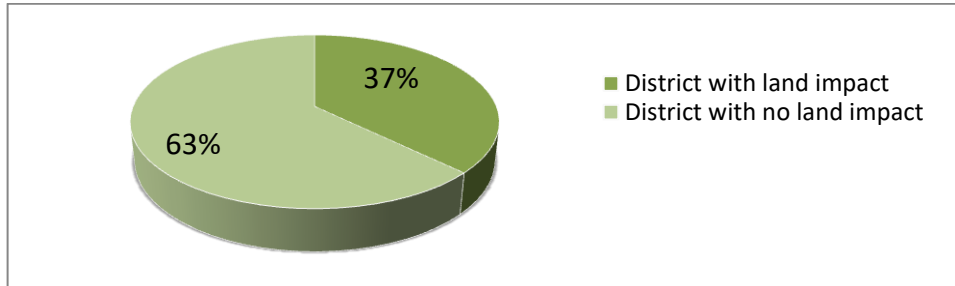
All provinces (10 provinces) have sub-projects with a land impact. Nevertheless, a majority of them have only one district that have land impact (7 provinces) and only three provinces have more than one district with land impact (Houaphanh, Savannakhet and Saravanh) (graph 1)

*Graph 1: number of district with land impact per province*



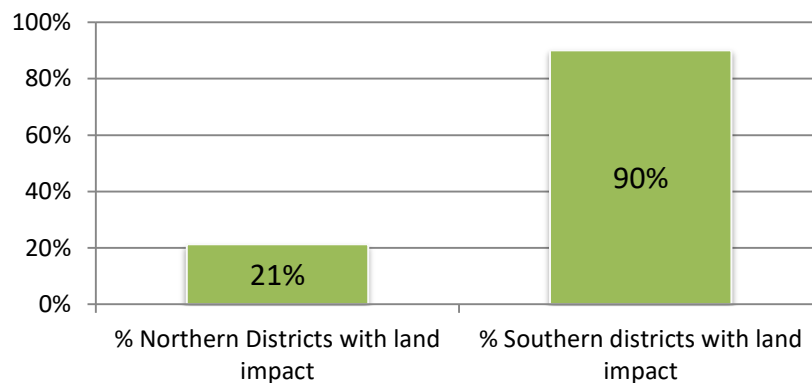
For the cycle XIV, more than one third of the total number of districts (37%) have an impact on individual land (Graph 2)

Graph 2: Percentage of district with impact on individual land



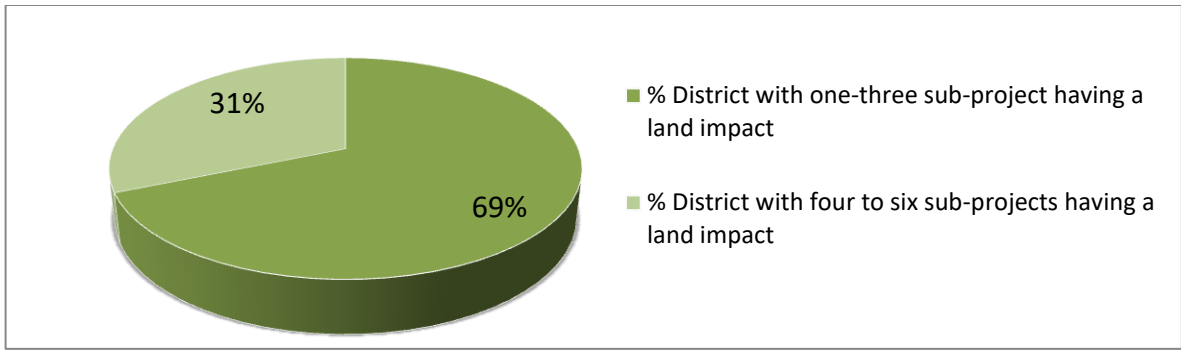
Most of these districts are located in the southern part of the country (90% of the district covered by the PRF got a land impact) have a land impact. In the North, the impact of sub-projects on land is much lower (21% of the district covered by the PRF got a land impact) (graph 3)

Graph 3 Percentage of district covered by PRF with negative social impact in the northern part of the country compared with the southern part of the country



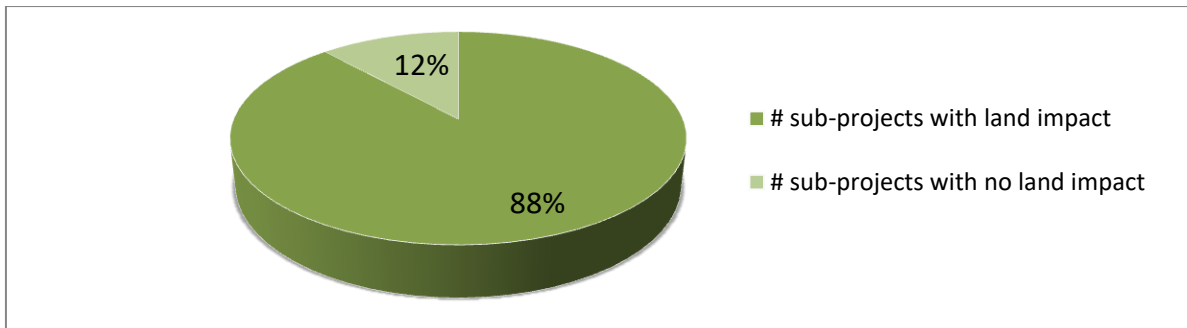
In the districts that have a land impact, majority of them have three or less sub-projects with land impact (69%) (graph 4)

Graph 4: Percentage of district with one-three sub-projects having a land impact and percentage of district with four to six sub-projects having land impact



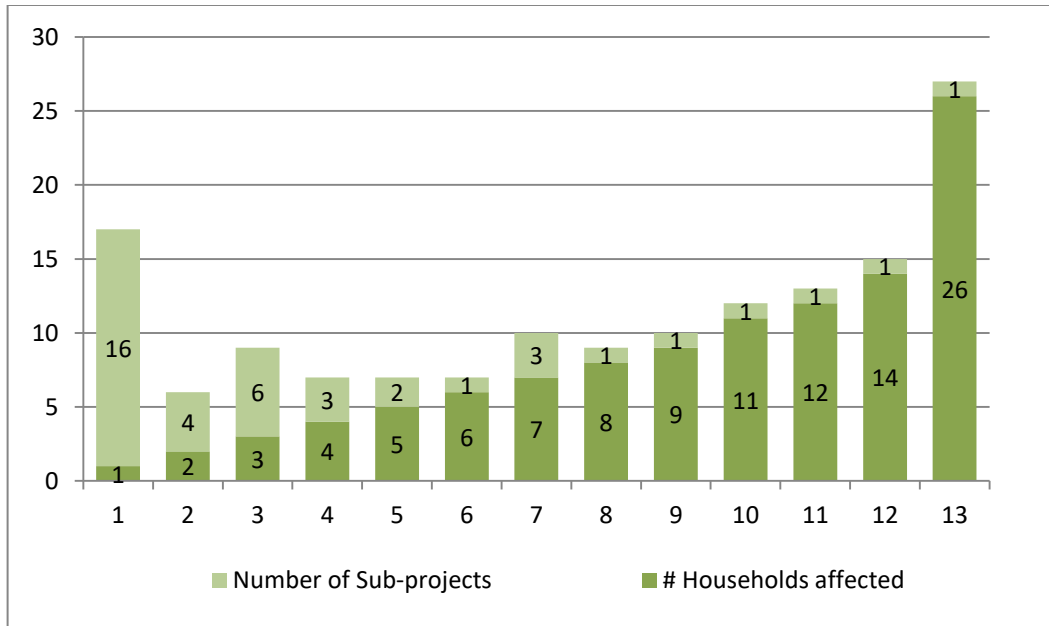
Out of the 349 sub-projects supported by the PRF, around 12% have a land impact (graph 5)

Graph 5: Percentage of sub-project with land impact



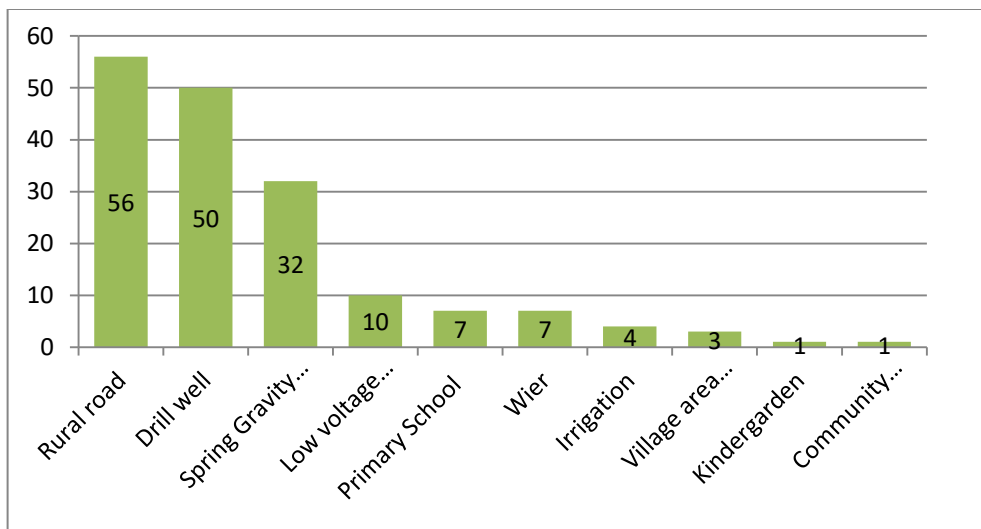
Most of the sub-projects have a land impact on a small number of households per village. Following on the graph 6, 16 of the sub-projects that have a land impact have affected one household within the village they have been built. At the other side the sub-projects that have the highest impact on land has affected 26 households (rural road spot improvement). In average one sub-project with an impact on land have affected around 4 households per village.

Graph 6: number of sub-project and number of households affected



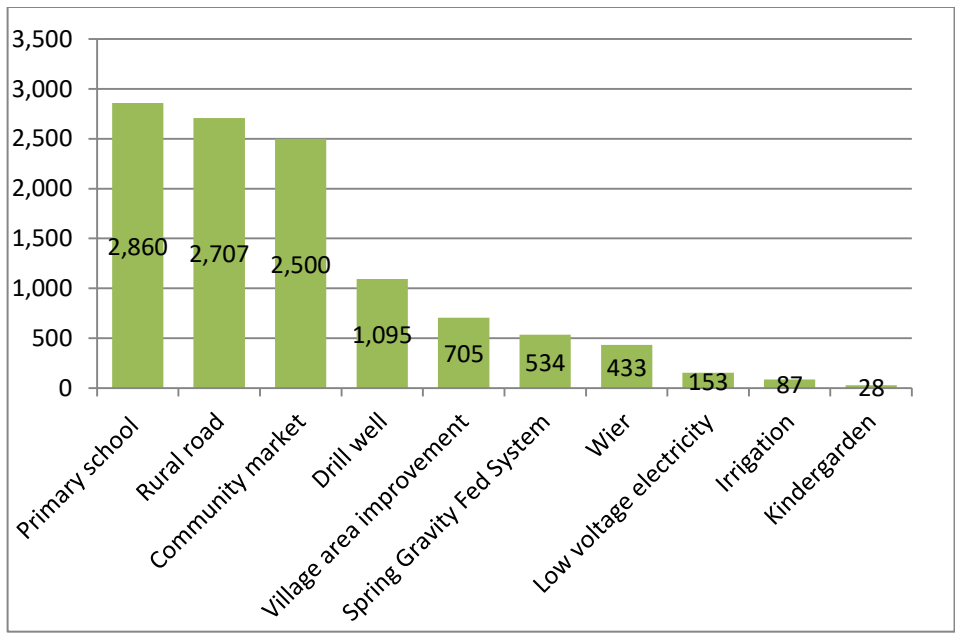
For the cycle XIV, the roads improvement sub-projects are the ones who have the highest impact on people’s land property (56 households in total) follow by drill well and spring gravity fed system (graph 7)

*Graph 7: total number of households impacted by sub-project type*



In term of the total surface impacted, primary school have the highest impact on land (2,860m<sup>2</sup>) follow by rural road (2,707m<sup>2</sup>) and community market (2,500m<sup>2</sup>) (graph 8)

*Graph 8: total surface impacted by sub-projects type*



**Table 1: Summary of land impact cycle XIV**

Province	District	Kum Ban	SP Location	Sub-project name	Affected HHs	Affected Land (m2)	Percentage of land affected (%)
XIENKGHOUANG	Morkmai	Khang vieng	Namtak	Primary school construction	1	2,000.00	7.52% .
LOUANGNAMTHA	Viengphoukha	Pakkhan	Pakkhan	Primary school construction	1	3.65	0.04%
PHONGSALY	Samphanh	Laolel	Namloy	Community road upgrading	1	140.00	1.56%
PHONGSALY	Samphanh	Namlee	Nam Lee	Rural road spot improvement	1	180.00	2.48%
HOUAPHAN	Huim	Koum Sakok	Donkhoun	Primary school construction	2	47.00	1.13-3.33%
HOUAPHAN	Huim	Thamla	Thamlatai	Irrigation channel Rehabilitation	4	87.00	1.8-2.5%
HOUAPHAN	Huim	That hiem	Houysa	Spring gravity fed system rehabilitation	1	64.00	2%.
HOUAPHAN	Kuan	Meuang Khoun	Nongwean	Primary school construction	1	150.00	3.1%.
HOUAPHAN	Kuan	Meuang Na	Hienngurp	Rural road spot improvement	1	216.00	3%.
HOUAPHAN	Kuan	Phadeang	Houybeuy	Primary school construction	1	35.00	2.2%.
HOUAPHAN	Kuan	Yot In	Phalam	Spring gravity fed system rehabilitation	1	15.00	3.2%.
HOUAPHAN	Kuan	Phanthong	Houywane	Rural road spot improvement	1	136.00	3.5%.
HOUAPHAN	Kuan	Tha Khouy	Yot In	Kindergarten	1	28.00	3.4%.

Province	District	Kum Ban	SP Location	Sub-project name	Affected HHs	Affected Land (m2)	Percentage of land affected (%)
				construction			
OUDOMXAI	Houn	Phouviengxai	Kone Tong	Spring gravity fed system	14	93.55	0.1-3.2:%
OUDOMXAI	Houn	NamTam	Namta	Rural road spot improvement	12	97.75	1-3.5%
ATTAPEU	Sanamxai	Sompouy	Tangoa	Village Area Improvement	3	705	1.69-3.85%
SAVANNAKHET	Thapangthong	Tha Pee	Thaphie	Community market Construction	1	2,500	0.04%.
SAVANNAKHET	Thapangthong	Phomany	Nalao	Drilled well construction	8	192	0.2-1.09%
SAVANNAKHET	Thapangthong	Se-Keu	Xaixomboun	Drilled well construction	7	168	0.13-1.6%
SAVANNAKHET	Thapangthong	Se Pong	Xepong	Drilled well construction	5	120	0.6-1.2%
SAVANNAKHET	Nong	Tam Loung	Sangphou	Drilled well construction	3	70	1.42-2.59%
SAVANNAKHET	Nong	La Beang (03)	Labeangnam	Spring gravity fed system	2	99	2.55-2.39%
SAVANNAKHET	Nong	Tha Te (Keang lin)	Phoutha	Drilled well construction	3	70	0.02-2.50%
SAVANNAKHET	Nong	Tangalai (02)	Patouy	Drilled well construction	3	145.00	0.70-2.22%
SAVANNAKHET	Sepond	Lad hor	Panga	Drilled well construction	6	95.00	2-3.4%
SAVANNAKHET	Sepond	Lad hor	Sa Ved	Drilled well construction	4	64.00	2-4%
SAVANNAKHET	Sepond	Keanglouang	Pa Lai	Drilled well construction	7	114.00	2-3%
SAVANNAKHET	Phine	Thoumkham (15)	Boi	Drilled well construction	1	20.00	1.66%.



Province	District	Kum Ban	SP Location	Sub-project name	Affected HHs	Affected Land (m2)	Percentage of land affected (%)
SARAVANH	Taouy	Thedsaban(Taloung)	Xiongtamong	Spring gravity fed system	9	186.00	0.1-2%
SARAVANH	Taouy	Pa Jou Don (Joh)	Pa sia	Rural road spot improvement	2	33.00	0.8-2%
SARAVANH	Taouy	BongNam	Thongkatai	Spring gravity fed system	5	77.00	0.2-3.33%
SARAVANH	Taouy	Doup	Pangansing	Primary school construction	1	625.00	3.47%.
SARAVANH	ToumLan	Taviey	Tayerk	Drilled well construction	2	23.00	0.08-0.1%
SARAVANH	ToumLan	Kaleang	Houywar	Low Voltage Electricity Net	3	145.00	1.7-3%
SARAVANH	ToumLan	Kaleang	Samakkhexai	Rural road spot improvement	11	838.00	0.7-3.2%
SARAVANH	ToumLan	Toumlan	Nalajang	Drilled well construction	1	14.00	0.14% .
SARAVANH	ToumLan	Nadou	Donxat	Rural road spot improvement	26	866.00	0.06-2%
SARAVANH	Samouy	Koum 1 (Thedsaban)	Archiengyai (Arjiongdelea )	Low Voltage Electricity Net	7	7.00	2.5-4%
SEKONG	Dakjiong	Dak ta ork yai	Mang ha	Wier construction	3	155.00	1-1.5%
SEKONG	Dakjiong	Ar-Youn	Ar-Youn	Wier construction	4	278.00	1-1.5%
LOUANGPRABANG	Phonexai	Houy khing	Houytho	Rural road spot improvement	1	200.00	1% .
<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>171</b>	<b>11,102</b>	

Source: Community development-PRF III, Feb-Sept 2017

## 1.1. Social Compensation.

**Table 2: Summary of impact and compensate for 2 households in cycle XIV**

<b>Social Impact</b>	<b>Entitled Persons</b>	<b>Description of impact</b>	<b>Replacement/Contribution</b>
Primary school construction impact to the land use of one HH in Morkmai district Xiengkhoung province.	One HH 1. Mr. Togye 2. Ms.Yee Veu	Primary school construction was affected to their agriculture land for 2,000m <sup>2</sup> for primary school construction in 2017, it is more than 5% (7.52%) compared with all their holding land.	The villagers (beneficiaries) are agree to compensate to the family impact by taking 2 million kip from village saving development fund for those household to buy new Land within the village for the same amount.
Primary school construction impact to the land use of one HH in Morkmai district Xiengkhoung province	One HH Mr.Amnouy	Primary school construction was affected to on household that using school land to build their house for total area 625m <sup>2</sup> (it is not their poverty), if compare with their holding land it is less than 5% (3.47%).	The effected household are agreed to move the house because of that area they asked to build the house in village's Land (school's Land) and village meeting were agreed to give new land and help them to more the house next area (near to the old one) and the new land will be ownership for them 100%, so they can sale and use whatever they want.

## IV. Issue and Recommendation

Discussions with the mission team during the field visit indicate that while the PRF district staffs understand safeguards issues and procedures, KBFs and VIT members seem to have less knowledge and confidence regarding how to manage land related issues. More training and coaching for KBFs and VITs is needed to ensure accurate information and procedures are provided to villagers, and to sufficiently document safeguards monitoring and related forms. (Draft AIDE-MEMOIRE-Oct 2017-P.34).

## **V. Work Plan for PRF Cycle XV (fiscal year 2018)**

Provide refresher training on social safeguards for all PRF staff at provincial and district level, included community level (KBFs, VMCs and VITs), it is needed to ensure accurate information and procedures are provided to villagers/beneficiaries before subproject implementation;

Social safeguard monitoring will conduct in every stages of PRF project, especially during preparation and implementation subproject infrastructures.

# Annex

## Annex 1: Compensation and Contribution agreement of tow households

The Compensation and contribution form signed by effected household both wife and husband for Primary school construction in 2017 at Pangansing village, Taoy district, Saravanh province.

ແບບຟອມບັນທຶກການປະກອບສ່ວນ ແບບສະໝັກໃຈ

ແຂວງ:	ສາລະວັນ
ເມືອງ:	ທ. ດຳເຫັນ
ກຸ່ມບ້ານ:	ກຸ່ມຄູບ
ບ້ານ:	ປ່າງາວສິງ
ລະຫັດ ID ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ:	ED-0001 - 14-140204062 - 02
ຊື່ພະນັກງານພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ:	ທ. ສິດດາວ ພະລິສິດ
ຊື່ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ:	ທ. ຈັນພານິດ ພະລິສິດ
ວັນທີ່ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືການປະກອບສ່ວນຂັ້ນບ້ານ:	4/4/2017
ວັນທີ່ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຊື່ອງໜ້າກັນແລະກັນ ກັບຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ	1/4/2017
ຊື່ພະນັກງານພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ/ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ:	ທ. ສິດດາວ , ທ. ຈັນພານິດ ພະລິສິດ ຜູ້ປະສານງານກຸ່ມຄູບ

ຊື່ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນ: ທ. ອິນເນວຍ ພະລິສິດ ພ. ພອຍ	ແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ແມ່ນ <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ	ແມ່ນມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ການທົດແທນດິນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນທີ່ປະກອບສ່ວນ: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ແມ່ນ <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ
ເພດ: ຊາຍ ພະລິສິດ	ອາຍຸ: ໜີ້ ໓໓ ກົດ ໙ ເດືອນ 48 ປີ	ອາຊີບ: ຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອ ພະລິສິດ
ທີ່ຢູ່ປະຈຸບັນ: ບ. ປ່າງາວສິງ, ກຸ່ມຄູບ, ເມືອງດຳເຫັນ, ກະຊວງສາລະວັນ		

ລາຍລະອຽດທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ຕ້ອງການເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ:	ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ (ມ2):	ເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດຂອງດິນຕອນນີ້ ທີ່ຜູ້ກ່ຽວຖືກຳມະສິດ (ມ2):	% ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບທຽບໃສ່ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທັງໝົດ:	ລະຫັດຂອງແຜນທີ່, ຖ້າມີ:
ອີ່ມ ໔ ຮຽງ ໒ ອອບຄົວ ຜູ້ຮຽນ 2 ປູ່ລາຍຮຽນ ຈັດສາວ:	2 ກົມ x 2 ກົມ = 62 ກົມ	18,000 ກົມ	3.47%	12 ບໍ່ມີ

ລາຍລະອຽດກ່ຽວກັບການປຸກພືດໃນແຕ່ລະປີ ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນປະຈຸບັນ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການ:

	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຈຳນວນ
ດິນໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກທີ່ຈະຖືກເສຍຫາຍ	ບໍ່ມີ	
ດິນໄມ້ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ຫລື ມີດິນໄມ້ໄວ້ປຸກສ້າງເຮືອນຊານ	ບໍ່ມີ	
ດິນໄມ້ໃຫ້ຍ	ບໍ່ມີ	
ອື່ນໆ.....	ອອກ ໒ ຄູ່	

ອະທິບາຍກ່ຽວກັບ ຊັບສິນອື່ນໆທີ່ໄດ້ສຸນເສຍ ຫລື ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍ ເພື່ອການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ:  
 ຜູ້ປະສານງານກຸ່ມຄູບ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ  
 ທ. ສິດດາວ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ ພະລິສິດ

ມູນຄ່າຊັບສິນທັງໝົດທີ່ປະກອບສ່ວນ (ຄາດຄະເນມູນຄ່າຂອງຊັບສິນທັງໝົດທີ່ເສຍຫາຍໃນມູນຄ່າປະຈຸບັນ):  
 ບໍ່ມີ ສາມາດ ທີ່ ເປັນ ມາດຕະ ລິມ ໑ ເຮືອນ 1 ຕຳແໜ່ງ, ເຮືອນ ບໍ່ 1 ຕຳແໜ່ງ  
 10 ຕຳແໜ່ງ ໑ ອາໂມງ ເປັນ ອາໂມງ ຮຽນ. ສາດສາມ ມາດ ແລະ ກໍາ ເລີຍ ຫາກ ມີ ສາມາດ ເປັນ:

ມີຜົນກະທົບທາງຈິດໃຈຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍບໍ່? ບໍ່ແມ່ນ ເອົາ ຈາກ ທີ່ ທຳ ອຽງ ອາໂມງ  
 ສາມາດ ທີ່ ເປັນ ມາດຕະ ລິມ ໑ ເຮືອນ 1 ຕຳແໜ່ງ, ເຮືອນ ບໍ່ 1 ຕຳແໜ່ງ  
 ສາມາດ ທີ່ ເປັນ ມາດຕະ ລິມ ໑ ເຮືອນ 1 ຕຳແໜ່ງ.

ຖ້າຫາກວ່າ ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນດັ່ງກ່າວມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ມີຫານທຶກແທນຄືນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນ, ຊຸມຊົນຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດ  
 ຈາກໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ມີຄວາມເພິ່ງໃຈທົດແທນຄືນໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວດັ່ງກ່າວບໍ່:  ແມ່ນ  ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ທົດແທນຄືນໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວດັ່ງກ່າວໃນຮູບແບບໃດ:

	ລວມ	ລາຍລະອຽດ
ທົດແທນເປັນເງິນ	: ok	
ທົດແທນເປັນວັນຖຸ ຫລື ທີ່ດິນ	: 20 x 20 m (ເອົາ ບຸນ ອາໂມງ ໑ ຮຽນ 100% ສາມາດ ທີ່ ເປັນ ມາດຕະ ລິມ ໑ ເຮືອນ 1 ຕຳແໜ່ງ)	
ທົດແທນເປັນແຮງງານ	: ເຮືອນ ບໍ່: ໑ ອາໂມງ ຮຽນ ກູ່ ອາໂມງ ຮຽນ	
ອື່ນໆ	:	

ການລົງລາຍເຊັນ ຫລື ຈຳໂປ້ມີ ຢູ່ໃນແບບຟອມນີ້ ແມ່ນການຍັງຍືນຄວາມເພິ່ງພໍໃຈ ໃນການປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ດິນ /ຊັບສິນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ. ການປະກອບນີ້ແມ່ນການປະກອບສ່ວນແບບສະໝັກໃຈ. ຖ້າຫາກເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ ບໍ່ຕ້ອງການປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນຂອງຕົນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ, ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຄວນປະຕິເສດ ໃນການລົງລາຍເຊັນ ຫລື ຈຳໂປ້ ແລະ ປຸງເປັນການຂໍຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍແທນ.

ວັນທີ:.....

ວັນທີ:.....

ຢູ່ ຢ້າງ ບາງ ຫາກ ທີ່ ທຳ ອຽງ ອາໂມງ

1: ອາໂມງ ໑ ຮຽນ

2: ອາໂມງ ໑ ຮຽນ

.....

ລາຍເຊັນຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າທຶມງານ

ລາຍເຊັນຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນຫະທົບ

ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂັ້ນບ້ານ

(ທັງຜົວ ແລະ ເມຍ)

ຢູ່ ຢ້າງ ບາງ ຫາກ ທີ່ ທຳ ອຽງ ອາໂມງ



The Compensation and contribution form signed by effected household both wife and husband for Primary school construction in 2017 at Namtak village, Markmai district, Xiengkhouang province

ແບບຟອມບັນທຶກການປະກອບສ່ວນ ແບບສະໝັກໃຈ

ແຂວງ:	ຊຽງຂວາງ
ເມືອງ:	ໂພນດາລາ
ກຸ່ມບ້ານ:	ສຸງສາງ
ບ້ານ:	ບ້ານດາວ
ລະຫັດ ID ໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ:	ED0001-14-090504040-02
ຊື່ພະນັກງານພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ:	ທ. ເຈົ້າອິ
ຊື່ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ:	ທ. ເຈົ້າອິ
ວັນທີ່ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືການປະກອບສ່ວນຂັ້ນບ້ານ:	15/3/2017
ວັນທີ່ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມຊຶ່ງໜ້າກັນແລະກັນ ກັບຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ	16/3/2017
ຊື່ພະນັກງານພັດທະນາຊຸມຊົນ/ພະນັກງານວິຊາການ ທີ່ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ:	ທ. ເຈົ້າອິ ກຸມ-ທາວ ເຈົ້າອິ, ລວມທັງຜູ້ຢູ່: ສາວກຸມ, ທ. ເຈົ້າອິ

ຊື່ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນ: ທ. ດາວ ຢູ່ ທ. ຈິງ	ແມ່ນຜູ້ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດຈາກໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ແມ່ນ <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ	ແມ່ນມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການ ການທົດແທນດິນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນທີ່ປະກອບສ່ວນ: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ແມ່ນ <input type="checkbox"/> ບໍ່ແມ່ນ
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ເພດ: ຊາຍ	ອາຍຸ: 60 (ຮົວ) 62 (ແນວ)	ອາຊີບ: ຊາວນາ ຊາວສອນ
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ທີ່ຢູ່ປະຈຸບັນ:

ລາຍລະອຽດທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ຕ້ອງການເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ: ດິນປະຈຸບັນ	ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ (ມ2): 2000 ມ2	ເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດຂອງດິນຕອນນີ້ ທີ່ຜູ້ກ່ຽວຖືກຳມະສິດ (ມ2): 26600 ມ2	% ທີ່ດິນ ທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບທຽບໃສ່ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນທັງໝົດ: 7.52%	ລະຫັດຂອງແຜນທີ່, ຖ້າມີ: 1/2
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ລາຍລະອຽດກ່ຽວກັບການປູກພືດໃນແຕ່ລະປີ ໃນເນື້ອທີ່ດິນປະຈຸບັນ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບຂອງໂຄງການ:

	ລາຍລະອຽດ	ຈໍານວນ
ຕົ້ນໄມ້ໃຫ້ໝາກທີ່ຈະຖືກເສຍຫາຍ	ຕົ້ນ ຊຽງ, ຕົ້ນ ດາວ, ຕົ້ນ ດາວ	10 ຕົ້ນ ຊຽງ
ຕົ້ນໄມ້ທາງເສດຖະກິດ ຫລື ມີຕົ້ນໄມ້ໄວ້ປູກສ້າງເຮືອນຊານ	ບໍ່ມີ	
ຕົ້ນໄມ້ໃຫຍ່	ບໍ່ມີ	
ອື່ນໆ.....		

ອະທິບາຍກ່ຽວກັບ ຊັບສິນອື່ນໆທີ່ໄດ້ສຸນເສຍ ຫລື ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍ ເພື່ອການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ:  
ບໍ່ມີ



ມູນຄ່າຊັບສິນທັງໝົດທີ່ປະກອບສ່ວນ (ຄາດຄະເນມູນຄ່າຂອງຊັບສິນທັງໝົດທີ່ເສຍຫາຍໃນມູນຄ່າປະຈຸບັນ):

2,000,000 ກີບ

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ມີຜົນກະທົບທາງຈິດໃຈຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ຈະຕ້ອງໄດ້ຍົກຍ້າຍບໍ່?

ບໍ່ ເພາະ ທີ່ອາໄສ ຕອບແທນ ເປັນ ງົບ ໃນ ເມັດ 3 ລ້ານ 300 ດື່ງ.

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ຖ້າຫາກວ່າ ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນດັ່ງກ່າວມີຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ມີຫານທຶກແທນຄືນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນ, ຊຸມຊົນຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນປະໂຫຍດ ຈາກໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ ມີຄວາມເພິ່ງໃຈທົດແທນຄືນໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວດັ່ງກ່າວບໍ່:  ແມ່ນ  ບໍ່ແມ່ນ

ທົດແທນຄືນໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວດັ່ງກ່າວໃນຮູບແບບໃດ:

	ລວມ	ລາຍລະອຽດ
ທົດແທນເປັນເງິນ	: 2,000,000 k	ເປັນ ງົບ ລວມ 200 ງົບ
ທົດແທນເປັນວັນຖຸ ຫລື ທີ່ດິນ	: —	
ທົດແທນເປັນແຮງງານ	: —	
ອື່ນໆ	: —	

ການລົງລາຍເຊັນ ຫລື ຈໍາໂປ້ມີ ຢູ່ໃນແບບຟອມນີ້ ແມ່ນການຍັງຍືນຄວາມເພິ່ງໃຈ ໃນການປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ດິນ /ຊັບສິນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຍ່ອຍ. ການປະກອບນີ້ແມ່ນການປະກອບສ່ວນແບບສະໝັກໃຈ. ຖ້າຫາກເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນ ບໍ່ຕ້ອງການປະກອບສ່ວນທີ່ດິນ/ຊັບສິນຂອງຕົນ ເຂົ້າໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ, ຜູ້ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງຄວນປະຕິເສດ ໃນການລົງລາຍເຊັນ ຫລື ຈັບໂປ້ ແລະ ປ່ຽນເປັນການຂໍຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍແທນ.

ວັນທີ: 16/9/2017

ວັນທີ: 16/9/2017

ລາຍເຊັນຜູ້ຕາງໜ້າທີ່ມາງານ  
ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຂັ້ນບ້ານ

ລາຍເຊັນຜູ້ໄດ້ຮັບຜົນຫະທົບ  
(ທັງຜົວ ແລະ ເມຍ)



## Annex 2: Indicator to monitor on social and gender equality by GESI committee

No.	Description	Total (#)	# As Target	Target (%)	Result 2017 (%)	Respond by	Remark
1	Percent of Ethnic village in all target village	1,820	1,585	-	87%	M&E	Available in MIS
2	Percent of Ethnic population all in target village	853,447	704,782	-	83%	M&E	Available in MIS
3	Percent of Female population in target village	853,447	419,864	-	49%	M&E	Available in MIS
4	Percent of Ethnic female population in all target village	704,782	350,313	-	50%	M&E	Available in MIS
5	Percent of Ethnic population in ethnic village	753,361	704,782	-	94%	M&E	Available in MIS
6	Percent of Female Beneficiaries (Direct )	178,172	89,538	50%	50.25%	M&E	Available in MIS
7	Percent of Ethnic Beneficiaries (Direct )	178,172	146,360	70%	82.00%	CD/M&E	Available in MIS
8	Percent of total project value contributed by the community (including cash, material and labor cost)-USD	10,430,040	726,190	-	7%	CD/M&E	Available in MIS
9	Percent of PRF beneficiary HHs voting for village priorities	21,779	18,561	60%	85%	CD/M&E	Available in MIS
10	Percent of PRF sub-projects prioritized by ethnic group	-	-	70%	80.02%	CD/M&E	Available in MIS
11	Percent of women Kum ban facilitators	789	440	67%	55.77%	CD/M&E	Non available in MIS
12	Percent of Kum ban facilitators of ethnic minorities	-	-	70%	90.00%	CD/M&E	Non available in MIS
13	Percent of sub projects prioritized by women in C14	349	322	-	92.26%	CD/M&E	Available in MIS
14	Percent of sub projects prioritized by both men and women already funded	349	235	-	67.34%	CD/M&E	Available in MIS
15	Percent of sub projects prioritized by poorer villages already funded	349	307	60%	87.97%	M&E	Available in MIS
16	Percent of target poor village of LN	165	165		100%	LN	Available in MIS
17	Percent of target ethnic village of LN	165	136	70%	82.42%	LN	Available in MIS
18	Percent of Female members of SHG	10220	8743	70%	85.55%	LN	Available in MIS



No.	Description	Total (#)	# As Target	Target (%)	Result 2017 (%)	Respond by	Remark
19	Percent of members in SHG took loans	10,220	9,950	-	97.36%	LN	Available in MIS
20	Percent of women members in SHG management committee	1,600	1,360	70%	85%	LN	Non available in MIS
21	Percent of women members who received loans from SHG seed funds.	9,950	9,442	60%	94.89%	M&E/LN	Non available in MIS
22	Percent of Poorer HH who received loans from SHG seed funds	9,950	9,950	60%	100%	M&E/LN	Non available in MIS
23	Percent of women benefit in pilot of clean cooking stove	40	40	100%	100%	M&E/LN	Non available in MIS
24	Percent of women benefit in pilot of RMG	58	58	100%	100%	M&E/LN	Non available in MIS
25	Percent of PRF female staff	259	76	30%	29%	HR unit	Non available in MIS
26	Percent of PRF ethnic staff	259	60	-	23%	HR unit	Non available in MIS
27	Percent of PRF ethnic staff	60	13	-	22%	HR unit	Non available in MIS
28	Percent of PRF Female at district level	92	44	-	48%	HR unit	Non available in MIS

### Annex 3: Social Safeguards Impact during project implementation in PRF II-2011-2016

No	Description	Total in each cycles					Total all
		C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	
1	Total target Province	7	10	10	10	10	10
2	Total target District	27	40	42	42	42	42
3	Total target Kum Ban	181	270	278	278	278	278
4	Total target Village	1,293	1,880	1,948	1,948	1,951	1951
5	Total Sub-Project in cycle	262	393	333	438	505	1,931
6	# of Village Resettlement in cycle	0	0	1	0	4	5
7	# Sub-project effected to Personal Poverty and Land (SP)	16	41	24	27	48	156
8	Total of HH were affected	97	264	201	85	111	758
9	Total of personal poverty and Land were affected (m2)	1,690	3,611	2,386	799	1,884	10,370
10	# HH affected < 5% compared to their property	97	264	201	85	111	758
11	# HHs were affected <5% and contributed land for free	97	256	199	81	110	743
12	# HHs were affected <5% and they got compensated	0	8	2	4	1	15
13	# HH affected > 5% compared to their property	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	# HHs were affected > 5% and got compensated	0	0	0	0	0	0

Updated: 15/12/2016

By: Community Development Division