

The Government

No. 84

Vientiane Capital, Date: 05 / 04 / 2016

**Decree on
Compensation and Resettlement Management
in Development Projects**

- Pursuant to the Law on the Government of the Lao PDR, No. 2, dated May 6, 2003;
- Pursuant to the Law on the Protection of the Environment (revised version), No. 29, dated December 18, 2012;
- With reference to the letter of proposal of the Minister of Natural Resource and Environment, No. 6649/MoNRE, dated October 21, 2015,

The Government issues the Decree:

**Chapter 1
General Provisions**

Article 1: Purpose

This Decree provides principles, regulations and standards on the management, monitoring of compensation of losses and the management of resettlement activities in order to properly and effectively implement development projects with the aims to ensure that the affected people are compensated, resettled and are assisted with permanent livelihood alternatives leading to improving of living conditions to be better off or to be at the same level as they were before as well as to ensure that the projects can contribute to the socio-economic development of the nation in sustainable manners.

Article 2: Compensation

The compensation shall be in the form of land, material or money for the land, agricultural products, livestock and incomes that are affected by development projects based on the compensation value.

Article 3: Resettlement

Resettlement shall be the resettlement and moving of people including rehabilitation of living conditions of the people affected by development projects.

The affected people are moved out from their original living areas to be resettled in new living areas allocated by the development projects based the majority of votes by the affected people.

Article 4: Explanatory Notes

The words used in this Decree have the following meaning:

1. A project owner means any individual, entity or any organization receiving a permission to conduct surveys, undertake designing, construction and project operation works of development projects.
2. A development project means an investment project or activities that are operated within the territory of the Lao PDR and are subject to compensation and resettlement.
3. Affected persons are individuals, entities or organizations affected by development projects in permanent or temporary manners. Affected persons are registered in the list of affected people for their rights to be recognized;
4. Livelihood rehabilitation means the assistance provided by the project owner to the affected people who are resettled with livelihood assistance to improve living conditions to be better off or to be at the same level as of the level before the project.
5. The groups of people who can not help themselves mean the groups of persons who have been affected by development projects. These groups of persons include disabled, elderly, children and widows having the responsibilities to take care of their families. These groups of people are more vulnerable than other groups to be poorer resulted from development projects;
6. Compensation value means the value calculated in the form of material, money or land to compensate the land, constructed facilities, agricultural products, livestock and incomes which have been affected by development projects;
7. Moving means the moving of people from original living areas to live in the areas located near the areas affected by the development project;
8. A host village means any village where people have been living to date and it is the village receiving other affected people to live in such the same village;

Article 5 Basic Principles of Compensation and Resettlement

The compensation and resettlement shall carried out in compliance with the following principles:

1. Protection of the rights and legitimate benefits of affected persons;
2. Ensure equality, correctness, transparency, disclosure and fairness;
3. Ensure coordination, consultation and participation between the project owner, affected people, state agencies and other relevant stakeholders.

Article 6: Scope of Application

This decree applies to development projects of the state and private sectors including foreign and domestic projects, affected people and all relevant stakeholders who are subject to compensation and resettlement.

Chapter 2

Compensation

Article 7 Preparation of compensation plans

Before project implementation or before the signing of a concession project, the project owner must collaborate with relevant organizations at all levels to collect information on people to be affected including a detail plan of compensation to contribute to the management and monitoring of social and environmental impacts in relation to project implementation.

The date of approval of the plan for the management and monitoring of social and environmental impacts shall be deemed as the date of registration of the rights of affected people.

Article 8 Implementation of compensation plans

The project owner must carry out the compensation plan in compliance with the important principles based on the cases as below:

1. In case the affected person possesses documents concerning the land use rights in accordance with the laws and their land has been all or partly affected, and the remaining piece of land can not be used, the project owner must compensate for the whole piece of land by allocating a new piece of land for compensation. The project owner has to obtain documents concerning the land use rights new piece of land and be responsible for all expenses for obtaining such documents. In case the allocation of the new piece of land cannot be organized or in case the new piece of land has lower value than the affected land, the project owner has to provide other forms of compensation based on the value of affected land;
2. In case the affected person possesses documents concerning the land use rights in accordance with the laws and their land has been partly affected, and the remaining piece of land can still be used, the project owner must compensate for the affected part of the land with the value as already calculated. The affected person must be

provided with the land use right documents for the remaining part of the land, and the project owner has to be responsible for all expenses for obtaining such documents;

3. In case the affected person possesses the traditional land use right, the project owner has to compensate for the loss as defined in points 1 and 2 of this article, provided that the affected person has possessed the land use rights for a long period of time and he/she has protected, developed and used the land peacefully without invasion into protected forest areas or restricted areas with land use certificate issued by local authorities and relevant state agencies;
4. In case the affected person does not have land use rights documents as defined in points 1, 2 and 3 of this article, the affected person shall not be entitled to receive any compensation for the loss of such land. However, he/she will be entitled to receive compensation for the loss of constructed facilities, trees and crops from the project owner based on the value for compensation as already calculated before;
5. In case of total or partial loss of constructed facilities, the project owner must compensate the owner of the constructed facilities based on the lost value of such constructed facilities without deduction of depreciation value or without deduction of the value of the remaining unused construction materials;
6. In case the land or constructed facilities have not been used temporarily, the project owner must compensate the owner of the land use right or the owner of the constructed facilities and ensure that the land or constructed facilities are returned to the affected person in original forms;
7. In case of loss of trees, crop products, livestock or incomes, the project owner must be responsible for compensation based on the value of compensation;
8. In case of loss of infrastructures and facilities of local communities, the project owner must be responsible for rehabilitation and repair to make the infrastructures and facilities in their original forms. The project owner has to pay more attention in the rehabilitation efforts if there are losses of cultures, religions and traditions of local people;
9. In carrying out of compensation activities in all cases, the project owner must collaborate with the compensation and resettlement committee at the local levels to monitor and certify the correctness and completeness of the compensation plans;
10. The affected persons must acknowledge that any activities taking place after the date of registration of their eligibility for compensation shall not be subject to compensation except for the case that the compensation plans are not implemented within the time frame as defined in point 12 of this article;
11. Project owners must complete the implementation of their compensation plans within twenty-four months as from the date the compensation plan is officially adopted. Failure by project owners to implement their compensation plans within the specified time frame, the project owners can submit applications to the compensation committees at the provincial or city levels for consideration to extend

the implementation time frame. However, such time frame extension shall not exceed twelve months to complete the compensation plans. If the plans are still not completed there must be evaluations to identify the remaining parts of compensation for a new application for re-consideration;

12. In case the compensation committee of the provincial or capital level finds out that the compensation plans are not implemented within twelve months as from the date of registration of the eligibility of the affected people there must be a new round of evaluation to identify the amount of works that have not been implemented and then new proposals must be submitted for re-consideration.

Article 9 Valuation and estimation of compensation value

Project owners, in collaboration with the committee for compensation and resettlement at the local level, must estimate the value for compensation for land, constructed facilities, crop products, livestock and potential incomes and organize consultations with affected people by selecting the right and appropriate options based on prices applied by the state, market prices or average prices applicable for period of compensation and based on the types of properties and locations.

The prices applied by the state (middle prices) are the prices specified in a separate regulation which are identified and regulated by the Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment from time to time.

Chapter 3

Resettlement

Article 10 Preparation of Resettlement Plans

In preparation of compensation plans as defined in article 7 of this decree, project owners must work in coordination with the committee for compensation and resettlement at the local levels concerned to collect information on the number of people to be resettled as well as to identify new resettlement areas in detail manners to prepare the resettlement plans while contributing to the development plans of project owners in terms of management and monitoring of social and environmental impacts.

Article 11 Implementation of Resettlement Plans

Project owners have to implement the resettlement plans based on the following right and important principles:

1. Resettlement plans have to be carried out in timely manners based on approved resettlement schedules and project owners have to avoid temporary resettlements;

2. Efforts must be in place to reduce adverse impacts to host villages and also to ensure that the host villages and resettled people who move to live with the host villages can utilize the resources and community infrastructures and facilities provided and developed by the project owners and project owners have to compensate for the loss of any assets and must address any issues which are proposed by the host villages in collaboration with the compensation and resettlement committees at the local level in the right and appropriate ways to avoid any disputes related to economic, social and cultural matters between the affected people and the host villages;
3. Respect local cultures, religions, beliefs and traditions of affected people based on their customary practices;
4. In case of new resettlement villages to be established, project owners shall work in collaboration with relevant sectors to establish land allocation plans to ensure the correct and appropriate use of land to be in compliance with the government and local development plans, or in case the resettlement villages will cover some forest areas, the project owners must coordinate with relevant sectors to establish and implement forest rehabilitation plans to compensate the affected parts of forests as well as to establish measures for management of the remaining parts of forests with restrictions to avoid forest invasions in the resettlement areas, in the neighborhoods, and in other forest areas outside the resettlement areas;
5. In case the affected people do not want to live in the new resettlement areas established by the project owners, compensations must be made in full amount of losses in compliance with Chapter 2 of this decree plus additional allowances for transportation costs for the affected people to move to new locations based on their preferences;
6. In case of moving to live within original village areas, the provincial or city committees for compensation and resettlement have to consider and apply the concerned provisions as prescribed in this decree in the correct and appropriate ways. If there are damages to the properties of the affected people who have to move, the project owners must be responsible for compensation of such damages as per the principles prescribed in this decree;
7. In case, as a result of evaluation of the provincial or city committees for compensation and resettlement, it is found out that the implementation of the resettlement plan has made no progress after twelve months as from the date of registration of eligibility of affected people, the resettlement plan shall be cancelled. If the project owner wish to continue with the resettlement plan, the plan must be improved to reflect the real situations and the plan must be submitted to the sectors concerned for re-consideration and approval;

Article 12 Resettlement site development

In the development of resettlement sites, the project owners must follow the important principles in correct and appropriate ways as below:

1. The resettlement areas must be ensured with stability and safety in terms of prevention of natural disasters and infrastructures and facilities must be established in compliance with standards as required;
2. The new houses to be built for the affected people must be at least equivalent to the forms and sizes of the original houses of the affected people and the new houses must be in the size that accommodate the number of family members of each household based on the approval of the provincial or city committee for compensation and resettlement;
3. The project owners must be responsible for all costs associated with development activities of resettlement sites including the costs of surveys, land allocation, construction and maintenance of resettlement sites throughout the project development periods until a certain point of time deemed appropriate during the operation period of the development projects based on the approval of the provincial or city committee for compensation and resettlement;

Chapter 4 Livelihood Rehabilitation

Article 13 Establishment of livelihood rehabilitation plans

In parallel with the establishment of resettlement plan as prescribed in article 10 of this decree, the project owner must coordinate with the compensation and resettlement committee at the local level to collect information on livelihood and income generation matters of the affected people in details to establish the livelihood rehabilitation plan to contribute to the management and monitoring social and environmental impacts within the project development framework;

Article 14 Assessment of livelihood situations

The project owner must conduct assessment of the livelihood situations of the affected people in the periods before, during and after the implementation of the livelihood rehabilitation plan and the project owner must present the results of the assessment to the provincial or city committee for compensation and resettlement for consideration and approval in different periods for the purpose of reviewing the results of implementation of the livelihood rehabilitation plan;

Article 15 Implementation of livelihood rehabilitation plan

In carrying out the livelihood rehabilitation plan, the project owner must follow the following important principles in the correct and appropriate manners:

1. Provision of agriculture land in appropriate ways including the creation of new livelihood options and stable income generation activities and promotion of local wisdoms in addition to agriculture production activities for the affected people;
2. The level of livelihood conditions of the affected households must be upgraded or at least to be in the same original level. If the project owner fails to complete the livelihood rehabilitation plan within the time frame as scheduled, the project owner must present a proposal to the provincial or city compensation and resettlement committee to request for an extension period to complete the implementation of the livelihood rehabilitation plan;
3. There must be special attention to address the needs of the vulnerable groups who are affected by the development project in order for these groups of people to overcome poverty and to be in better livelihood conditions based on the supervision of the provincial or city compensation and resettlement committee.

Article 16: Assistance during the transitional period

The project owner must provide additional assistance for the relocated affected throughout the transitional period for at least three years or over according to the consideration of the provincial, city Committee for Compensation and resettlement since the relocation of the affected from their original living areas with the following additional assistance:

1. The project owner must provide food, consumer goods for each of the relocated affected in accordance with the household registration books on the day of registration of rights of the affected throughout the transitional period;
2. Compensation for the revenue losses during the relocation period for the affected present on the relocation day

Chapter 5

Rights and obligations of the Project Owner and the affected

Article 17: Rights and obligations of the project owner

In payment of the compensation and for the relocation, the project owner has the following rights and obligations:

1. Make a report on environmental, social and natural impact assessment, including the plan for the environmental, social and natural management, follow-up and examination in Lao language for his own project in compliance with the relevant technical instruction to be submitted to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for consideration and endorsement prior to the project construction or the signing of project concession agreement in conformity to article 22 of the (amended) law on environmental protection and other relevant procedures;
2. Strictly fulfill its environmental, social and natural obligations as stipulated in the project concession agreement, environmental certificate where the affected as well as other stakeholders participate in all steps of the compensation, allocation and relocation and rehabilitation of their livelihood as well as the co-ordination with relevant parties;
3. Make plans of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of livelihood of people in Lao language in combination with the plan for the environmental, social and natural management, follow-up and examination of his development project which must ensure to incorporate sufficient costs to be included in the project cost. If the budget is not enough during the implementation, the project owner is obliged to take responsibility;
4. Take direct responsibility for and undertake the implementation of the plans of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people properly and strictly;
5. Enjoy the co-operation with relevant parties in implementation of the plans of compensation, resettlement as well as rehabilitation of livelihood of people;
6. Follow up and examine by himself the implementation of the plans of compensation, resettlement, as well as the rehabilitation of the livelihood of people under his responsibility;
7. The costs of hiring of a group of experienced local or foreign experts or organization(s) to help both the project owner and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment to undertake the follow-up, examination and evaluation of the implementation of the plans of compensation, resettlement, as well as the rehabilitation of the livelihood of people and the audit of the budget spending in relation to the work;
8. Be responsible for the expenses for the activities relating to the environmental, social and natural impact assessment, the implementation, follow-up and examination of the compensation and the resettlement, as well as the rehabilitation of the livelihood of people;
9. Be responsible for the information developed by him and provide and disclose the information related to the implementation of the development project as well as the implementation of the plans of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people for the relevant state and public organizations;

10. Report the situation and events relating to the compensation, resettlement, as well as the rehabilitation of the livelihood of people to the Committee for Compensation and Resettlement and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment at each period;
11. Exercise rights and fulfill other obligations as stipulated in the law, procedures and according to assignments

Article 18: Rights and obligations of the affected

In payment of the compensation and for the resettlement, the affected has the following rights and obligations:

1. Receive the information on the development project, benefits and effects, the progress in the implementation of the plan of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people throughout the implementation of the development project;
2. Attend consultations at different levels, make comments to the plan of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of their livelihood;
3. Receive the compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of their livelihood under the plan of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people;
4. Make a written proposal to the related local committee for compensation and resettlement to consider the issues related to compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of their livelihood from the development project;
5. Actively participate in the implementation of the plan of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people;
6. Provide clear information in conformity with the reality and be responsible to the law concerning their request(s);
7. Render co-operation and facilitation to the project owner and other relevant parties in implementation of the plan of compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation of the livelihood as well as the settlement of their request(s);
8. Exercise rights and fulfill other obligations as stipulated in the law, procedures and assignments.

Chapter 6

Committee for Compensation and People Resettlement

Article 19: The committee for compensation and resettlement

The committee for compensation and resettlement is made up of:

1. The provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement, which is appointed by the government with the proposition of the Minister of Natural Resources and Environment when the project owner completes a draft report on environmental, social and natural impacts as well as the plan for the environmental, social and natural management, follow-up and examination, is made up of the provincial governor, the related city mayor as president; the provincial vice-governor, a city vice-mayor as vice-president; the district chiefs, chiefs of relevant departments, representative(s) of the project owner and representatives of the mass organizations as members.

In case of a development project that does not have significant environmental, social and natural impacts, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment considers that this committee need not be set up. In many cases, if the development project involves many provinces and the provinces have many projects (to supervise), the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment will be assigned to coordinate with the related provinces in considering setting up such a committee;

2. A management unit of compensation and resettlement appointed by the provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement with the proposition of the provincial, city Department of Natural Resources and Environment, is made up of representatives of the related provincial city authorities/departments and mass organizations.
3. An operation unit for the compensation and resettlement appointed by the provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement with the proposition of the district, municipal offices of Natural Resources and Environment, is made up of representatives of the related district, municipal authorities/departments and chiefs of the related villages.

For the projects that no provincial, city committee for the compensation and resettlement is set up, the provincial governor will make a direct appointment of the committee.

Article 20: Rights and duties of a provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement

A provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement has the following rights and duties:

1. Supervise, manage the planning and implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the livelihood of people of the project owner and units under his supervision;
2. Appoint a unit to manage the compensation and resettlement, and an operation unit of the compensation and resettlement;
3. Consider and approve a plan for the environmental, social and natural management, follow-up and examination of the development project before the final endorsement of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment;

4. Work out a policy and define a unit of compensation, set the duration of maintenance of the allocation-resettlement area, transitional period and the period of livelihood rehabilitation of each development project;
5. Consider and timely settle the request(s) relating to compensations, allocation-resettlement and the rehabilitation of people's livelihood according to its mandate and responsibilities;
6. Report on its performance to the government and make copies and distribute them to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment at each period;
7. Issue decisions or notices as references for the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and the rehabilitation of people's livelihood;
8. Provide information for the affected and other stakeholders concerning the development project, benefits and impacts, progress in the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood throughout the implementation of the development project;
9. Exercise rights and perform other duties as assigned by the government.

Article 21: Rights and duties of management unit of the compensation, and resettlement

A management unit of the compensation, and resettlement has the following rights and duties:

1. Serve as a staff for the provincial, city committee for compensation and resettlement in co-ordination with all parties of state organizations and the project owner in implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood;
2. Serve as the core in co-ordination with the relevant parties both at central and local levels in co-operation and facilitation with the project owner in implementation of the compensation of damages, resettlement and rehabilitation of livelihood of people;
3. Make plans of activities and budgetary plans for the implementation of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood conducted by the committee for compensation and resettlement in collaboration with the project owner;

Article 22: Rights and duties of an operation unit of compensation and resettlement

An operation unit of compensation and resettlement has the following rights and duties:

1. Guide and facilitate the implementation of activities related to the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood in its locality;
2. Support and render co-operation, co-ordinate with and join the unit to manage the compensation, and resettlement and the project owner in implementing timely the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood in its locality;
3. Consider and timely settle the request(s) related to the compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood according to its mandate and responsibilities;
4. Report the unit's performance to the management unit of compensation and resettlement, and other related parties at each period;
5. Supply to the affected and other stakeholders information on the development project, benefits, and impacts, progress in the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood throughout the implementation of the development project;
6. Exercise rights and perform other duties as assigned by the management unit of the compensation, and resettlement, and higher authorities.

Chapter 7

Settlement of requests on the compensation, and resettlement

Article 23: Requests made by the affected

In case the affected view that the project owner does not comply with the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood in accordance with this decree or other related plans that affect their interests, they are entitled to request to related authorities to solve the request(s) according to the procedures stipulated in paragraph 1, article 24 of this decree.

Article 24: Procedures of the settlement of requests of the affected or the project owner

The settlement of request(s) of the affected or the project owner shall strictly follow the following procedures:

1. First of all the affected submit a request to an operation unit of the compensation and resettlement and a management unit of compensation and resettlement, respectively. This is aimed at making the two units co-ordinate with the project owner and other related parties in considering ways of settlement;

If the affected do not agree with the solution or if the management unit of compensation and resettlement sees that it cannot settle the request, the affected or the unit is entitled to file a request to the Provincial, City Committee for Compensation and Resettlement for the co-ordination with the project owner in

further considering and settling the request. By this, the Committee is considered the final stage of settlement.

2. In case of a problem that is not defined in the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood if the affected or the project owner does not agree with the settlement by the procedures stipulated in Number 1 of this article, the disagreeing party is entitled to make a request to the government through the study and proposition of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment for the final consideration;
3. If still disagreeable with the settlement of the government, the disagreeing party is entitled to make a request for justice to the National Assembly or to a court according to the judicial process.

Article 25: Obligations of the project owner in settling the request of the affected

The project owner has obligations in tackling the requests of the affected as follows:

1. Take and record all the requests, both verbal and written, of those affected by the project;
2. Participate in the settlement of the requests at all steps and levels as stipulated in article 24 of this decree, render co-operation and create favorable conditions for the settlement of requests in a good faith, transparent, and open manner;
3. Be responsible for all the costs of the affected and state organizations related to the settlement of requests at all steps and levels.

Chapter 8

Monitoring and Examination

Article 26: Monitoring and examination

The monitoring and examination of the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood consist of:

1. The monitoring and examination conducted by the project owner;
2. The monitoring and examination conducted by the Committee for Compensation and Resettlement
3. The monitoring and examination conducted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
4. The monitoring and examination conducted by the National Assembly, the State Audit Organization, the Government Inspection and Anti-Corruption Organization.

Article 27: Monitoring and examination by the project owner

The project owner must set up a management unit of compensation and resettlement to take charge of monitoring and examination by himself other than other parties. The unit is obliged to make reports to the state audit-inspection organizations concerning the monitoring and examination of the implementation of the plan for compensation, allocation and relocation, and rehabilitation of people's livelihood of the development project as stipulated in the overall plan, at each period.

Article 28: Monitoring and examination by the Committee for Compensation and Resettlement

The committees for compensation and resettlement at each level are tasked to monitoring and examination of the implementation of compensation and resettlement as follows:

1. The provincial, city Committee for Compensation and resettlement makes a general supervision of units under its guidance in monitoring and examination of the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood;
2. The management unit of compensation and resettlement plays an active role in monitoring and examination of the project owner's implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood via a field visit. The management unit will also be responsible for making comments to the project owner's reports on the monitoring and examination and report to the provincial, city Committee for Compensation and resettlement, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and the Project Steering Committee (if any, set up by the government), in request for guidance at each period;
3. The operation unit of the compensation and resettlement shall conduct the direct monitoring and examination of the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood in their locality under its responsibility, and report to the management unit of compensation and resettlement for guidance at each period.

Article 29: Monitoring and examination by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is tasked to monitor and examine the implementation of the plan for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of people's livelihood at each period and report to the government for guidance on a regular basis. The Ministry also helps strengthen the technical capacity of the management unit of compensation and resettlement and the operation unit of the compensation and resettlement with an aim to strengthen their capacity for efficient operation.

Article 30: Monitoring and examination by the National Assembly, the State Audit Organization, the Government Inspection and Anti-Corruption Organization

The National Assembly, the State Audit Organization, and the Government Inspection and Anti-Corruption Organization are tasked to monitor and examine as stipulated by the law and related procedures.

Chapter 9

Final Provision

Article 31: Implementation

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment is assigned to play an active role in co-ordination with related local authorities and administrations in organizing, publicizing, disseminating, materializing and implementing this decree efficiently.

The project owner and the affected are advised to get informed and implement this decree strictly.

Article 32: Effectiveness

This decree takes effect once it is signed and 15 days after its publication in the government gazette;

This decree replaces the decree No. 192/PM dated on 7 July, 2005 concerning compensation and relocation-allocation of people affected by development projects. Any regulations and provisions detrimental to this decree are all cancelled.

The Government of the Lao
PDR
Prime Minister

Stamped and signed

Thongsing THAMMAVONG