

# Initial Environmental Examination: Summary

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October 2012

## Proposed Loan and Grant Lao People's Democratic Republic: Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project

**CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**  
(as of 12 September 2012)

Currency Unit	–	Kip (KN)
KN1.00	=	\$0.00012473
\$1.00	=	KN8017.00

**ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
ha	–	hectare
IEE	–	initial environmental examination
Lao PDR	--	Lao People's Democratic Republic
MAF	--	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
PPMU	--	provincial project management unit

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## **SUMMARY INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION**

### **I. Introduction**

1. The Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) of the proposed subprojects for the Greater Mekong Subregion Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project in Lao PDR was carried out to identify and screen potential adverse environmental impacts on the physical and social environment, to recommend measures to mitigate these impacts, and to provide guidance on appropriate institutional arrangements for environmental monitoring.<sup>1</sup> The IEE was carried out following the environmental policy and guidelines of the ADB (ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009) and the environmental policies and regulations of the Government of Lao PDR.

2. The IEE for the subprojects was undertaken during the project preparation work and is to be updated during the implementation phase. Subprojects in Lao PDR are categorized as environment category ‘B’ projects as per ADB categorization procedures. The IEE also describes the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) proposed for the subprojects. .

### **II. Description of the Project**

3. There are two structural subprojects selected in Lao PDR which involve building and upgrading of irrigation canal systems, weir, pumps, flood control gates, and flood embankment to improve flood and drought risk management and mitigation in subproject areas in the Vientiane Capital of Lao PDR. This report provides an account of the IEE of the two structural subprojects.

4. **Flood Protection and Drought Mitigation Subproject in Vientiane Capital.** The subproject area covers the southern part of Vientiane capital. Hadxaifong district of Vientiane Capital is almost completely covered under the project and Mayparkngum, Xaythany and Xaysetha districts are partly covered under the project. The project area is surrounded by Houy Deua River in the North, Mak Hiao River in the South and Mekong River in the West. The southern part of Vientiane capital is most affected by floods of the Mekong River. The wide stretch of agricultural, urban, settlements and industrial areas along the Mekong River of the project area is inundated by frequent floods from the Mekong River. Further, floodplains of Mak Hiao and Houy Deua are inundated due to combined effects of heavy rainfall in catchment areas of the rivers and back water intrusion from the Mekong River during floods. The objective of the subproject is to reclaim inundated areas for paddy cultivation which contribute a substantial amount of paddy production and improve the livelihood of local farmers. To achieve this objective, it is proposed to upgrade 29 km of the dike road along the Mekong River and build 4 km of Mekong river embankment; construct 2 drainage pump installations in Houy Mak Hiao -1 and Houy Deua; build 2 flood control gates in Houy Mak Hiao-2 and Houy Vang Vad; and build 5 culverts in streams with sluice and flap gates along the flood embankment. The flap gates are proposed for checking the back water intrusion from the Mekong into the floodplain. The drainage pumps are proposed to drain inundated water from the paddy fields, industrial areas and settlement and urban areas. The expected numbers of beneficiaries are 10,002 households and 51,147 people.

5. **Irrigation Development Subproject in Vientiane Capital.** The subproject area also covers the area in the southern part of Vientiane capital which will be protected from floods by

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<sup>1</sup> The full IEE is in Supplementary Appendix 24.

the first subproject described. The objective of the subproject is to provide irrigation water to parts of the flood protection areas by the previous subproject. To achieve this objective, it is proposed to install irrigation pump systems along the Houy Mak Hiao and canal systems, and construct or rehabilitate a 2.5 km-long irrigation canal.

### **III. Description of the Environment**

6. Most of the cities and towns of the Lao PDR are situated along the Mekong River and its tributaries, thus they are prone to flooding during the rainy season. Flooding is very much influenced by tributary flows. The combined effects of large runoff in the tributaries and the mainstream of the Mekong River cause serious damage, including flash floods on tributaries and bank overflow in lowland area. About 80% of the rural flooding and 20% of the urban flooding is caused by tributaries. The four major flood prone areas are situated along the mainstream near large tributaries: Vientiane Plain, Thakhek, Savannakhet, and further down in Pakse.

7. Vientiane Capital is located in the floodplain of Mekong, so it is prone to the Mekong River flood, and has a tropical monsoon climate. The wet summer season prevails from May to October, and cool season extends from November to February. The remaining of the year is hot and humid. The sub-tropical climate is dominated by the southwest monsoon which brings high rainfall, high humidity and high temperature. Average temperature ranges from 25-27°C, the mean annual rainfall is from 1200-2000mm, and mean humidity is from 78% to 80%.

8. The topography of Vientiane is relatively flat. The project area's ground elevation ranges from approximately 160m to 170 m above mean sea level (MSL) in most parts of Vientiane basin. Both the subproject areas are in low lying areas.

9. Soils in the Vientiane floodplains are formed from alluvium deposited by rivers and are either sandy or sandy clay with light colours or sandy with gray or yellow colours. Chemically, these are neutral to slightly acidic. Upland soils derived from crystalline, granitic, schistose, or sandstone parent rocks generally are more acidic and are much less fertile.

10. Vientiane Capital City is situated on an alluvial plain, called the Vientiane Plain and includes two major rivers systems: Mekong River and Nam Ngum River. It extends along the left bank of the Mekong River (east to west). In Vientiane Plain, the Nam Ngum River which is 354 km long from the north through the central part to the east side flows into the Mekong River and forms vast lowland swamps around the both banks. There are many tributary rivers, such as Nam Passak, Bung Salakham, Houey Deua, Houey Mak Hiao, Houey Mak Nao, Houey Don, and Houey Pha Gngang, Nam Ngum I and II.

11. Water quality of rivers within the Lao PDR in general, and the Mekong is considered to be good, based on international standards. The level of oxygen is high and the nutrient concentration is low. Sedimentation loads in tributaries vary considerably from 41 tonnes/km<sup>2</sup>/year to 345 tonnes/km<sup>2</sup>/year.

12. Groundwater is and will probably remain the main source of potential rural and small town water supply, especially in lowland areas located far from the surface water sources. There is very little monitoring of groundwater quality in Lao PDR. The information of drilled wells for rural water supply in the Provincial Rural Water Supply Center shows that in most cases, the depth of the rural water supply wells in lowland areas varies from 30 to 45 meters and the yields varies from about 1 liter/sec to less than 5 liters/sec.

13. There is few existing information on noise and air quality in and around the project sites. Through some data on noise, dust and air quality in Vientiane and through field investigation, it is found that in general, air quality in the subproject area is good, with total suspended particles (TSP) from 82µg/m<sup>3</sup> to 296µg/m<sup>3</sup>, noise level is 60-70 dBa, and all values are within allowed standards based Ambient Air Quality Standards based on the National Environmental Standards VN02734 /PMO.

14. Lao PDR has established 20 National Protected Areas in two corridors, covering almost 3.4 million hectares, or more than 14% of the country. This includes two Ramsar sites and two World Cultural Heritage sites, but there are no Ramsar, archaeological or cultural heritage sites in the Project area.

15. Land use: The subproject area in the southern part of Vientiane includes mainly land for agriculture, garden and construction, forestry and village.

16. The Lao PDR economy continues to grow, but at a relatively slower pace as the impacts of the global financial turmoil are starting to be felt. Real GDP growth slowed down in 2008 to about 7% as a result of the impacts of the global financial crisis. According to National Social-Economic Development Plan (2006-2010), the agriculture, forest and fishery made 36%, the service sector was second with 36.4 % and the Industry and Construction sector contributed 27.6%.

17. The GDP per capita in Lao PDR averaged between 500-550USD in 2005 and 858 USD in 2008. GDP per capita in Vientiane was 1,074USD in 2008. In 2005, the economy of Lao PDR employed a total of 2,714,000 workers allocated as follows: 2,080,000 workers in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector; 210,000 workers in the industry and construction sector; and 424,000 workers in the service sector.

18. Access to water supply: In Vientiane Capital the water supply source is the Mekong River. The long term objective of the Government is to cover 80% of population of Vientiane by the year 2015 as far as the public amenities and facilities are concerned. This implies a complete coverage of all urban and peripheral urban areas in the Capital. The remaining 20% of the population live in a lower density non urban environment, where small scale rural water supply systems are considered most appropriate.

19. Drainage and Sewage: Storm water in Vientiane Capital is collected through road drainage consisting culverts and canals constructed along road network which flows into urban streams/channels. The urban streams and rivers that function as main drainage channel include Hong Thong, Hong Khua Khao and Makkhiao. Wastewater sewerage system is not established even in Vientiane Capital. In Vientiane Capital, domestic and commercial wastewater from houses, restaurants and offices is disposed individually in existing open ditches. Raw sewerage from toilets is treated through individual septic tanks or discharged directly to open ditches without proper treatment.

#### **IV. Anticipated Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures**

20. The examination of potential environmental impacts has been completed according to the methodology described in the IEE to identify significant positive or negative environmental effects associated with the proposed subprojects. The potential negative environmental impacts were identified, mitigation measures, responsibility for environmental management and monitoring were described and incorporated in the environmental management plan as included in the IEE.

21. **The positive environmental impacts** expected from the sub-projects are: (i) protection of 18,728ha, including agricultural lands, industrial areas, places of national importance, and urban and settlement areas from floods; (ii) protection of life for 10,002 householders with 51,147 people; (iii) reclamation of 4,000ha of paddy field from inundation; and (iv) providing irrigation facilities to 1,200ha of agricultural lands.

22. **The negative environmental impacts** expected from the realization of the sub-projects in Vientiane in the different projects phases and the proposed mitigation measures are discussed below. All identified impacts are mild or moderate and none are significant. Most adverse impacts are temporary and can be mitigated. Proper Environmental Management and Monitoring during the various project stages is essential.

23. **Environmental Impacts during Pre-Construction Phase:** The more important potential issues during Pre-Construction are the effects on the households from loss of residential or agricultural land and relocation. Initial surveys indicate that two subprojects will cause loss of permanent land and relocation (see the Resettlement Plans). Preparation of the Resettlement Plans and adequate compensation was based on existing legal framework the Government of Lao PDR and the provisions of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009). The Resettlement Plans were publicly disclosed on 5 July 2012.

24. **Environmental Impacts during Construction Phase:** Some temporary adverse environmental effects could occur during the construction phase, if works are carried without proper management. These include increase of noise and dust level, pollution of surface water from wastewater, disturbance of contaminated soils, and effects of traffic and social-economic activities for local people.

25. **Air quality/dust and noise:** There could be an increase in dust, air pollution and noise from clearing, grubbing and excavation activities and movement of construction equipment. Emissions and noise from operation of construction equipment may have a considerable impact in residential areas; however, the population in the subproject sites is not dense, except for the residential areas along Mekong river section in Vientiane. Dust, air pollution and noise can be controlled and mitigated by: (i) regular watering of exposed areas; (ii) covering all trucks carrying dispersible materials to or from the site; (iii) ensuring all construction vehicles and equipment are well-maintained; (iv) limiting construction activities to day time only; (v) informing local communities about the schedule and duration of construction works; and (vi) using only licenced contractors. Emissions of air pollutants including NO<sub>x</sub>, CO<sub>x</sub>, and hydrocarbons are considered as mild to moderate because the number of machinery is small, and construction area is large. With low population density, concentration levels of dust and air quality are still within allowed standards (based on Ambient Air Quality Standards of the National Environmental Standards VN02734 /PMO. MONRE). The greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions caused by the Project will be insignificant.

26. **Water resources and quality:** Excavation and filling activities could increase turbidity downstream of the Mekong River, the canals or the adjacent area in general. This could affect water quality for irrigation and aquaculture. However, these impacts are considered of a mild level and can be mitigated with some measures, such as settling ponds and temporary drainage ditches for runoff; stockpiling of soils in flat areas and far from drainage routes; adequate temporary toilet facilities with adequate water supply and strict enforcement of proper sanitation; and temporary disposal system for solid and hazardous waste. Monitoring of waste solid and waste water management need to be applied to avoid pollution of surface waste. These mitigation measures will be carried out strictly.

27. **Flooding and spills:** Flooding and spills could be caused by inadequate management of building materials, removed topsoil, stockpiles and construction debris. Deposits of construction wastes into nearby water bodies might have a detrimental effect on aquatic flora and fauna and should be avoided.

28. **Biological environment:** Fish migration will be affected by building of weirs in the irrigation project and fish moving from the river to canal and vice versa will be affected by building control gates. With construction of temporary canals and proper environmental management and monitoring, these impacts can be mitigated.

29. **Socioeconomic environment:** Noise from construction activities, traffic jams caused by transportation of construction materials, and accidents caused by trucks are potential adverse impacts. However, the subproject sites are not situated in densely populated area, except for some residential areas along the Mekong river section near Nong Khai Friendship Bridge in Vientiane. With strict enforcement of traffic rules and regulations, installation of traffic aides in critical routes during peak hours, coordination with traffic management plan with commune officials, these impacts can be prevented or mitigated.

30. **Environmental impacts during the operations and maintenance phase:** One of the potential impacts during the project operation phase is deterioration of downstream water quality for human consumption due to the increased use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Irrigation development is expected to result in an increase of farmers' incomes, and consequently, in increased use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers. However, such problems could be mitigated through implementing water quality monitoring. To mitigate this potential impact, farmers will be trained on (i) the selection, safe use, and handling of pesticides; (ii) integrated pest management (IPM); and (iii) avoidance of Plant Protection Chemicals which are prohibited or under restricted use. Another important potential impact is the reduction in fish diversity and population because (i) the Mekong river embankment would lead to the loss of the fish's spawning ground; and (ii) the closure of the sluice gates at the end of the rainy season to store water for irrigation in the dry season would affect fish movement. Coordination between the department of irrigation and the fishery department on the operation of the sluice gates is essential to address this issue.

31. The bank erosion protection and flood control subproject in Vientiane Capital encompasses the That Luang wetland, an important water source for agriculture, ground water recharge, wastewater treatment and filtration and flood protection for the city<sup>2</sup>. The operational parameters of structures provided through the Project will be designed to ensure that the hydrological flows of the wetland will maintain its three main ecosystem services, including (i) natural wastewater treatment; (ii) flood retention; and (iii) livelihoods in terms of fisheries and other wetland products. The specific indicators of ecological protection for the That Luang wetland (based on the acceptable baseline levels from the natural seasonal fluctuations and flow regime) will be derived from the scientific literature<sup>3</sup>. Detailed on-site rainfall, stage, and/or flow data will be collected to calibrate and develop water budget models that are used to implement adequate flows in the That Luang wetland. The Government will ensure that prior to operation of the Project at Houei Mak Hiao, the Department of Irrigation (DOI) and the

<sup>2</sup> The direct and indirect benefits of the That Luang Marsh have been valued at around US\$4.8 million annually (see Gerrard, P., 2004, Integrating Wetland Ecosystem Values into Urban Planning: The Case of That Luang Marsh, Vientiane, Lao PDR, IUCN – The World Conservation Union Asia Regional Environmental Economics Programme and WWF Lao Country Office, Vientiane.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid and Kyophilavong, P., 2008, The Impact of Irrigation On Aquatic Wetland Resources - A Case Study of That Luang Marsh, Lao PDR, Phouphet Kyophilavong, Faculty of Economics and Business Management National University of Laos

Municipality of Vientiane enter into an agreement on (a) the operation of the sluice gates and pumps in accordance with year-round release and flood pulse parameters (one in two year flood return period) that ensures that a minimum flood condition is maintained in the That Luang wetland to continue the provision of its ecosystem services; and (b) arrangements for monitoring the same. The parameters of water quality, quantity and its timing of release will be reassessed during the initial period of implementation (first year) to ensure consistency with the ecological structure and functioning of the That Luang wetland.

## **V. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation**

32. Public Consultation Meetings were held in Subproject District Administration Office from 30 September to 5 October 2010. Participants were representatives from DAFOs at District and Province level, District Governor, the Women's Union, village leaders, and representatives from affected households in Subproject Districts. Over 30% of household representatives were women. The objectives were to introduce the subproject environmental assessment procedures and follow up activities. Comments received from participants were collected. Future public consultations will be held during the detailed design, the construction, and operations and maintenance (O&M) stages.

33. Main activities were (i) disseminating information; (ii) presenting subprojects' objectives, locations, designs and cost estimates, the potential environmental impacts caused by each subproject and proposed mitigation measures, and the Environmental Management Plan and Environmental Monitoring Program; (iii) discussing the opinions, perceptions, and preferences of the beneficiaries; (iv) discussing the potential loss of their land for subproject implementation; (v) identifying contentious issues related to project environmental impacts on the community; (vi) factoring the beneficiaries' opinions into design alternatives; (vii) identifying levels and scope of community participation in project implementation, particularly O&M; and (viii) reaching an understanding of the overall development goals and benefits of the subproject.

## **VI. Grievance Redress Mechanism**

34. The grievance redress mechanism is for persons seeking satisfactory resolution to their complaints on the environmental performance of the subproject. The mechanism will ensure that: (i) the basic rights and interests of every person affected by poor environmental performance of the subproject are protected; and (ii) their concerns arising from the poor environmental performance of the subproject during the conduct of pre-construction, construction and operation activities are effectively addressed in a timely manner.

35. The NPCO, the PAFO-PIO and the DOW-PIO will each nominate and train their environment officer to be a Grievance Point Person (GPP) for environment-related issues. Any person who has complaints regarding the environmental performance of the subproject during pre-construction, construction and operation phases shall have access to the grievance redress mechanism described in the subsequent section.

36. The NPCO, PAFO-PIO, and DOW-PIO through their GPPs shall ensure that:

- (i) the grievance redress mechanism and the contact details of the GPPs are publicly disclosed, and posted in the offices of the affected communes and in strategic places of the subproject's area of influence;
- (ii) the grievance redress mechanism is accessible to all affected villages/communes;

- (iii) the public, especially the residents and passers-by in the vicinities of influence of the subproject, are aware of their rights to access, and shall have access to, the mechanism free of administrative and legal charges; and
- (iv) a registry of grievances received is maintained for reporting to ADB and higher Government authorities on associated follow-up, resolution or non-resolution of issues.

37. Households or groups of households wishing to complain about the effects of construction works on their property, production system, economic well-being, spiritual life, quality of surface and ground water, quality of air, health, safety, welfare, or any other assets of their lives shall make their complaint using the standard complaints form provided by the GPPs.

38. The Grievance Investigation and Resolution process is outlined below:

- Step 1: Complaint form will be sent by affected persons (APs), Affected households (AHs) or groups of households to the GPP of the relevant PIO.
- Step 2: If the complaint is judged as valid, within 15 days from the date the complaint is received, the relevant PIO will organize meetings with the relevant agencies/contractors/sub contractors to discuss how to resolve the matter. All meetings will be recorded and copies of the minutes of meetings will be provided to APs/AHs.
- Step 3: The relevant EMU shall take such mitigation measures as agreed in meetings from step 2 within 15 days, or some other period acceptable to the parties referred to in step 2.
- Step 4: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form needs to be signed by Complainer/ head of Household, the PIO and annotated at each stage of process by the relevant PIO with copies to be sent to NPCO.
- Step 5: If no understanding or amicable solution is reached, or if no response is received from the relevant PIO within 15 days after the registration of complaint, the APs/ AHs can appeal to the NPCO through their GPP. The APs/AHs must lodge the complaint within 30 days of registering the original complaint. The NPCO will provide a decision within one month of receiving the appeal.
- Step 6: When the complaint is resolved, the Complaint Form needs to be signed by Complainer/ head of Household, the relevant PIO, the NPCO, and annotated at each stage of process by the GPP of the NPCO with copies to be sent to ADB.
- Step 7: If the AP is still not satisfied with the decision of the NPCO or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP as a last resort may submit his/her case to the court, in which decision is final.

## **VII. Environmental Management Plan**

39. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) is the executing agency for the Project. MAF will delegate the responsibility for overall project coordination and management to its Department of Irrigation (DOI). MAF will establish a National Project Coordination Office headed by a National Project Coordinator that will be responsible for project coordination and management, including financial management of project accounts, procurement of goods and works, recruitment of consultants, and monitoring and reporting.

40. The Implementing Agencies (IAs) will be Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office (PAFO) of Vientiane Capital, Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) through its Department of Waterways (DOW), and Department of Meteorology and Hydrology (DMH). Each

IA will establish a Project Implementation Office (PIO) to be responsible for financial management, coordination and management of implementation of their respective component or subproject including community development activities; coordination of resettlement activities; coordination of environment management activities; coordination of indigenous people development activities; coordination of gender action plan activities; and monitoring and reporting on physical progress of implementation. The DOW will be the IA for the flood protection subproject and the PAFO will be the IA for the irrigation subproject.

41. The executing agency of the project (MAF) is responsible for compliance with the ADB and Lao PDR national environmental safeguarding requirements. They will oversee the project activities as they are implemented through provincial project management units. Villages, communes and district level local authorities will be involved in Project implementation. MAF will coordinate with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) to ensure that the national environmental safeguarding requirements are met.

42. **Environmental Monitoring Program:** The main contractor, the sub-contractors, the Environmental Management Unit (EMU)/PIO, and the communities are responsible for Environmental Monitoring during project implementation. The EMPs (further details are provided in the IEE) will be the guiding document for environmental management and monitoring during execution of the subprojects. It will guide the EMU/PIO in determining whether the recommended mitigation measures prior to construction, and during construction and operation, are being implemented effectively. Environmental monitoring results shall be documented and reviewed to ensure that signs of adverse impacts are detected at an early stage and that actions for mitigation are taken. Monitoring results will have to be reported monthly by the EMU and be submitted to the head of the PIO, who in turn will submit them to MAF for approval. MAF will submit the consolidated environmental monitoring reports to ADB on a quarterly and annual basis. The format for the monthly, quarterly and annual environmental monitoring reports will be developed during the Detailed Design Phase and may have to be refined during implementation of the Project.

43. **Costs for environmental monitoring of resettlement, water quality, air quality and noise:** The costs for implementation and monitoring of the Resettlement Plan (RP) during the Pre-Construction/Design Phase are referred to in the Resettlement Plans. Monitoring of surface water, air quality (TSP) and noise during the Pre-Construction, Construction and Operation Phases, to be carried out by the EMU/PIO, adds up to an average amount of \$116,157 per subproject. For the whole project in Lao PDR (2 subprojects), the costs for environmental monitoring are estimated at \$232,314.

## VIII. Conclusion and Recommendation

44. The implementation of the GMS Project in Lao PDR will have strong benefits on the irrigation and drainage scheme in the Southern part of Vientiane Capital including (i) flood control and inundation water drainage in flood season; (ii) irrigation water supply for agricultural production and water for aquaculture sustainability; (iii) flood embankment construction and upgrading of the Mekong river section between Nong Khai Friendship Bridge and Mak Hiao River to protect life of the communities living along this river section; (iv) environment-hygienic conditions for local people affected by flood in the Southern part of Vientiane Capital; (v) decrease in waterborne diseases caused by inundation situation; and (vi) promotion of tourism, and development in agricultural sectors in the subproject areas.

45. The screening process and analysis of potential environmental impacts revealed some adverse effects from the proposed sub-projects. However, all identified adverse impacts appeared to be of mild or moderate intensity and many are temporary in nature, unlikely to result in any direct significant adverse environmental impacts. Adverse impacts in O&M phase are expected as (i) deterioration of downstream water quality due to the increased use of pesticides and chemical fertilizer for all subprojects; and (ii) obstruct or change of fish species moving due to operation of sluice gates which could be mitigated through implementing water quality monitoring, training of farmers on Integrated Pesticide Management, and adequate operation of sluice gates. Other than that no real significant environmental impact is expected except the temporary ones mainly during construction which can be mitigated through proper design, sound engineering practices and specific measures to be detailed in the EMPs and included as contractual obligations of the contractors. Detailed EMPs will be prepared during the design phase.

46. For these reasons the IEE for the proposed subprojects for the Greater Mekong Sub region Flood and Drought Risk Management and Mitigation Project in Lao PDR is sufficient according to the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).