

**Greater Mekong Subregion East-West
Economic Corridor Towns Development
Project
Lao PDR**

**Poverty and Social Assessment:
Phine**

APRIL 2012

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

1.	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1.	THE PROJECT PREPARATORY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	1
1.2.	OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES OF THE PROJECT	1
1.3.	SCOPE OF THE POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	3
2.	DEVELOPMENT CONTEXT OF THE PROJECT	5
2.1.	NATIONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN	5
2.2.	COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT AND CORRIDOR APPROACH	5
2.3.	VISION AND DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK FOR PHINE	7
2.3.1	<i>Vision Statement</i>	7
2.3.2	<i>Socio-Economic Development Plans</i>	8
3.	DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT	10
3.1.	URBAN ROAD IMPROVEMENTS	10
3.1.1	<i>Existing Problems and Need for Subproject</i>	10
3.1.2	<i>Components of the Subproject</i>	11
4.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF BENEFICIARIES	13
4.1.	TOWN PROFILE	13
4.1.1	<i>Physical Features</i>	14
4.1.2	<i>Demographic Characteristics</i>	15
4.1.3	<i>Land Use and Zoning</i>	17
4.1.4	<i>Economic Activities and Employment</i>	17
4.1.5	<i>Services and Infrastructure</i>	18
4.2.	HOUSEHOLD SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLE	20
4.3.	CHARACTERISTICS OF BENEFICIARY HOUSEHOLDS	21
4.3.1	<i>Data on Head of Household</i>	21
4.3.2	<i>Composition and Size of Households</i>	23
4.3.3	<i>House Type and Assets</i>	24
4.4.	LIVELIHOODS, INCOME AND POVERTY	25
4.4.1	<i>Livelihoods and Income Sources</i>	25
4.4.2	<i>Income and Expenditure</i>	27
4.4.3	<i>Poverty and Vulnerability</i>	29
4.5.	ACCESS TO URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES	31
4.5.1	<i>Coverage and Use of Infrastructure and Services</i>	31
4.5.2	<i>Willingness to Pay</i>	35
5.	CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	38
5.1.	CONSULTATION UNDERTAKEN DURING PPTA	38
5.2.	RESULTS OF FOCUS DISCUSSION GROUPS	39
5.2.1	<i>Results of Women's FGDs</i>	39
5.2.2	<i>Results of Men's FGDs</i>	40
5.2.3	<i>Results of FGDs with Ethnic Groups</i>	41
5.3.	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS	41
5.4.	SUMMARY STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS	43
6.	GENDER ASSESSMENT	45

6.1. GENDER POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	45
6.2. CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS HEADED BY WOMEN IN PROJECT AREA	46
6.3. WOMEN'S LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES, INCOME AND POVERTY	48
6.4. PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD AND COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING	51
6.5. ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES AND WILLINGNESS TO PAY.....	53
6.6. GENDER IMPACTS	55
6.7. GENDER ACTION PLAN.....	56
6.7.1 <i>Rationale for the GAP</i>	56
6.7.2 <i>Purpose and Components of the GAP</i>	57
6.7.3 <i>Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the GAP</i>	62
6.8. MONITORING OF THE GAP	64
7. POVERTY AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT	69
7.1. CONTRIBUTION TO POVERTY REDUCTION	69
7.2. JOB CREATION AND WAGE GENERATION	70
7.3. RISK OF SPREAD OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES	73
7.3.1 <i>Existing Situation</i>	73
7.3.2 <i>Project Associated Risks</i>	76
7.4. RISK OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING	77
7.4.1 <i>Existing Situation and Contribution to the Risk</i>	77
7.5. SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS.....	79
7.5.1 <i>Involuntary Resettlement</i>	79
7.5.2 <i>Indigenous People</i>	80
APPENDICES	83
APPENDIX 1 – DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF GAP COSTS.....	83
GAP COMPONENT 1: INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT.....	83
GAP COMPONENT 2: EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN IN URBAN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.....	84
GAP COMPONENT 3: HIV AND STIS AND TRAFFICKING AWARENESS AND PREVENTION	85
GAP COMPONENT 4: SANITATION, HEALTH AND HYGIENE AWARENESS	85
GAP COMPONENT 5: ROAD SAFETY CAMPAIGN	86

Abbreviations

AH	Affected household
AP	Affected person
CDCP-2	Second Communicable Diseases Control Project
CGS	Country Gender Strategy
CHAS	Centre for Control of HIV, AIDS and STIs
CSW	Commercial sex worker
DAFO	District Agricultural and Forestry Office
DDPWT	District Department of Public Works and Transport
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
EA	Executing Agency
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EWEC	East West Economic Corridor
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESMU	Environmental and Social Management Unit (of PMO)
GAD	Gender and development
GAP	Gender action plan
GMS	Greater Mekong Sub-region
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
IEE	Initial environmental examination
IMO	Independent Monitoring Organisation
IDU	Injecting drug-user
LECS	Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey
LFNC	Lao Front for National Construction
LUX	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (development assistance)
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MNCHCP	Maternal Neonatal and Child Health Core Package
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
NEC	Northern Economic Corridor
NSEDP	National Social and Economic Development Plan
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Product
PIU	Project Implementation Unit (of IA)

PCCA	Provincial Committee for Control of AIDS/HIV
PDH	Provincial Department of Health
PDPWT	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PMSC	Project Management and Support Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit (of EA)
RP	Resettlement Plan
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SEC	Southern Economic Corridor
SNV	Netherlands Development Assistance Agency
STIs	Sexually transmitted infections
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VDC	Village Development Committee
WVI	World Vision International

1. Introduction

1.1. The Project Preparatory Technical Assistance

1. At the request of the Governments of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) approved the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) to establish the basis for the proposed investment in priority urban infrastructure and capacity building measures for institutional strengthening in selected towns along two of the transport corridors in the Greater Mekong Sub-region (GMS).

2. For undertaking the PPTA, the ADB engaged the services of Norconsult AS (Norway) which is associated with CADTIS-Consultant Co. Ltd (Cambodia), Norconsult Laos Ltd (Lao PDR), Norconsult Management Services (Philippines), Inc. and Thang Long Infrastructure Development JSC (Vietnam).

3. In Lao PDR the executing agency (EA) for the CTDTP is the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT) while the implementing agency is the Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport (PDPWT).

4. For each of the corridor towns, the major outputs of the PPTA involves: (i) the preparation of the strategic local economic development plans (SLEDP); (ii) developing an investment program for priority urban infrastructure which will include a subproject feasibility study (FS) for priority subprojects selected for each town; and, (iii) an institutional strengthening plan. These outputs will form an integral part of the Report and Recommendation of the President (RRP) and the Project Administration Manual (PAM).

5. The FS will cover a number of items and aspects, including assessment of safeguard issues. This Poverty and Social Assessment (PSA) is one of the documents prepared to comply with ADB's policies and Lao PDR's law on environmental assessment.

1.2. Objectives and Outcomes of the Project

6. The Corridor Towns Development Project (CTDP) is designed to facilitate the transformation of transport corridors into economic corridors that would attract further investments in economic and environmental infrastructures to spur economic growth and sustained development. The expected impact of the CTDP will result in the corridor towns becoming the nucleus of economic activities, thereby contributing to the emergence of economic growth centers along the transport corridors in the GMS. The outcomes of the CTDP will lead to provision of adequate urban and infrastructure and essential services to facilitate growth and increase urbanization.

7. The concerted program to promote economic cooperation in the GMS was launched in 1992 through joint agreements among the participating countries with the sponsorship of the ADB. The physical attributes of the GMS are largely characterized by the combination of rich natural endowment and human resources with enormous potentials to contribute to regional economic growth. The more than 300 million people residing in the GMS are spread across diverse social and economic terrain but with common endeavors to improve their living standards.

8. GMS is strategically situated in the heart of the South-East Asian continent and is considered a critical land bridge between the emerging and dynamic economies in the East and Southeast Asian countries. In the next decades, this anticipated urban growth in small towns and medium cities - in the existing and new growth corridors will create considerable demands for infrastructure and essential urban services.

9. The GMS countries envisioned that regional cooperation is essential to establish an economic link through improvements in infrastructure that would trigger increased trade and investments and spur economic growth.

10. The cohesive efforts of the GMS countries and the committed support of the ADB and other financial institutions and donor agencies enhanced the establishment of regional markets, promoted cross-border movements of people, goods and services and more importantly developed a strong sense of collective action for a common economic purpose. Within a span of a decade, development investments were focused on putting in place priority transport infrastructure that forged the link between the GMS countries and stimulated the emergence of economic corridors along these key transport routes.

11. Together with the ADB, the participating national Governments recognized the need to build on the considerable benefits of increased trade and traffic flows along these transport routes. The favorable location of the corridor towns is viewed as a comparative advantage to further boost economic activity given the necessary enabling environment for strategic local economic development plan, investment programs and the strengthening of the institutional capacities at provincial and district levels. The next critical step in the GMS strategic focus demands the transformation of the transport corridors into full fledged economic corridors that would sustain the investment in essential infrastructure, and help contribute to poverty reduction in the GMS.

12. The primary objective of ADB's assistance to the GMS is the sustained increase in trade and transportation and the efficient movement of goods and services across common borders. In this regard, the transformation of transport corridors into economic growth nodes is considered essential in achieving levels of economic competitiveness of the GMS while advocating a strong sense of participation and involvement of a broad base stakeholder in the region. ADB's Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program (RSCP) is anchored on strategic thrusts towards strengthening connectivity and facilitating cross border movement, integrating national markets to promote economic efficiency and private sector development, institutional capacity strengthening as well as addressing critical social and environmental issues.

13. Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) is a land-locked country bordering Thailand to the west, Viet Nam to the east, Peoples' Republic of China (PRC) to the north and Cambodia to the south, as shown on Figures 1 and 2.

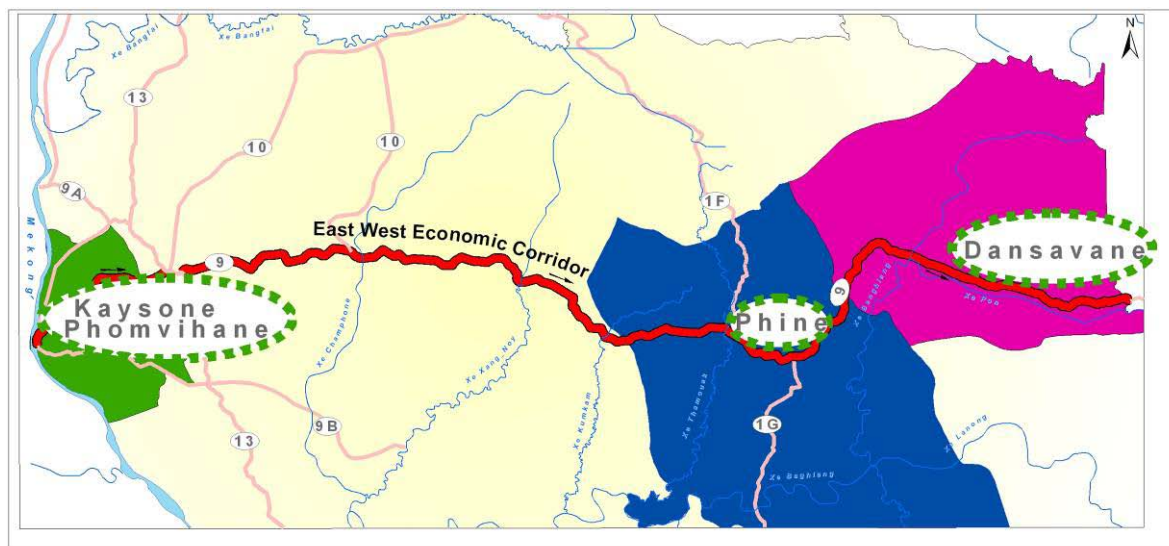
14. In Lao PDR, the three corridor towns of Kaysone Phomvihane, Phine and Dansavanh are located in the province of Savannakhet. Each town has their respective District Master Plans that were prepared with the assistance of the Provincial Government of Savannakhet and PDPWT. The District plans include the land use and zoning maps and the list of potential development projects and investment programs. During the consultative meetings, district and local officials expressed their priority needs for the improvement and upgrading of the urban roads and drainage systems, installation of wastewater treatment facilities and expanded sewerage networks, solid waste management improvements, and riverside protection for tourism facilities development.

15. The key challenges facing the corridor towns arise from inadequate urban infrastructure investments and institutional capacities at local levels to provide essential urban services. The improvement of transport connectivity along East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) which covers the three corridor towns has resulted in increased movement of people, goods and services. It has also created considerable development pressures on the part of the provincial and district governments to provide sufficient urban infrastructure and formulate a planned development to meet the expected demands as a result of increased trade and traffic flows along the transport corridors in Lao PDR.

Figure 1 – Lao PDR and Corridors



Figure 2 - Location of Phine along EWEC



1.3. Scope of the Poverty and Social Assessment

16. The PSA presents a description of the subproject area, beneficiaries and affected people, and an assessment of construction and operation stage impacts, as follows:

- Section 1 – introduces the CTDp by describing the role of the economic corridors within the GMS and outlining the specific objectives of the project;
- Section 2 – provides the context for the CTDp and describes the development framework of the Government and ADB;
- Section 3 – describes the subprojects to be implemented in Phine;
- Section 4 – provides a socio-economic profile of the beneficiaries by setting out some general information about the town and presenting the results of the household survey undertaken;
- Section 5 – gives the results of the various consultations undertaken during the PPTA;
- Section 6 – is the gender assessment which provides a sex disaggregated analysis of the survey results and the expected gender impacts of the CTDp. This section also provides the project's gender action plan; and
- Section 7 – provides the impact assessment which covers contribution to poverty reduction, job creation and wage generation, health impacts, risks of spread of communicable disease and trafficking, and social safeguards; and

2. Development Context of the Project

2.1. National Socio-Economic Development Plan

17. Economic performance as expressed by GDP decreased to about 5% in 2009-2010 as a result of the global economic crisis. Previously (2001 – 2008) the Lao economy had grown at an average of 6.5% per year, with highest growth of 7.9% being in 2007. While agriculture is the largest contributor to the economy accounting for 45% of GDP, followed by industry (30%) and services (25%), it has slower growth (3.5% per annum) than either industry (12% per annum) or services (7.5% per annum).¹

18. The sixth National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED)² has clear poverty reduction goals and emphasizes the need for accelerating long-term socio-economic development. The NSED focuses on economic growth and linkages to social development through increased competitiveness and building on international economic commitments such as the GMS. The priority sectors for investment identified in the NSED include infrastructure, agriculture, health, and education, as these sectors are considered key to realization of the poverty reduction agenda of both Government and its development partners.

19. Specific goals of the NSED include (i) expansion of economic opportunities, with emphasis on commercial agriculture, urban and rural development, infrastructure development, and support for small and medium sized enterprises; (ii) improved provision of basic social services with a focus on health, education, and clean drinking water; (iii) improved human security including measures aimed at fostering food security, reducing threats from unexploded ordnance (UXO), and ensuring protection against natural disasters; (iv) enhanced participation by, and empowerment of, the poor; and (v) concentrated efforts to develop the poorest areas through a range of targeted interventions. With these goals in mind the NSED envisages growth of average annual growth domestic product (GDP) to 7.5%. The CTD will contribute to the attainment of these goals.

20. In light of the strategic direction and development goals articulated in the NSED the Government has identified five priority areas for reform and support through external assistance:

- Export competitiveness;
- Trade facilitation;
- Business environment;
- Capacity building; and
- Trade opportunities for the poor.

21. The CTD supports this agenda through investments in infrastructure, economic services and functions critical to urban development and facilitation of cross-border trade in three towns in Savannakhet.

2.2. Country Development and Corridor Approach

22. The ADB's Country Strategy Programs (CSP) for Lao PDR aim to promote sustainable economic development through infrastructure investments. The CSPs of recent years are integrated with the

¹ ADB b; op cit

² Government of Lao PDR, Committee for Planning & Investment; National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006 – 2010, Vientiane, Lao PDR (2006)

development strategies/frameworks and programs identified for the GMS. With the support of ADB and other development partners, the GMS Program is helping the participating countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through increased connectivity, improved competitiveness, and a greater sense of community.

23. The economic corridor approach has been adopted under the GMS Program which recognizes that development potentials of specific geographic areas are optimized when infrastructure is planned and developed taking into account the economic potentials of these areas. The base for these economic corridors are the cross-border transport links that open up opportunities for various types of investments to the otherwise remote and inaccessible areas.

24. The primary objective of ADB's assistance to the GMS is the sustained increase in trade and transportation and the efficient movement of goods and services across common borders. In this regard, the transformation of transport corridors into economic growth nodes is considered essential in achieving levels of economic competitiveness of the GMS while advocating a strong sense of participation and involvement of a broad base stakeholder in the region. The key documents formulated to assist and support achievement of these objectives include the GMS Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2012-22³ and the Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program (RCSP).⁴ The central premise of both documents is regional development through promotion of sustained private sector-led growth (business, trade, investment and tourism).

25. The RCSP is anchored in further strengthening connectivity and trade between the GMS countries. The RCSP for the GMS supports the vision of an integrated, harmonious, and prosperous sub-region and is aligned with the first GMS Strategic Framework and comprises four strategic pillars: (i) improving connectivity to facilitate cross-border movement and tourism; (ii) integrating national markets to promote economic efficiency and private sector development; (iii) addressing health and other social, economic, and capacity building issues associated with sub-regional connectivity; and (iv) managing the environment and natural resources to ensure their conservation and promote sustainable development. The regional cooperation operations business plan for the GMS for 2011–2013 is consistent with the RCSP and is guided by Strategy 2020.

26. The strategy and action plan focuses on:

- Improving the quality of transportation through infrastructure upgrades and feeder road developments that benefit poor households, providing better opportunities to access productive resources, as well as facilitating trade and raising cross-border traffic to its full potential;
- Creating better commercial opportunities and development commercial nodes and interchanges (improving facilities in, and access through, port gateways) in areas that have lagged behind growth in other centres (particularly in western portions of the EWEC in Lao PDR and Thailand);

³ ADB a; Greater Mekong Sub-region Economic Cooperation Program Strategic Framework 2012-22: Background Paper, Manila, Philippines (August 2010)

⁴ ADB b: Greater Mekong Sub-region Regional Cooperation Strategy and Program 2010 - 2013, Manila, Philippines (August 2010)

- Developing an integrated approach to development of business activity along the EWEC in terms of cross-border investment, special economic zones, fast-tracking investment approval procedures, and promoting private sector development;
- Improving access to information on trade flows, and in the tourism sector, consolidate project activities into a master plan (or road map) for developing a comprehensive and integrated approach to EWEC tourism; and
- Identifying social and environmental effects from transport and economic corridor development and mitigating these through implementation of measures and plans to address the issues such as spread of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV.

27. In Lao PDR the RCSP supports the NSEDP through focusing business development in Savannakhet where it seeks to establish service centers, provide capacity building to support “cluster programs” and value chain development. Savannakhet is considered to be the “weakest link” in the EWEC, the program includes specific initiatives to address this including key infrastructure projects along the EWEC, cross-border activities to enhance competitiveness, facilitation of transport and trade, and linkages between tourism and cross-border movement.⁵ The action plan therefore focuses on four activities; (i) development service centers for micro and small enterprises (SMEs) and businesses in Savannakhet; (ii) the establishment of an SME development fund; (iii) training programs and workshops on SME’s participation in regional and global value chains; and, (iv) mapping the value chain opportunities for SMEs in the EWEC.

28. The CTDTP will contribute to the five strategic thrusts identified in the Strategic Framework; (i) strengthening infrastructure linkages through a multi-sectoral approach; (ii) facilitating cross-border trade and investment; (iii) enhancing private sector participation and improve competitiveness; (iv) develop human resources and skill competencies; and (v) protecting the environment and promoting sustainable use of natural resources. In addition the CTDTP will support several of the eleven “flagship” programs agreed by the GMS countries including; (i) east-west corridor; (ii) the southern economic corridor; (iii) facilitating cross-border trade and investment; (iv) enhancing private sector participation and competitiveness; (v) development human resources and skill competencies; and (vi) flood control and water resource management flagship programs. The Project overall, and priority subprojects, will also indirectly support the strategic environment framework and GMS tourism development flagship programs.

2.3. Vision and Development Framework for Phine

2.3.1 Vision Statement

29. The EWEC extends 1,320 km as a continuous land route between the Andaman Sea in the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. It passes through 19 provinces and cities in four countries; Myanmar, Thailand, Lao PDR and Viet Nam. In Lao PDR, the EWEC starts at Kaysone Phomvihane at the first international border gate with Thailand (Mukdahan) and traverses along National Road 9 (NR 9), passing through Phine before reaching the second international border gate with Viet Nam (Lao Bao in Quang Tri) in Dansavanh. The development strategy for the EWEC plays an important role in facilitating comprehensive development for corridor provinces and towns. It also provides countries with better access to natural resources, improved infrastructure, urbanization in corridor cities or towns, development of cross-border commerce cross, and supports and facilitates investment from regional and international enterprises.

30. In response to sustained development within the EWEC, new economic activities are developing, new economic areas are forming, and the flow of goods from GMS to potential markets in other parts of Asia is being facilitated. The recently improved transport connectivity has intensified urban linkages

⁵ ADB c; Strategy and Action Plan for the Greater Mekong Sub-region East West Economic Corridor, Manila, Philippines (2010)

among GMS countries and contributed to economic growth. Improved connectivity and market-based integration initiatives have led to increased trade and investment in the border districts and transport nodes. Although increased movements of goods and services promote economic growth in cities and towns along the corridors, this has also resulted in tremendous development pressures in urban areas. Many towns located along GMS corridors do not have sufficient basic infrastructure and municipal services, both in terms of meeting the existing demand and anticipated future demand expected to be induced by increased movements of goods and people. Improvement of urban infrastructure and services, as well as urban planning and management capacity, will contribute to local socioeconomic development and transformation of the GMS corridors from transport corridors into full-fledged economic corridors.

31. Savannakhet, with two international borders and developing special economic zones⁶, needs to respond to the opportunities being provided by the economic corridor development; in the middle of the EWEC, Savannakhet includes three “corridor” towns which are developing and urbanizing at different rates. The Provincial Government fully recognizes the need for upgrading and expanding urban infrastructure and essential services along the EWEC to cope with anticipated urbanization and economic growth.

32. Importantly, through the “inter-corridor link” the EWEC intersects with the SEC at the Cambodia – Lao PDR border; in Lao PDR this is via National Road 13 (NR 13) which passes through Savannakhet. This means that the movement of goods and people along two of the economic corridors in southern Lao PDR transit through Savannakhet and as such Phine is one of the interchange nodes connecting the north-south arterial routes with the east-west routes, creating a link between Thailand (new Friendship Bridge across the Mekong) and Cambodia via NR 13, and Viet Nam via NR 9.

33. The development vision of the government of Phine that is adapted from the FYSEDP is to become a clean, green and an attractive town for increased trade and investment that would optimize its human and physical resource potentials for sustained economic growth along the EWEC. The local authorities of Phine adopted this vision statement as its basis for the preparation of SLEDP for the town.

2.3.2 Socio-Economic Development Plans

34. The national urban development agenda is contained in the draft National Urban Sector Strategy (NUSS) which was prepared by the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP) of the Ministry of Public Works and Transport (MPWT). The NUSS sets out a range of objectives, policies and programs to develop all urban areas from the provincial capital cities to village clusters. It intends to strengthen the capacity of urban management authorities and create favorable conditions for civil society and private sector to actively participate in urban planning, management and sustainable development. The NUSS gives emphasis on the preservation and expansion of cultural and national heritage resources through appropriate urban development and environmental protection.

35. The agenda for national development and the attainment of development goals and objectives are incorporated in the NSEDP. As discussed in Section 2.1, the NSEDP sets out broad economic and social targets that include measures for improving public administration, enhancing regional integration, sustainable use of natural resources and provision of infrastructure. Under the NSEDP, the specific proposals for infrastructure development involve connecting the corridors, and constructing main roads in districts.

36. The infrastructure plan will give priority to supplying water to 67% of urban population and increasing the proportion of the population with access to clean water and latrines to respectively 80% and 60% of the urban population.

37. In the line with the NSEDP, the PDPWT coordinated with the Provincial Government of Savannakhet the preparation of the 5-year Provincial SEDP. The provincial plan gives special emphasis on the provision of essential infrastructure in the town center where the majority of the local population

⁶ Savannakhet-Seno Special Economic Zone and the Dansavanh Trade Border Zone.

resides. The preparation of the infrastructure plan is also coordinated by the PDPWT with the different District offices and participating agencies in terms of establishing the program priorities for required infrastructure.

38. The key challenges facing the town of Phine include the inadequacy of urban infrastructure and institutional capacities at the district level to provide essential urban services. The PDPWT and the district government of Phine fully recognize the importance of upgrading and expanding urban infrastructure and municipal services to cope with the growth of the urban areas. The updated SEDP for Phine identified key infrastructure project for priority investments. These include essential urban infrastructure that are being addressed under CTDP such as road improvement, drainage and flood control. The plan also included priority support to tourism development and environmental protection.

3. Description of the Subprojects

39. The key challenges facing the local authorities of Phine arise from inadequate urban infrastructure and the limited capacity of the District local governments to plan and manage urban development services. Several interventions have been proposed to address these issues. Following the national inception workshops held in June 2011 and subsequent discussions and workshops with the EA and other stakeholders, the priority subprojects in Lao PDR were confirmed as shown in Table 3.1.1. The subprojects are shown on Figure 2.

Table 3.1.1 – Priority Subprojects in Lao PDR

Town	Priority subprojects and components
Kaysone Phomvihane	Improvement of drainage and installation of wastewater treatment plant
	Improvement (widening) of three urban roads incl. provision of drainage
	Improve solid waste collection, establish materials recovery facility at existing dumpsite
	Mekong River embankment protection
	Expansion of dry port logistics facilities
Phine	Installation of materials recovery facility
	Improvement of urban road and drainage
	Improvement of public market facilities
Dansavanh	Urban bypass road with drainage structures and bridge
	Installation of materials recovery facility
	Establishment of dry port facility

Note: only highlighted rows are subprojects to be financed through ADF funding and subject to FS preparation and assessment in the PPTA.

3.1. Urban Road Improvements

3.1.1 Existing Problems and Need for Subproject

40. The increased traffic volumes of people and goods and services as a result of improved transport connectivity along the Lao PDR-Viet Nam border has stimulated economic activities in the town of Phine, located approximately half way along National Road 9 (NR9) in Savannakhet. With its central location and proximity to special trade zones in both Kaysone Phomvihane and Dansavanh, the population of Phine is supposed to grow rapidly with arrivals of in-migrants from neighboring towns and provinces in Lao PDR in addition to natural growth. The increasing population will eventually lead to expansion of the town center and the emergence of sub-urban areas, requiring upgrading of existing and provision of new infrastructure. In this regard the district authorities of Phine have prepared a development plan that incorporates, amongst other things, essential urban road improvements to accommodate existing local traffic needs and plan transportation development activities. The plan is consistent with the development vision of Phine town to become an attractive and competitive economic center along the EWEC.

41. The services currently being provided by the existing rural access road network within district communities are inadequate to meet the demands from increased activities economic in Phine. The problems associated with limited space for traffic and transportation as well as overcrowding is adversely affecting the urban environment of the town. Local authorities and PDPWT recognize the need to upgrade roads and provide improved transportation services (terminal and market).

42. As part of the development plan, the local authority has identified upgrading and improvement of key sections of the town road network to provide for more easy access and convenient traffic flows of people, goods and services. In addition, the roads will be upgraded so as to enhance the aesthetic features of Phine.

3.1.2 Components of the Subproject

43. This priority urban road improvement subproject aims to improve and expand trading and transport services and contribute to communication between villages communities in Phine. The overall objective of subproject is to provide sufficient service and function for traffic including heavy vehicles along NR 9 and provide a bypass to improve access between NR 9 and the public market and transport terminal complex. The specific objectives are: (i) to upgrade and improve traffic facilities in an integrated manner for improved access and transport services; (ii) to construct a bypass adopting proper technical, environmental and drainage design standards; and (iii) to facilitate and encourage interest in development of public private partnership in the operation and expansion investment of development trading programs and transport terminal complex.

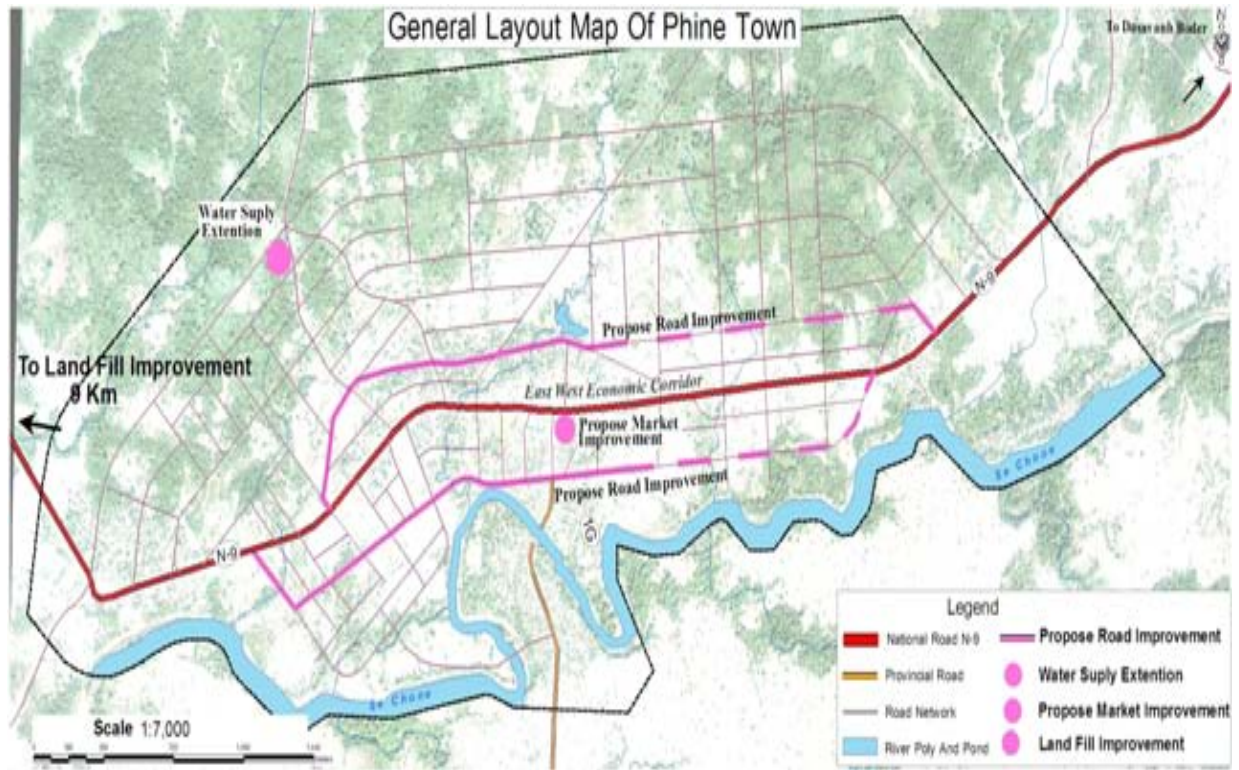
44. DDPWT of Phine has proposed two packages of existing roads improvements in the northern and southern communities along NR9. The subproject involves the upgrading of existing roads and improvement to the drainage system to provide for all-weather access and reduction in flooding through construction of permanent drainage structures and widening of the existing roads to two lanes. The upgrading works also provide for installation of street lighting, tree planting trees and construction of footpaths.

45. The subproject will improve 9.4 km of road network located on the north and south sides of NR 9 and construct new sections of road to link with NR 9 (as shown on Figure 3);

- Reconstruction/widening of 5.4 km of existing roads and tracks; and
- Construction of 4.02 km of new road sections including 1.82 km north-west of NR 9, 1.28 km south-west of NR 9 and 0.7 km south-east of NR 9. All new sections of road will connect back to NR 9.

46. All roads subject to works will be wide enough to accommodate an asphalt concrete sealed 7.5m carriageway and 2 x 3m wide footpaths/covered drains. Installation of the drainage system, culverts, street lighting and tree planting will be according to MPWT specifications (2006).

Figure 3 – Location and Layout of Subproject Road Sections



4. Socio-Economic Profile of Beneficiaries

4.1. Town Profile

47. During the SLEDP a socio-economic profile was prepared based on data and information gathered during village visits, interviews with selected villages within the beneficiary area and key informant interviews (KIIs). For some subprojects the beneficiary areas comprise a number of villages, while for other subprojects the beneficiary area is much smaller. The following is the town profile as presented in the SLEDP and updated with more recently collected information where relevant.

48. Phine is one of the 15 districts in Savannakhet⁷, the district comprises 100 villages of which five villages make up the main town and urban area of the district (Figure 4).

⁷ Savannakhet province is divided into 15 districts and comprises 1,016 villages (37% urban). The population of the province is 886,986 of which 49% is female.

Figure 4 – Location of Phine District

4.1.1 Physical Features

49. Phine is a market town situated at an important road junction connecting the EWEC with the road leading south to Saravan province. Phine which is at the center of the District is located along the NR 9 and is bounded to the north by the districts of Sepon and Vilabouli, to the south by Saravan and the district of Thapangtong, to the east of Phine is Nong district and on the west is Phalanxai district. The district of Phine covers an area of 2,699 km².

50. The topography of Phine is generally characterized by flat lands and hilly slopes. NR 9 passes through the town. A decade ago, portions of the flat land areas were devoted to the agricultural cultivation for rice production while the bigger portions were idle land spaces and shrub lands. In the last five years, idle lands and shrub areas have been converted into rubber and cassava plantations by investors from Viet Nam.

51. The hilly areas of the town are considered a potential tourism destination area given its scenic landscape and cool climate temperature. A mountain park (which is part of a protected area shared with Viet Nam) is being developed to attract tourists.

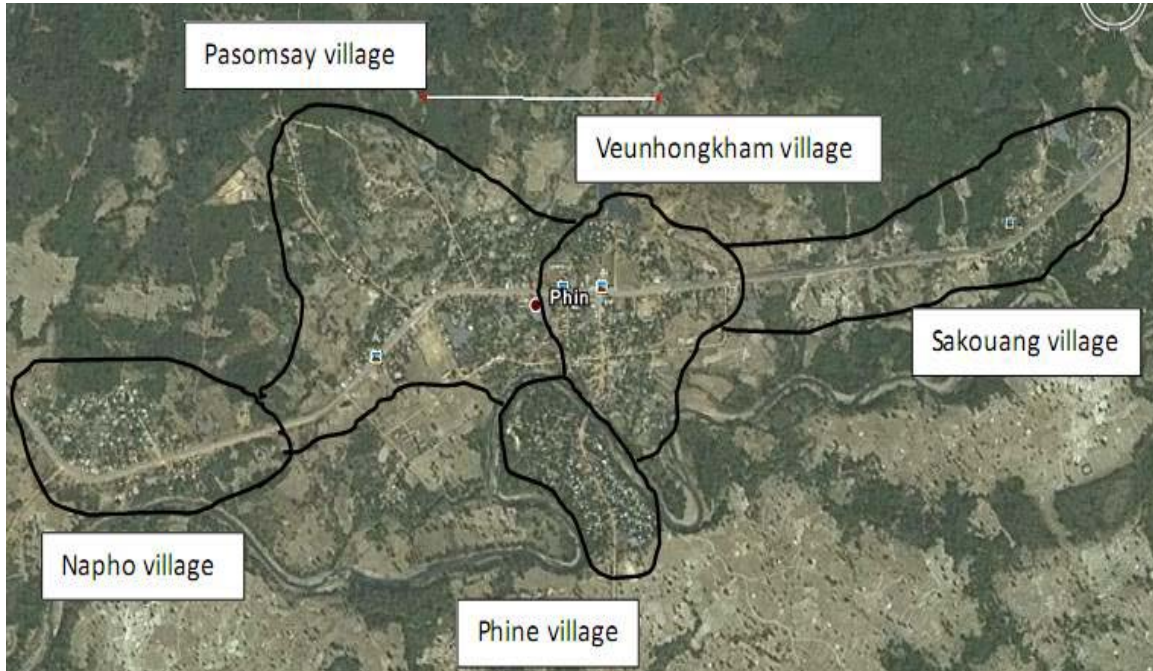
4.1.2 Demographic Characteristics

Population, Growth and Migration

52. Phine district is divided into 15 village development clusters comprising 13 urban villages and 87 rural villages. There are 8,325 households and a district population of 56,523 of which 28,528 are female (51%).

53. As shown in Figure 5, the town of Phine consists of five villages and an area of 1,249 ha.

Figure 5 – Location of Villages in Phine Town



54. The town has a total population of 5,643 habitants, of which 2,826 (50.1%) are female. The number of households total is 909 and overall household size is 6.2 people and ranges from 5.7 people in Napho to 6.8 people in Veunhongkham (Table 4.1.1).

Table 4.1.1 - Town Population by Village

Village	No. of households	Av. Household size	No. population		
			Total	Female	Male
Napho	213	5.7	1,217	610	607
Sakhueang	54	6.5	352	182	170
Pasomxay	216	5.9	1,270	631	639
Veunhongkham	180	6.8	1,220	600	620
Phine	246	6.4	1,584	803	781
Total	909	6.2	5,643	2,826	2,817

Source: Phine Annual Report, 2010

55. The reported growth rate is 1.1 % per annum.

56. There are no official records on the number of people moving in and out of Phine. However, information from local authorities indicated that young people migrate out from their villages to seek economic opportunities in the other cities and provinces in Lao PDR and in the neighboring countries of Thailand and Viet Nam. There are workers from Viet Nam coming to Phine to work in rubber and cassava plantations, construction activities and a number have settled in the town and operate small businesses (restaurants and shops). There also a number of Chinese nationals who are involved in commerce and trade along the main road.

Poverty Incidence and Vulnerable Groups

57. There are 53 villages in the District categorized as poor villages. The poor villages are classified by: (1) lack of clothes; 232 households (2.7%), (2) lack of permanent accommodation (houses); 2,576 households (30.9), (3) cannot afford to pay for health care; 291 households (3.5%), (4) cannot afford to pay for education; 245 households (2.9%) and (5) shortage rice for consumption in the year or rice not available with category of 16 kg/head/month for consumption; 3,053 households (36.6%).

58. The Prime Minister's Decree No.285/PM (13 October 2009) established the most current poverty lines, based on average per capita monthly income as derived from data analyzed in the Fourth Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS-4). The poverty lines are given as follows: (i) national poverty line - per capita income below 192,000 kip/month; (ii) urban poverty line - per capita income below 240,000 kip/month; and rural poverty line - per capita income below 180,000 kip/month.

59. The poverty rate in the town is substantially lower than the district, with 7% of households falling below the poverty line, one village - Sakhueang - has a significantly larger proportion of poor with a third of households falling below the poverty line.

Table 4.1.2 – Poverty Rates of Phine Town

Village	No. of households	Poor households	
		No.	%
Napho	213	16	7.5
Sakhueang	54	18	33.3
Pasomxay	216	5	2.3
Veunhongkham	180	6	3.3
Phine	246	16	6.5
Total	909	61	6.7

Source: Phine Annual Report, 2010

60. According to Decree 192, vulnerable people are classified in Phine as marginalized and vulnerable include the poor, those engaged in the informal sector including: casual and seasonal laborers; landless farmers; small vendors and street sellers and those who have limited access to, or are unable to take advantage of, urban economic opportunities. In the town, there are also a number of people who make livelihoods from picking through the rubbish at the dump.

4.1.3 Land Use and Zoning

61. The land use pattern on Phine is a mixed use of agricultural, commercial and services area. The land use plan of the district is incorporated in the Master Plan that was approved by the Provincial Government of Savannahket in June 2010. Residential and commercial mixed use areas along the NR 9 occupy approximately 300 ha. The core urban center of the town where the majority of population resides has an area of 81 ha.

62. The municipal authorities have designated some 62 ha within the town center as green space where construction is prohibited. The other major land use is the agricultural zone which covers 265 ha, areas of which are devoted to plantation crops like rubber and cassava and small paddy fields, and vegetable plots. The rest of the area is idle flat and hilly terrain.

63. The town center of Phine is characterized by a thriving trading and commercial activity for goods and services produced in Savannahket and those imported from neighboring countries particularly Thailand and Viet Nam. The other side of the town serves as the administrative center where Phine District Government offices are located.

64. Phine town is linked with a “sister” town of Xethamouak, a larger urban center than Phine with a larger number of commercial establishments such as restaurants, market, guesthouses, sawmills, spare part shops and motor vehicle repair shops .

4.1.4 Economic Activities and Employment

GDP and Main Economic Sectors

65. Statistical records from the Planning Office indicated that the local economy of Phine was gradually increasing from 6.9% gross domestic product (GDP) in 2009 to 7.2% in 2011 (Table 4.1.3). The Planning Office projects that GDP will further increase to 7.7% by 2014. In terms of GDP shares by economic sector, the agriculture and forestry sector has the highest share at about 71.4% in 2010 which is largely due to the dominant agricultural resource base of the municipality. The GDP shares of the services and industry sector which were reported with small increases represent 15.1% and 13.3% respectively. With the strategic location of Phine along the EWEC, the GDP shares of the industry and services sectors are expected to increase with expanding rubber and cassava cultivation along with increasing commercial and industrial establishments.

Table 4.1.3 – 2009 GDP and 2010-2014 Estimate

Items	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
GDP/person (US\$)	605	639	693	743	800
GPD growth rate (%)	6.98	7.15	7.36	7.45	7.76
Agriculture-forestry	71.76	71.48	71.21	70.89	70.62
Industry, commerce, handicraft	13.16	13.33	13.52	13.71	13.90
Service	15.08	15.18	15.27	15.40	15.48

Source: Statistical Survey Phine Planning Office (2009)

Economic Activity and Employment

66. Information from the Planning Office recorded a total of 213 enterprises and commercial shops in 2010. These include ten enterprises in agricultural production and processing, 55 handicraft enterprises, 98 commercial stores and 50 service enterprises. In 2009, the gross domestic value of industry and handicrafts was 32.2 billion kip, representing an increase of 16.5% from 2005. The gross domestic commercial activities were valued at 37.07 billion kip, representing an increase of 16.2% over the previous year.

67. As has been noted, the local economy of Phine is largely influenced by its agricultural resource base. Agriculture and Forestry sectors are biggest share of GDP in Phine. The GDP for agriculture and forestry was valued at 178.57 Billion LAK in 2009, registering an increase of about 14 percent from the year 2005. The rice production area increased to 6,213 hectares in 2009, representing an increase about 11 percent from the reported production area in 2005. Aside from the increasing areas cultivated for rice production, rubber plantation is becoming an important industry crop where 4,457 hectares are devoted for its production. The other industrial tree plant is eucalyptus which is being grown in 59.25 ha.

68. Economic activity in the service sector is limited to engagement in trade and commerce activities and from the small number of commercial establishments such as lodging houses and eateries in Phine. In 2009, the GDP for the services sector was valued at 39.9 billion kip. The existing market of Phine which is an important source of employment in the services sector was burned down. Local vendors and stallholders have to contend in selling and vending their products in temporary shelters and makeshift stalls. Local authorities expect increases in the service sector activities as soon as the essential urban infrastructures such as improvement of the town center roads and the construction of the new market and trading facilities are in place.

69. Nearly three-quarters (73%) of households in the town are engaged in agricultural activities and 23% are engaged in the industry and handicraft sector and reflects the increasing number of medium and large trading and commercial enterprises in the town. Only a small proportion of households are involved in commercial and services sector handicraft making and home-based activities (Table 4.1.4).

Table 4.1.4 – Main Sector of Economic Activity

Sector	% of HHs
Agriculture and forestry	72.6
Industry and handicraft	23.1
Commerce and service	2.3

Source: 2009 Statistics Survey, Planning Office, Phine

4.1.5 Services and Infrastructure

Social Services and Facilities

70. To provide for the health and medical needs of the local population, Phine district has a district hospital with 15 bed capacity, seven health centers and eight medical clinics. The health services are constrained by the inadequacy of health facilities and equipment, medical health officers and personnel.

71. The existing public market was recently destroyed by fire and the local authorities have provided the market vendors temporary location to ply their trade. The site of a new market and trading center is being developed and the municipal government expects that market vendors and stallholders will move to the new market site which is situated about 2 km from the former site and located along the NR 9. The new market and trading center is managed and operated by the private sector.

72. The major transport system within the town and adjacent villages are the motor bikes and the Songtheo which are operated by individuals and family members. There has a reported increased in the number of motorbikes which has become the key transport facility among the local residents. There are

buses registered in Phine, but there is no bus terminal facility. Inter-provincial buses and shuttle vehicles pick up passengers at any point along the main road. Cross country tour buses plying their route along the NR 9 passes through the town center of Phine and do not stop for refreshments and passenger comfort needs due to the absence of a terminal facility. These international buses travel to and from Thailand and through Dansavanh to Dong Ha, Thua Tien Hue, Da Nang and Ha Noi in Viet Nam.

73. There is an ongoing construction of rest area and service station with facilities for such bathrooms toilets, souvenir shops in Phine. This facility is a component activity of the ADB-assisted Sustainable Tourism Project in Lao PDR.

Water Supply System and Sanitation

74. The water supply system in the town center of Phine is operated and managed by Phine Nam Papa, a branch unit of Provincial Nam Papa Savannakhet, which is a State-Owned Water Supply Enterprise. Phine Nam Papa supplies clean water to the served area about 1,249 hectares covering five villages near the town center and mostly located along NR 9. The projected population target to be served by the water supply system is 5,400 persons or 840 households in the town center.

75. The water supply system was constructed in June 2010 with the project value of US\$597,000. Technical and financial assistance was provided through the contribution from UN-HABITAT in amount of US\$437,000 and cost shared by Nam Papa and the local communities.

76. The current water supply system provides services to more than 300 households. In order to cover additional 500 households, the water supply system would need to extend the water supply pipelines and build additional water reservoir to store water and ensure continuous supply of water to household connectors. A perennial problem adversely affecting the water supply to the households is the irregularity of electric power supply. During power outages, the pump motors stop operating and thereby the water supply is curtailed. The power shortages adversely affect the quality of the water supply.

77. The water supply system operation and maintenance pose disincentives for PNPs to adopt least cost solutions to water supply system development and good customer service. Successful application of cost-recovery tariffs is considered a major factor in achieving the government's water sector goal. The water tariffs: <10m³ per month \$0.2125/m³; 11-20 m³ per month \$0.25/m³; 21-30 m³ per month \$0.337/m³; and >30 m³ per month \$0.45/m³.

Wastewater System

78. In the town center of Phine, municipal records showed that 150 households are using pour-flush or dry latrines and septic tank and 250 households without using pour-flush or dry latrines and septic tank.

79. The town center of Phine is among the least developed area in so far as waste water and sanitation measures are concerned. Inadequate sanitation and unhygienic practices has been the main causes of outbreaks and infections affecting the local population. The immediate vicinity of the public markets, where the buyers and sellers converge are considerable number of poorly constructed residential houses that typically lack the necessary sanitation and waste disposal system. This situation has contributed to adverse hygienic conditions.

80. The market vendors and stall owners in the temporary market area that is located adjacent to the rice field do not have a designated disposal area for their solid and liquid waste. In the town center, household sanitation facilities are often given little attention and stagnant water or moist grounds are left without being drained, making these spots the breeding areas of mosquitoes or parasites. In general, the coverage of septic tank systems is low in town.

81. Existing septic tanks are poorly designed and constructed, resulting in solids being carried over to drains or soak-aways, causing to odors, blockages, and overflows.

82. Current sewerage quantity from the considerable number of population in the town center of Phine is increasing where the wastewater or sewerage is generated and drained to the public source

every day. Without any treatment, the water in roadside drains in poor site sanitation systems or soaked-away.

83. In Phine town center, urban road and roadside drains have not been installed and no interconnection of drainage system has been established. The waste water and sewerage remain on the roadside surface which serves as breeding grounds for mosquitoes or parasites. Flooding in urban areas occurs due to accumulation of runoff following heavy rain. Seasonal flooding in urban areas is not a concern of community in Phine. However the pressing issue is now roadside drains able to take waste water and sewerage from the populated areas and extending to the lowest wastewater treatment plant.

Solid Waste Management

84. The solid waste management system in Phine is contracted by the local government to a private service provider whose system involves collection of the solid waste in containers and haulage to the dumpsite. About 30,000kip per month is collected from each household as the solid waste management fee. Under the private contract management, the service provider uses two trucks and manages a 1 ha of land fill (dump size 25x25m) which is situated some 5 km from the town center.

85. The households in the adjacent area of Xethamouak which is located 13 km from the town center of Phine are covered by the solid waste collection system of the service provider. However, local residents complain about the efficiency of the garbage collection system which is due to limited staff and equipment, no proper access road to solid waste collection point, and less awareness of inhabitants on solid waste collection. Moreover, local authorities do not the control and supervision of the solid waste management in view of limited institutional capacity. Solid waste carried into the site is dumped into a hole and burned. Solid waste is not covered by soil or clay until a hole is full.

Flood Control and Drainage

86. The existing drainage system in Phine consists of road side drains along the NR 9 that flows to the natural streams and rivers with final discharge to the Sechone River. The drainage network and flood mitigation system in Phine is getting to be a serious concern of the local authorities particularly during peak rainy days when residential houses and commercial establishments along the main road suffer from the adverse effects of flooding during the inadequate drainage and flood mitigation structures.

87. The municipal government of Phine is coordinating closely with the DDPWT for obtaining technical and financial assistance to improve the drainage structures and mitigate flooding. The rehabilitation of the existing drainage channel and the construction of new drainage canals is included as among the priority infrastructure of the DDPWT and the local government which is incorporated in the FYDP.

Urban Road Network

88. Phine District has a total of 121.2 km of road network of which 49 km are asphalted roads, about 10 km are tracks constructed in the town center. These roads were built at low construction cost using low filled lateritic materials. The main roads in the town center along NR 9 comprise about 5 km and provide access to residential areas and commercial establishments. There access roads that are planned within the periphery of the town center in anticipating of the growth of the urban areas in Phine. These new road networks within the town are included in the FYDP.

89. The roads are planned to be improved with side road drainage connected to natural channels to mitigate flooding of the residential and commercial areas in the town center.

4.2. Household Survey Methodology and Sample

90. A survey was designed to collect information from potential beneficiaries of the various subprojects being proposed under CTD. The survey was conducted in selected villages to represent the

wider areas, the village leader was asked to identify poor areas/households so they could also be included in the survey. The survey form comprised six sections covering general information about the head of household; household demographics and housing; income and expenditure; access to and use of urban infrastructure, services and facilities, willingness to pay for new and improved services; and participation in community decision making and development.

91. To gather more detailed information, including thoughts and perceptions about the project, consultations (FGDs) with beneficiary villages were conducted alongside the survey of 149 randomly selected households in four villages. Table 4.2.1 shows that the population of the surveyed households is 937 people (including 477 males and 460 females).

Table 4.2.1 – Survey Sample

Village	No. of HHs	No. of female headed HHs	No. of male headed HHs	No. of males	No. of females	Total
Ban Phine	38	13	25	128	129	257
Napho	40	11	29	109	116	225
Sakhouang	31	1	30	83	91	174
Veunhongkham	40	15	25	157	124	281
Total	149	40	109	477	460	937

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

4.3. Characteristics of Beneficiary Households

4.3.1 Data on Head of Household

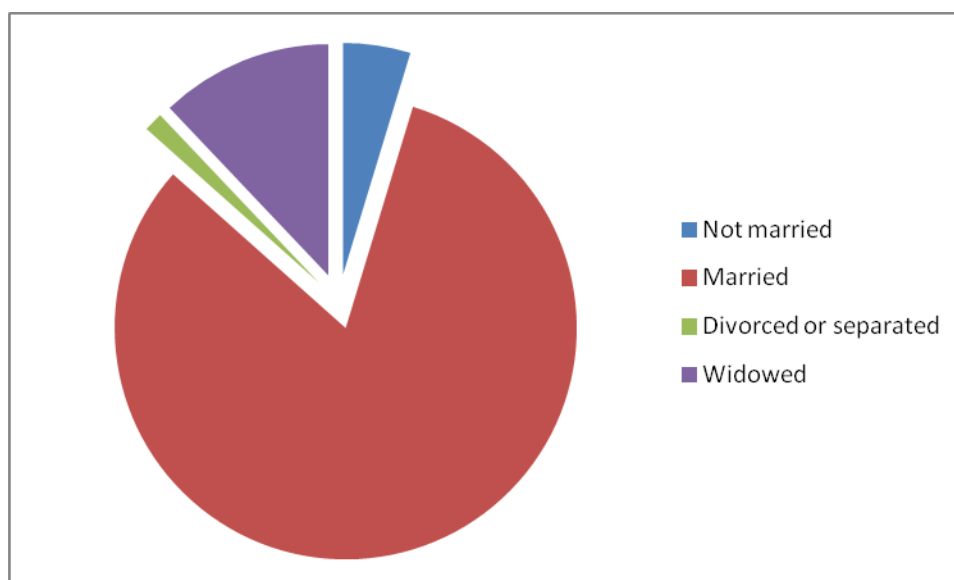
92. Over a quarter (27%) of households is headed by a woman; the largest proportion being captured in Veunhongkham village (38% of the sample) and the smallest proportion (3%) being in Sakhouang village. Table 4.3.1 shows that almost two-thirds (61%) of heads of household are aged between 31 and 60 years old; with 38% being aged between 46 and 60 years old. A small proportion of households heads (3%) elderly (76 years or older). Some 13% are relatively young household heads (20 to 30 years old), 22% are aged between 61 and 75.

Table 4.3.1 – Age of Head of Household

Village	Age group in years (%)				
	20 to 30	31 to 45	46 to 60	61 to 75	> 76
Ban Phine	5.3	7.9	42.1	39.5	5.3
Napho	20.0	35.0	30.0	12.5	2.5
Sakhouang	32.3	25.8	35.5	6.5	0.0
Veunhongkham	0.0	25.0	42.5	27.5	5.0
Total	13.4	23.5	37.6	22.1	3.4

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

93. Overall 82% of households are headed by a married couple, and the remainder of households is headed by a single person; not married (5%), separated or divorced (1%), or widowed (12%). Sakhouang has the largest proportion of married heads of household (90%) compared with 84% in Ban Phine and 78% in both Napho and Veunhongkham. In Veunhongkham 18% of households are headed by a widowed person compared with 116% in Ban Phine and 13% in Napho. It should be noted that there are no households headed by a widowed person in Sakhouang.

Graph 1 – Marital Status of Head of Household

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

94. Overall 70% of heads of household and 59% of their spouses are literate (can read and write).

95. Education levels show that 29% of heads of household have a primary education (with 18% having completed primary school) and 23% having attained at least some secondary level education (18% completing), and 21% gaining a tertiary level education. Some 28% heads of household stated they had no education; ranging from 8% in Veunghongkham to nearly half (47%) in Ban Phine (Table 4.3.2).

96. The level of education of the spouse of the head of household is lower than that of their partner. Nearly half (47%) of spouses do not have a formal education (as high as 65% in Sakhouang), 23% have only a primary education (15% completing), 21% have a secondary level education (14% completing) and 9% have a tertiary level education. In Veunghongkham, spouses have higher levels of education than in the other villages with 22% having completed secondary school and 23% having a tertiary level education.

Table 4.3.2 – Education of Head of Household

Village	Education level (%)					
	None	Some Primary	Completed primary	Some secondary	Completed secondary	Tertiary
Ban Phine	47.4	5.3	21.1	2.6	15.8	7.9
Napho	25.0	10.0	17.5	2.5	20.0	25.0
Sakhouang	35.5	19.4	22.6	12.9	6.5	3.2
Veunghongkham	7.5	5.0	12.5	5.0	27.5	42.5
Total	28.2	9.4	18.1	5.4	18.1	20.8

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

97. Households earn income from some form of livelihood activities (including irregular and seasonal activities) undertaken by the household head (44%) and/or their spouse (38%), with some adults being engaged in more than one activity.

98. Some 22% of household heads compared with 10% of their spouses earn income from wages or salary, and 18% of heads of households compared with 9% of their spouses earn income from casual or

daily labour. A larger proportion of spouses (17%) than the heads of household (3%) were engaged in market trading and 3% of spouses compared with 1% of heads of household are engaged in street vending. None of the heads of household or their spouses are engaged in waste picking. Livelihoods and income are discussed further in Section 4.4.

4.3.2 Composition and Size of Households

99. As noted in Section 4.1, there are four main ethnic groups in the town; Lao (33%), Phoutai (40%), Katang (24%) and Makong (3%) there is also a small proportion of “other” ethnic groups including Vietnamese (1%). The Makong group is resident in one village (Veunhongkham) and the Katang are resident in all villages but make up the majority (97%) in Sakhouang. The Phoutai are also resident in all villages accounting for 3% of the population in Sakhouang to two-thirds of the population in Phine and Napho. Lao are resident in three villages accounting for between 29% and 60% of the population.

Table 4.3.3 – Ethnicity of Beneficiary Households

Village	Ethnic group (%)				
	Lao	Phoutai	Katang	Makong	Other
Ban Phine	28.9	65.8	5.3	0.0	0.0
Napho	35.0	62.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Sakhouang	0.0	3.2	96.8	0.0	0.0
Veunhongkham	60.0	22.5	5.0	10.0	2.5
Total	32.9	40.3	23.5	2.7	0.7

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

100. Consultations (refer to Section 7.6) reveal that social, economic and commercial interactions are conducted in Lao language. In the home Lao is the main language spoken in 42% of households and Phoutai is spoken in 40% of households, and Katang is spoken in 15% of households with Vietnamese being spoken in the remaining households. Some 88% of heads of households stated their household is fluent in Lao language and 12% stated the Lao language in their household was average. No respondents stated that people were barely intelligible or unintelligible in Lao.

101. Most (81%) of the beneficiary households are one-family households, 19% are households made up of two families and 1% are households of three families. According to the survey data the average size of beneficiary households is 6.3 people and the largest households have 16 people and the smallest households are single-person households. Table 4.3.4 shows that 29% of households have either four or five people, 18% are six-person households and 42% are households made up of at least seven people (with 16% of all households having nine or more people). Small households i.e. three or fewer people account for 10% of households with 3% of households being single-person households. Only one household stated they had a member with a disability or long-term illness affecting one female.

Table 4.3.4 – Size of Beneficiary Households

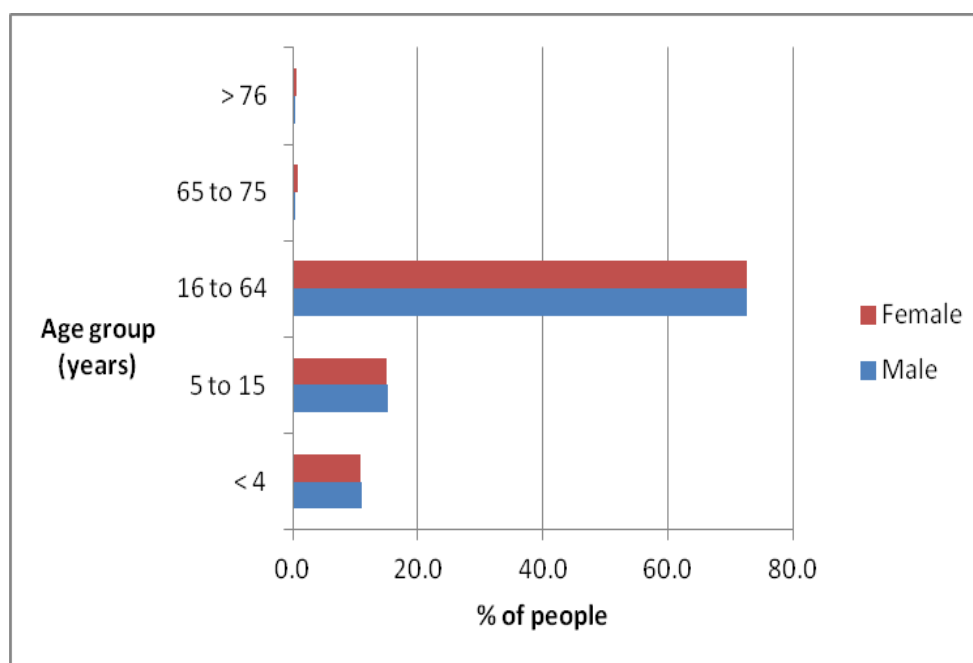
Village	No. of people in household (%)						
	1	2 to 3	4 to 5	6	7	8	>9
Ban Phine	0.0	7.9	18.4	23.7	18.4	15.8	15.8
Napho	7.5	12.5	30.0	20.0	10.0	5.0	15.0
Sakhouang	3.2	9.7	41.9	12.9	16.1	0.0	16.1
Veunhongkham	2.5	0.0	27.5	15.0	27.5	10.0	17.5

Total	3.4	7.4	28.9	18.1	18.1	8.1	16.1
-------	-----	-----	------	------	------	-----	------

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

102. The age and sex composition of households indicates an even distribution with similar numbers of males and females relative to their overall number (there are more males than females). As shown in Graph 2 the four years or younger cohort accounts for 11% of the sample population, people aged 5 to 15 years account for 15% of the population and nearly three-quarters (73%) are aged between 16 and 64 years, with the two older age groups accounting for less than 1% each.

Graph 2 – Age and Sex Composition of Households



Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

4.3.3 House Type and Assets

103. The majority of households captured in the survey lives in robust houses made with milled timber (47%), wood and brick (11%) or brick/concrete (9%). Most households (89%) live in a house with corrugated iron or cement fiber sheet roof. A small proportion of households (3%) live in house constructed from simple and semi-permanent materials such as bamboo or thatch.

Table 4.3.5 – Construction Materials of Houses

Town	Category of house (%)				
	Simple	Wooden	Wood + brick	Brick/ concrete	Corrugated iron/ cement fibre
Roof	4.0	0.7		6.0	89.3
Walls	2.7	71.1	15.4	10.7	
Floor	3.4	68.5	18.8	9.4	
Total	3.4	46.8	11.4	8.7	29.8

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

104. Overall 97% of households own (have title to) the house they live in. The house ownership documents are in the name of both head of household and their spouse for 24% of households, in the

name of the female in 27% of households and in the name of the male in 48% of households. Some 3% of households did not respond to the question. For those households not owning the house they live in, the arrangements include renting from a friend or relative or a private individual, a small proportion live rent-free in the house.

105. The tenure of the residential land includes title or ownership by most of the households (97%) or formal agreement to use the land (3%). Land ownership documents are registered in the names of both the female and male for a third of households, in the name of the female only for 20% of households and in the name of the male only for 45% of the households. Some 30% of households stated they also own or use agricultural land, all of the households stated they own the land.

106. Ownership of household assets such as means of transportation, refrigerator and television and DVD player shows the ability of a household to move beyond provision of the basics. The survey data shows a high reliance on motorbikes as the main means of transport being owned by 93% of households, half of households own a bicycle and distribution is fairly even across the sample. A vehicle is owned by 22% of households, with ownership ranging from 10% of households in Sakhouang to 43% of households in Veunhongkham. Air conditioning is only owned by households in Veunhongkham.

Table 4.3.6 – Household Asset Ownership

Village	Ownership of assets (%)						
	Vehicle	Motorbike	Bicycle	DVD player or CD player	Television	Refrigerator	Air conditioning
Ban Phine	13.2	92.1	52.6	68.4	86.8	68.4	0.0
Napho	22.5	90.0	47.5	72.5	90.0	82.5	0.0
Sakhouang	9.7	93.5	51.6	45.2	80.6	45.2	0.0
Veunhongkham	42.5	97.5	47.5	85.0	97.5	97.5	10.0
Total	22.7	92.7	49.3	68.7	88.7	74.7	2.7

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

4.4. Livelihoods, Income and Poverty

4.4.1 Livelihoods and Income Sources

107. The current livelihood systems of the beneficiary households involve (a) agriculture including (i) rice and vegetable cultivation; (ii) cash crop production; and, (iii) livestock and poultry raising; (b) engaging in seasonal or casual livelihood activities such as daily labor to farming households during the planting or harvesting season, street vending, or waste picking; (c) employment for regular wages or salary; and, (d) other cash generating activities such as market trading or operating small household business or enterprise.

108. Many households have multiple income streams, regular or waged income is earned by 39% of households (smallest proportion of households located in Sakhouang (10%) and 70% of households, the largest proportion, in Veunhongkham) and nearly a third (32%) of households earn income from casual or daily labor. Sale of agricultural goods (crops or livestock) produced by the household contributes to income of 17% of households while 13% of households overall derive income from sale of other goods (food, rice alcohol and handicrafts). Income from non-wage sources such as remittances, pensions or rent represents a small proportion of household income and is earned by 1% of households overall but only in households in two of the villages included in the sample (Table 4.4.1).

Table 4.4.1 – Sources of Household Income

Village	Household income sources (%)				
	Wages or salary	Casual or daily labor	Non-earned income	Sale of crops or livestock	Sale of other goods
Ban Phine	26.3	47.4	0.0	26.3	7.9
Napho	45.0	22.5	2.5	25.0	15.0
Sakhouang	9.7	58.1	0.0	16.1	19.4
Veunhongkham	70.0	7.5	2.5	0.0	10.0
Total	39.3	32.0	1.3	16.7	12.7

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

109. The survey captured 347 people who are engaged in livelihood activities and earn income for the household, accounting for 51% of the population aged 16 years and older including 55% of males and 45% of females. The sector in which most people undertaking livelihood activities are engaged is the public sector accounting for a third of all people engaged in livelihood activities, followed by employment in the private sector (20%) and trade and small household business (19%). Engagement in a number of other sectors account for the remaining economically active; construction (8%), garment industry (0.3%), tourism (2%) agriculture (1%). Activity in “other” work accounts for 17% of the economically active.

110. The relative importance of income to a household can be determined from their answers to the primary or most important source of income followed by the secondary income. Employment in the public service (government) is a primary source of income for 30% of households, and 10% of households also report this as the second most important source of income. Trade and small business and casual/daily labor are important sources of income; accounting for primary income for 16% and 19% of households and secondary income for 22% and 10% of households respectively. Employment in the private sector is the primary source of income for 9% of households and also represents the second most important source of income for 3% of households. It should be noted that while 1% of households could not identify the primary or most important source of income for their household, 40% of households noted they did not have a secondary source of income.

Table 4.4.2 – Importance of Income Sources

Importance of income	Income source of household (%)							
	None	Government	Private sector	Sales/ small business	Construction	Agriculture/ forestry	Daily/casual labor	Other
Primary	0.7	29.5	9.4	16.1	6.7	3.4	18.8	15.4
Secondary	40.3	10.1	3.4	22.1	4.0	2.0	10.1	8.1

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

111. Construction is identified as the most important source of income for 7% of households and as secondary income for 4% of households. Income from the agricultural sector – as either a primary or secondary source - is only important for 3% and 2% of households respectively (Table 4.4.2).

112. Some households include people who migrate for labor; 11% of households have members who migrate for work. The number of males working away from home is 10 and the number of females is 11.

4.4.2 Income and Expenditure

113. Household income has been obtained by collecting data about (i) wages/salary earned from different sectors (public/private sector employ) and income from other labor activities; (ii) sales of agricultural produce and other goods; and (iii) non-wage income such as remittances, pensions, income from rent etc. The total household income has been based on stated sources of income, it does not factor in any imputed values for subsistence production, and therefore represents cash income (as stated) only.

114. The average monthly household income (from all sources) for the town is 4.3 million kip and average per capita monthly income is 747,700 kip.

115. The total household income from all sources was divided among the number of people in each household to derive per capita monthly income, from which four income groups (quartiles) can be established, as shown in Table 4.4.3.

Table 4.4.3 – Monthly Per Capita Income Groups

Quartile/income group	Per capita monthly income (kip)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Average
1	20,900	240,000	119,391
2	240,001	456,200	341,258
3	456,201	720,000	579,282
4	720,001	3,912,500	1,417,031

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

116. The lowest income group represents households falling below the poverty line (discussed in detail below) as set at 240,000 kip per person per month for urban households.⁸ The second income group, while above the poverty line, is low income and includes marginal households (including those that hover 10-15% above the poverty line) and those most vulnerable to economic shocks which could make them fall below the poverty line. The third and fourth income groups are considered better off or relatively/comparatively wealthy, there is, however a very large range within these income groups. The distribution of households across the income groups is given in Table 4.4.4.

Table 4.4.4 – Distribution of Households across Income Groups

Village	Income group (%)			
	1	2	3	4
Ban Phine	57.9	13.2	21.1	7.9
Napho	27.5	20.0	15.0	37.5
Sakhouang	58.6	31.0	6.9	3.4
Veunhongkham	10.0	22.5	52.5	15.0
Total	36.7	21.1	25.2	17.0

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

117. The table shows that the proportion of poor ranges from 10% in Veunhongkham village to 59% in Sakhouang village. Some 17% of households are in the highest income group, with households in Napho (38%) being the village with the largest proportion in this better-off group. Two villages – Phine and Sakhouang – have the smallest proportion of highest income households accounting for less than 10%.

118. Average monthly household income is 4.3 million kip and average monthly expenditure is 1.37 million kip. Table 4.4.5 shows that average household incomes in the 3rd and 4th income groups are 2.1 and 3 times higher, respectively, than the lowest income group, and that the average monthly expenditure of households in the highest income quartile is nearly twice that of households in the lowest income quartile. Households in the lowest income quartile, i.e. those below the poverty line, expend up to 69% of their income on food, water/electricity, school and medical expenses and family/community obligations compared with households in the highest income group who spend approximately 42% of their monthly income on such expenses.

Table 4.4.5 – Average Monthly Household Income and Expenditure by Quartile

Income quartile	Household incomings/outgoings (kip)		Expenditure as % of income
	Av. Income	Av. Expenditure	
1	1,693,889	1,161,240	68.6
2	2,289,516	1,480,096	64.6
3	3,456,108	2,070,613	59.9
4	5,233,600	2,174,548	41.5

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

⁸ Based on data from the Fourth Lao Expenditure and Consumption Survey (LECS-4) the official poverty line was updated in 2009. The poverty line for urban households is defined as 240,000 kip per person per month and for rural households is defined as 180,000 kip per person per month.

4.4.3 Poverty and Vulnerability

119. Poverty, while country and context dependent, is considered to mean being without food or shelter, not being able to provide for family's basic needs, not having access to basic services (health and education), or being deprived of essential assets and opportunities to which every person is entitled. Aspects of poverty include lack of household food security, living conditions, and ability to build up household capital and collateral through asset ownership.

120. Households were asked if they ever lacked staple food (such as rice) and other basic but essential non-food items such as clothes, education or medical expenses. Overall 15% of households lacked basics and lacked staple food with households lacking food and basics for 1-2 months. More than a third (37%) of households below the poverty line lacked such essentials, compared with 7% in 2nd income group and none of the highest income households.

121. Correlations between income group and house type and ownership of substantial household assets also provide insights into characteristics of poverty. As noted above, overall 98% of households own the dwelling they live in; for households in the lowest income quartile the rate of house ownership is 94% while it is 100% for households in the 3rd and 4th income groups. Table 4.4.6 shows larger proportions of households below the poverty line live in simple houses, houses constructed with wooden or wooden and brick walls and corrugated iron sheet roofing but none live in houses constructed from brick or concrete. No highest income households live in houses constructed from simple materials, the smallest proportion live in houses with walls constructed from wood or wood and brick and a roof of corrugated iron while the largest proportion of households living in houses constructed from the most durable of materials (brick and/or concrete) are highest income households.

Table 4.4.6 – Construction Materials of House by Income Quartile

Income quartile	Walls (%)			Roof (%)		
	Simple	Wood or wood + brick	Brick/ concrete	Simple	Wood, brick/ concrete	Corrugated iron/ cement fiber
1	4.0	96.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	96.3
2	3.7	90.3	6.5	3.7	3.2	90.3
3	3.2	81.1	18.9	2.7	8.1	89.2
4	0.0	68.0	28.0	0.0	24.0	76.0
Total	2.7	86.4	10.9	3.4	6.8	89.8

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

122. In terms of ownership of substantial assets such as means of transportation or a refrigerator; a much smaller proportion of households in the lowest income group (7%) own a vehicle while more than a third of households (35%) in the 3rd income group and 44% of households in the 4th income group do, motorbike ownership increases from 89% of households in the lowest income group to 96% of households in the highest income group. Non-motorized transport is clearly the most dominant mode for poor and low income households with half and 61% respectively owning bicycles compared with a third of highest income households.

123. A refrigerator is owned by three-quarters of households overall; 61% of poor households, 68% of low income households and 92% and 96% of 3rd and 4th income group households own this appliance (Table 4.4.7).

Table 4.4.7 – Household Asset Ownership by Income Quartile

Income quartile	Ownership of assets (%)			
	Vehicle	Motorbike	Bicycle	Refrigerator
1	7.4	88.9	50.0	61.1
2	19.4	93.5	61.3	67.7
3	35.1	97.3	48.6	91.9
4	44.0	96.0	32.0	96.0
Total	23.1	93.2	49.0	76.2

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

Vulnerability

124. Vulnerable households include those who might suffer disproportionately from the development process through direct or indirect impacts or face the risk of being marginalized through unequal access to benefits of economic growth, and are considered to include:

- Households with persons falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty (as discussed above);
- Divorced or widowed female headed households with dependents and low income;
- Households with disabled or invalid persons; and
- Elderly households with no means of support.

125. There are 54 households falling below the poverty line of 240,000 kip per month per household member.

126. Of the 40 households headed by women, 11 fall below the poverty line and are included in the above category. Another five households are headed by widows who have dependents and are in the low income group.

127. The one household recording that a member suffers some form of disability is in the 1st income group and is therefore included in the vulnerable.

128. There are five households headed by an elderly person, three of these fall below the poverty line. There is one in the low income group and without support (labor or dependents) and therefore considered vulnerable.

129. In total there are 60 households (40%) that are considered vulnerable by virtue of the foregoing definition. Table 4.4.8 shows the number of households falling into each classification of vulnerability.

Table 4.4.8 – Vulnerability of Households

Category of vulnerability	No. of households
---------------------------	-------------------

Households falling below poverty line	54
Low income HH headed by single female + dependants (excl. HH below poverty line)	5
Low income households with disabled members (excl. HH below poverty line)	0
Elderly with no means of support (excl. HH below poverty line)	1
Total	60

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

4.5. Access to Urban Infrastructure and Services

4.5.1 Coverage and Use of Infrastructure and Services

130. The towns offer a range of infrastructure along with various social and economic services and facilities, and households have connected to a number of utilities. Electricity connection is universal for the households captured in the survey, and for access to water, connection to the town water supply ranges from 11% (Phine) to 81% (Sakhouang) while and between 23% and 95% of households have access to a private well. Nearly three-quarters (72%) of households have a flush/pour latrine, ranging from 60% of households in Sakhouang to 93% of households in Veunghongkham, Napho and Sakhouang are the two villages in which surveyed households stated they did not have sanitation. Solid waste services were recorded by between 3% (Sakhouang) and half (Veunghongkham) of households. A hot water system is available for 15% of households in Napho and a third of households in Veunghongkham.

131. Table 4.5.1 shows that with the exception of municipal water supply Ban Sakhouang in general is poorly served by infrastructure and utilities with the smallest proportion of households connected or with access to the range of services canvassed in the survey.

Table 4.5.1 – Access and Connection to Utilities

Village	Connections/access to services and utilities (%)							
	Electricity	Municipal water supply	Private well	Flush/pour toilet	Hot water system	Sanitation	Telephone	Regular solid waste collection
Ban Phine	100.0	10.5	94.7	81.6	0.0	28.9	10.5	31.6
Napho	100.0	32.5	77.5	87.5	15.0	0.0	2.5	22.5
Sakhouang	100.0	80.6	22.6	59.7	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.2
Veunghongkham	100.0	70.0	37.5	92.5	32.5	52.5	17.5	50.0
Total	100.0	52.4	60.5	72.1	12.9	21.8	8.8	28.6

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

132. Disaggregating the data by income group it is evident that for some but not all of the services and utilities i.e. private wells, flush/pour latrine, solid waste collection and telephone connections and hot water supply systems (not shown in the table below) poor households (1st income group) and low income households (2nd income group) are not as well covered by essential urban infrastructure and services as those in the higher income groups. Interestingly, those in the highest income group captured in the survey have a smaller proportion of households connected to the municipal water supply and sanitation, a larger proportion of the highest income households rely on water from private wells rather than the municipal supply (discussed further below).

Table 4.5.2 – Coverage of Services by Income Group

Income group	Connections/access to services and utilities (%)				
	Municipal water supply	Private well	Sanitation	Solid waste collection	Flush/pour toilet

1	37.0	64.8	18.5	20.4	57.4
2	58.1	58.1	25.8	29.0	67.7
3	62.2	45.9	29.7	35.1	86.5
4	28.0	76.0	12.0	36.0	88.0
Total	52.4	60.5	21.8	28.6	72.1

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

Water Supply

133. Overall 17% of the households connected to the municipal supply stated the supply was not adequate for basic living needs and also enough for gardening and other purposes, ranging from 8% of households in Sakhouang to 39% of households in Napho stating they needed to supplement town supply in other ways. Some 10% of poor households, 22% of households in 2nd and 3rd income groups and none of the households in the highest income group stated the town supply water for sufficient for basic needs. Households supplement the water they receive from the town supply by buying bottled water, obtaining it from a private well and collecting rainwater. The average cost of purchasing additional water is 57,500 kip per month; with poor households spending an average of 70,000 kip/month. Households in the highest income group stated they did not spend money on purchasing additional water as they obtained it from private wells.

134. In terms of the perceived quality of the water obtained through the municipal system, most of the households (95%) stated they would not drink the water before treating it (95% of poor households, 89% of low income households and 86% of highest income households). All of the surveyed households stated they boil the water prior to drinking or using it, no other forms of treatment were recorded in the survey. Households boil as many as 100 liters per day depending on the season and size of household, with 13 liters per day being the average volume of water boiled prior to use.

135. None of the households connected to the town supply sell water to other households.

136. For households not connected to the town supply, the main source of water is similar in both wet and dry seasons. As the main source of water, most households obtain the water they need from a well; 54% from a well and 44% from an improved well (21% of poor households and 56% of highest income households). Only poor households use a natural source such as stream, pond or collection of rainwater as their main source of water for drinking and other purposes (Table 4.5.3). Two-thirds of households also purchase bottled water in addition to the main source of water they use. The costs of purchasing bottled water ranges from 3,000 to 100,000 kip per month, with average cost of 102,551 kip per month. The average expenditure on bottled water for poor households is 68,334 kip per month while for highest income households it is 144,286 kip per month.

Table 4.5.3 – Water Sources for Non-Connected Households

Income group	Source of water for non-connected HHs (%)		
	Well	Improved Well	Natural source

1	44.1	21.4	2.9
2	69.2	30.8	0.0
3	78.6	52.9	0.0
4	44.4	55.6	0.0
Total	54.4	44.3	1.3

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

137. The survey recorded that two adults (poor households) and one child (3rd income group household) had been sick from a waterborne illness (WBI) in the previous 12 months, the average number of sick days was eight and the average cost of treatment was 360,000 kip.

Sanitation and Sewerage

138. Nearly three-quarters of households (72%) in the survey sample use a flush/pour latrine (57% of poor households compared with 88% of highest income households), 7% use a bucket emptied elsewhere (13% of poor households compared with 3% of 3rd and 4th income group households), and another 5% use an “open” toilet (stream, forest or field) accounting for 11% of poor households, 7% of low income households and none of the households in 3rd and 4th income groups. Some 8% described the toilet as “other” which includes a shared toilet (9% of poor households and 4% of highest income households). Only households in 3rd (3%) and 4th (4%) income groups cite a pit latrine.

139. Some 97% of households in the highest income group and 96% of households in the 3rd income group compared with 92% of poor households own the toilet their household uses and do not share with other households. Some 4% of households in 2nd income group own the toilet but share it with other households, and 3% of households in 3rd income group use the toilet belonging to a neighbor. Some 3% of households overall, stated “other” arrangements including the use of public toilets (4% of poor and low income households and 2% of highest income households).

140. A large proportion of households (97%) stated the latrine they used was not connected to a septic tank. Nearly two-thirds (65%) of respondents noted that wastewater discharge to a river or canal, 19% stated it discharged to a soakage pit (26% of poor households and 9% of highest income households), 9% overall discharge to the public drainage system (3% of poor households and 17% of 3rd and 4th income group households) and 7% discharge to a field (10% of poor households and 4% of highest income households).

141. Respondents were asked why they had not connected to a septic tank; the main reason given by 87% of households was that they did not know what one was or how it would work (90% of poor households and 84% of highest income households), 9% of households overall preferred the existing arrangements (10% of poor households, 3% of low income households and 16% of highest income households). A small proportion of households (2%) and only poor (4%) and low income (6%) households gave the reason for not connecting to a septic tank was because there was not enough water.

142. Households were also asked where the wastewater (excluding toilet water) generated by their household discharged to. Most households (39%) stated it discharged directly to a field or river (48% of poor households and 35% of highest income households), a third stated it discharged to the public drainage system (21% of poor households and 43% of highest income households), 19% overall noted discharge to the yard or road, and 8% stated the discharge was to a soakage pit (4% of poor households and 13% of highest income households).

143. Two households recorded members becoming ill with WBIs from open sewers with two males and one female becoming ill; one household is poor, one in low income and one in 3rd income group. The average number of sick days was eight. The average cost of treatment was 300,000 kip.

Solid Waste Collection

144. As noted in Table 4.5.1, 28% of households are serviced by a regular solid waste collection organized by the municipality 26% of poor households and 30% of households in the highest income group). In Phine the collection services are contracted to a private individual who also owns the dump site.

145. Of the households covered by the waste collection, 51% stated the waste was not collected on a regular basis, 11% stated their waste was collected on a daily basis, 14% get waste collected on a weekly basis and 20% of households get waste collected every two weeks.

146. Households pay between 15,000 and 45,000 kip to get their waste collected. On average households pay 18,125 kip per month to get their waste collected; both poor and highest income households pay an average of 15,000 per month while 3rd income group household pay slightly more than other households, paying 20,000 kip per month.

147. Reasons for not using the municipal collection service are varied. It should be noted that no households stated a reason as being the service was not affordable. Rows equal more than 100% because a number of households offered multiple reasons for not using the service.

148. Table 4.5.2 shows that the three most prevalent reasons for households not using the service include because they burn or throw the waste in the river (50% of households; for 46% of households the reason is because not all of the waste is collected; and the collection is not regular enough was cited by 45% of households. For 38% of households the reason was stated as being too far to walk to the collection point.

149. Overall 16% of households cited that the collection service is too expensive, accounting for 19% of poor and low income households and for 23% of 3rd income group households. This was not a reason given by highest income households.

Table 4.5.2 – Reasons for Not using Municipal Waste Collection Service

Income group	Reason (% of households)				
	Burn or throw in river	Too expensive	Not regular enough	Too far to collection point	Not collect all waste
1	63.0	18.5	46.3	38.9	46.3
2	41.9	19.4	41.9	41.9	45.2
3	58.1	22.6	58.1	51.6	58.1
4	28.0	0.0	40.0	24.0	40.0
Total	49.0	15.6	44.9	38.1	45.6

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

150. Households dispose of different types of waste in different ways; between 9% and 11% of households get waste collected by the municipality. Paper and cardboard and plastic bottles and cans have high recycle value and are therefore among the types of waste that are disposed of through sale to others (accounting for 10% and 5% of households respectively), however a larger proportion households (82% and 77% respectively) still burn this type of waste while 10% have it collected by the municipality. Between 17% and 27% of households burn waste.

151. Waste soils and food scraps or garden cuttings are buried by 26% and 13% of households respectively. Depending on the type of waste, between 1% and 23% of households simply dump waste elsewhere.

Table 4.5.3 – Household Waste Disposal Methods

Waste stream	Disposal method (%)						
	Collected by municipality	Burning	Burying	Dumping elsewhere	Take to collection point	Sell to others	Other
Plastic bottles/cans	10.1	81.8	0.0	1.3	0.0	4.7	2.0
Paper/cardboard	10.7	76.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	10.1	0.0
Soil/stones	8.7	57.0	26.2	4.7	0.7	0.0	2.7
Food/garden cuttings	9.4	53.0	13.4	22.8	0.0	0.0	1.3

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

152. Households are involved in selling waste; 54% of poor and low income households, 61% of 3rd income group households and 52% of highest income households. Recycling is part of the town's informal sector (there is not a materials recovery facility at the dumpsite but waste can be sold to waste traders along NR 9 and in the neighboring town of Xemthemouak). Waste recycling and selling is done in a very labor-intensive way and can provide earnings of up to 200,000 kip from selling certain recyclable material on a casual basis. Average income is in the order of 22,000 kip per month with poor households earning an average of 9,000 from recycling and households in the highest income group earning 10,000 kip per month.

153. Overall 64% of households stated that improperly disposed of household waste has an impact on the environment and the immediate living area. There is a variation by income group with 58% of low and 3rd income group households considering their waste impacts on the environment while 62% of highest income households and 72% of poor households consider their waste impacts their surroundings. The most commonly cited effects including creation of bad odors, disease and causing pollution and dirtiness.

4.5.2 Willingness to Pay

Water Supply

154. It is interesting to note that in the water supply section of the survey no households stated they would be willing to pay (WTP) for connection to a well maintained public supply. In the overall WTP section a small proportion (3%) of households noted they would be WTP for an improved water supply. Disaggregated by income, households in the 4th income group stated they had no WTP, with highest WTP being amongst 3rd income group households with 5.9% stating they were WTP for an improved water supply. There was WTP for 3.2% of low income group households and 1.9% of poor households. None of the households provided an amount that they would be WTP for improving water supply.

Sanitation and Sewerage

155. There was not a particularly high level of interest in the possibility of a sanitation fund being established for the purposes of constructing sanitary latrines and/or septic tanks, with 19% overall expressing interest (20% of poor households, 19% in 2nd and 3rd income group households and 16% of households in highest income group). More than two-thirds (69%) of households considered that such a fund should be managed by the existing village authority, and the remaining third considered that any such fund should be managed by a group representing the people who borrowed from the fund.

156. The households who said they would be interested in borrowing money to construct a septic tank if a sanitation fund was established in the village, assuming no or low interest for the loan, households considered they would be able to repay between 50,000 kip and 1 million kip per month, the average amount of repayment given was 228,571 kip per month. Poor households stated they could afford to

repay 131,818 kip per month and households in the highest income group stated they could repay 262,500 kip per month.

157. There was less interest expressed in connecting to a sewer than in construction of sanitary latrines and septic tanks. Some 7% of households stated that if a sewer was constructed near their house they would want to connect their household to it. There was a much greater interest expressed by highest income households with 12% compared with 6% of households in the poor and low income groups and 8% of 3rd income group households stating they would want to connect to a sewer. Of those households indicating WTP for a sewer connection, WTP ranged from 1 million kip to 5 million kip, with average WTP in the order of 4.8 million kip. Poor households expressed WTP in the order of 2.6 million kip and highest income households expressed WTP of 5 million kip for a connection to sewerage.

Contributions to Construction and Maintenance of Infrastructure

158. Nearly all households (97%) stated they thought it was reasonable for government to require contributions for construction and/or maintenance of urban infrastructure and services. All households in the 2nd (low) income group, 97% of 3rd income group households and 96% of the poor and highest income households considering contributions reasonable.

159. Households were asked if they made contributions (in cash or kind such as labor or materials) to the construction and/or maintenance of infrastructure. Table 4.5.5 shows that while two-thirds of households contribute to the construction and/or maintenance of roads and schools, overall contributions to other forms of infrastructure are made by very few households i.e. 5% or less. Overall a quarter of households contribute to construction or maintenance of important facilities and services but this is skewed because of the much higher participation to road and school construction and/or maintenance.

Table 4.5.5 – Contribution to Construction & Maintenance of Infrastructure

Infrastructure	Household contributions (%)	
	Construction	Maintenance
Roads	69.8	69.1
School	68.5	67.8
Health centre	4.6	5.4
Water supply	3.4	2.7
Sanitation	2.7	2.7
Market	2.6	2.8
Total	25.3	25.1

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

Overall Willingness to Pay

160. Despite relatively high indications by households of WTP for improved roads and schools with two-thirds of households indicating WTP for improvements to these facilities, overall WTP was shown by only 21% of households. This also reflects reluctance to contribute to construction and maintenance of services as discussed above.

161. Some 87% of the households in the sample responded they did not currently pay for services or infrastructure and they were not prepared to pay. Some 13% of households stated they would pay no more than they currently did for the services with none of the households stating they were WTP up to 25% more than they currently paid. Improvements to the health centre, water supply, sanitation received the lowest indications of WTP amongst the surveyed households with less than 5% of households showing a WTP (Table 4.5.6).

Table 4.5.6 – Willingness to Pay for Improved Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure	WTP for improved infrastructure or services	How much household WTP (%)		
		Do not pay now, not WTP	No more than currently pay	Up to 25% more
Roads	66.4	45.9	54.1	0
School	65.8	69.1	30.9	0
Health centre	3.4	98.0	2.0	0
Water supply	2.7	98.7	1.3	0
Sanitation	2.7	98.7	1.3	0
Market	3.4	98.7	1.3	0
Solid waste collection	3.4	97.3	2.7	0
Total	21.1	86.6	13.4	0

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

162. Given the overall low levels of WTP, there is not a marked variation in WTP for different infrastructure and services when the data is disaggregated by income group.

163. For roads and schools, with three-quarters of households, the poor indicated significantly higher WTP than other groups, with 61% of households 2nd and 4th income groups showed similar WTP and 3rd income group households showed least WTP (58% of households). As discussed above WTP to pay for other services and facilities was low, with 6% or less of households indicating any WTP for improvements to these services. Consistently households in 3rd income group showed the highest WTP (6%), some 3% of low income (2nd) group households expressing WTP, while 4% of the poor expressed WTP for health centre and solid waste collection improvements and 2% of the poor would be WTP for improvements to water supply, sanitation and markets (Table 4.5.7).

Table 4.5.7 – Willingness to Pay by Income Group

Income group	WTP by household (%)						
	Roads	School	Health centre	Water supply	Sanitation	Market	Solid waste collection
1	75.0	75.9	3.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.7
2	61.3	61.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
3	58.3	58.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
4	61.5	57.7	0	0	0	0	0
Total	66.4	65.8	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.4	3.4

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

5. Consultation and Participation

5.1. Consultation Undertaken During PPTA

164. Consultation has been undertaken at various stages/points throughout the Project. These are summarized in Table 5.1.1.

Table 5.1.1 – Stages of Consultation in the Project

Project stage	Purpose	Tools/Process
Inception stage and pre-feasibility study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify stakeholders; Identify key poverty reduction and social development options; Identify work required (plans for action/mitigation plans, frameworks, or other measures) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporation of feedback on initial project concepts; Stakeholder analysis and workshops, confirm who will be involved and how; Screening of issues
SLEDPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish levels of participation of stakeholders in current planning; Prepare socio-economic profiles; Identify existing opportunities and constraints on urban development; Identify existing opportunities for participation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews (KIIs) and focus group discussions (FGDs) with stakeholders; Workshops; Data collection - participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) techniques; Participatory SWOT analysis
Feasibility study - field investigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm problem analysis; Assess needs, demands, and capacities of beneficiaries; Foster maximum positive impact for women/girls; Develop appropriate mitigation plans, frameworks or other measures if negative effects are unavoidable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data collection - participatory rapid appraisal (PRA) techniques, and household survey; Willingness/ability to pay survey; Poverty and gender analysis; Stakeholder analysis; Risk reduction options; Analysis focused on affected persons and/or communities
Draft RP/PSA preparation and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed identification of risks and impacts; Ensure social concerns are addressed in designs; Involve stakeholders in agreement on preferred design; Maximize poverty reduction and social development impact; Minimize negative impacts (RP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation and PRA (incl. responses to draft PSA); Analysis; Review of action/mitigation plans or other measures
Finalisation of RP/PSA, disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate stakeholder ownership of final design; Confirm poverty reduction and social development outcomes in project design; Confirm alignment with government and development partner policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review of design elements based on responses/comments on draft RP/PSA; Review of project compliance with requirements for action/mitigation plans, frameworks, or other measures

165. The CTDp has been prepared in a participatory manner with consultations with primary stakeholders and beneficiary communities. During the identification of priority subprojects and preparation of the SLEDPs, consultations were held with the EA, IA and other stakeholder agencies and organizations.

166. Consultations have also been undertaken specifically for the environmental and social impact assessments in an integrated manner, and will be reported in the various reports and plans prepared for each subproject. The purpose of the consultations undertaken for the subprojects has been to; (i) introduce the CTD and subprojects; (ii) briefly identify impacts and receive feedback on the impacts and any proposed mitigation measures; (iii) disclose the eligibility and entitlements for compensation under the CTD; and (iv) record the response of beneficiary communities to the CTD and anticipated impacts, both positive and negative, of each subproject.

167. A Consultation and Participation Plan (CPP) and Stakeholder Communication Strategy (SCS) have been prepared for the CTD. The CPP details the consultations taken to date and establishes the framework for ongoing consultation and participation as the Project moves into its implementation stage.

5.2. Results of Focus Discussion Groups

168. For the FS and detailed subproject discussions, consultations have been held with affected/beneficiary communities through focus group discussions (FGDs) with small groups of men and women from the communities. As described in Section 3, a household survey was also undertaken to understand the characteristics of beneficiary households and their access to urban services and facilities.

169. As shown in Table 5.2.1, consultations with small groups of men and women were undertaken in four villages in the vicinity of the subprojects with 73 participants.

Table 5.2.1 – Consultative Meetings with Beneficiary Villages

Date	Location	No. of male participants	No. of female participants	Total
21.10.11	Sakhouang	7	5	12
22.10.11	Napho	5	6	11
22.10.11	Sakhouang			
Total				

Source: PPTA Consultations (October 2011)

5.2.1 Results of Women's FGDs

170. The FGDs with women identified their main livelihood activities as farming (mainly rice cultivation), gardening, textile weaving, trading, running small household businesses and shops (including informal stalls by the road-side), collecting fish and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) for household consumption and sale, and undertaking various domestic chores during the day and evening.

171. The women discussed problems facing poor families, largely these include suffering rice shortages and needing to borrow from friends and relatives, limited abilities in terms of education and skills and lack of access to regular or reasonably well-paid employment. It was commented that many poor households are headed by widows, they have to manage the household and try and earn money, they are faced by many hardships.

172. The women considered the main challenges and issues facing the town in terms of development included; lack of water supply for both domestic use, gardening (vegetables) and irrigation (rice cultivation); inadequate market supplies and lack of range of goods; many women without access to a close-by well had to travel to the river for water, this took up much time and carrying water is hard work; low household incomes and inability to access income generating opportunities.

173. The development priorities identified in the women's FGDs included; building a dyke or dam (especially on Houay Khoun was mentioned) to collect rain during wet season and make it available during the dry season; upgrading and rehabilitation of the roads including drainage especially to address

the very difficult access during the rainy season; expanding the town's water supply as many households still relied on well-water.

174. The urban roads improvement subproject was seen as having the potential to address a number of problems and was considered to benefit all the people of the town. The main roads were currently seen as too narrow and being earth roads were very difficult to pass in the rainy season, inadequate drainage (blocked drains or no drains) exacerbated this problem causing localized flooding. After further discussion the women considered that they would benefit greatly from the improvements as they were the majority of stall-holders along the roads who were affected by the mud and flooding during the rainy season, they also thought that improved access would encourage traders for nearby Xemthamouak to bring goods to sell or come to buy goods from Phine. The women also identified employment during construction as a benefit, some women were keen to participate as laborers while others saw opportunities to sell food, water and small goods to the workers.

175. Possible negative effects were those associated with construction i.e. noise, dust and issues with access (disrupting travel and movements about the town). It was explained that the environmental management plan (EMP) would deal with dust and noise as well as other potential effects of construction. The contractor would be required to minimize disturbance to access and would be required to provide a plan for ensuring that access to properties and establishments was not impeded. How the construction would be handled concerned the women, their shops and stalls would be disrupted and some of them might even have to move away while the road works were undertaken, the effects of this on their household income was raised. During these discussions and also during consultations with households affected by involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts it was explained that livelihood restoration measures covered compensation for loss of wages and/or employment during the construction period.

176. Discussing environmental and climate change issues, the women noted that there was more rain during the wet season; it starts sooner and is for a longer period, the rains are much heavier (changes in rainfall intensity being noticed). During the dry season the weather is hotter than usual and there are more frequent droughts. The women noted that outright destruction of rice crops or reduced productivity because of drought were the most obvious impacts, some women commented that the rice nurseries no longer functioned because the rice seedlings had died. Adaptation measures included shifting cropping season i.e. delaying the planting of rice to the end of June (rather than in May).

5.2.2 Results of Men's FGDs

177. The main livelihood activities identified by the men's groups included farming (rice cultivation and part-time small scale gardening of vegetables), livestock raising, basic labor such as house building/painting, carpentry, some men were engaged in handicraft making while others were involved in trading

178. The men's groups noted that the main socio-economic issues and challenges facing the town included insufficient paddy land, largely as a result of the conversion of agricultural land to rubber and cassava plantations (owned and operated by Vietnamese and Chinese), limiting the land left for people to grow rice while some men could be employed on the plantations many are being left without land to grow rice for their families, the second issue noted was the same as for the women's groups – lack of water, especially in the dry season. The town water supply needed to be expanded to cover more households and assistance was required for irrigation wells, reservoirs and canals. It was noted that while there were many groundwater sources they were too deep (30 m – 70 m) for households to reach.

179. Discussing any issues that particularly face the poor, the men's FGDs commented that the poor suffer more from the above as they have fewer opportunities and alternatives, many are landless, and cannot even offer labor to other farmers since so much land has been converted into plantation. It was also noted that the poor have to use unclean and unsafe water sources because they are either too far away from the town network or cannot afford to connect to the town water supply to pay the bills, drinking water from the local streams etc makes them sick.

180. The development priorities of, and interventions suggested by, the men's FGDs reflected the ranking of the problems, with the first priority seeking to address the infrastructure problems such as water supply, and improving access by widening and paving the roads, and installing proper drainage.

181. In respect of the urban roads improvement subproject, the discussion was similar to that held by the women's groups, the roads were difficult to pass as they were narrow and not sealed, the roads (and some surrounding properties) flooded in rainy season as there was no proper drainage. The men considered that through the subproject local people that could be engaged during the construction period, it was stressed during the consultations that use of local labor should be a priority.

182. With regard to climate change issues, the groups identified changes in both the dry season and wet season; in the dry season the temperature is hotter and there have been droughts that last through to the beginning of the rains, while in the wet season the length and intensity of rainfall and subsequent flooding creates problems during the rice harvest. Droughts were seen as the key impact by the men's groups, resulting in hardening of the ground, crop damage and lower production levels. Some of the coping mechanisms have been to change the cropping season (as mentioned by the women) and to build pipes to pump water from the rivers to the fields.

5.2.3 Results of FGDs with Ethnic Groups

183. In addition to the FGDs about more general urban development issues, additional meetings were held to discuss issues in respect of ethnicity in the villages in Phine Town. It was first commented that the Katang and Phoutai have been living in mixed villages with the Lao for more than 100 years. The different groups have inter-married and now represent extended families comprised of Katang, Lao, Phoutai, with some men even marrying Hmong women who have migrated into Phine town.

184. Asked to describe how they perceive themselves, they see themselves first and foremost as Lao, they hold Lao citizenship, and undertake most social, political and commercial exchange in Lao language. This was confirmed by data from the household survey which indicates that Lao is the main language used.

185. The town celebrates the festivals of the different groups together, for example Pi Mai (traditionally Lao festival) and Cha Rae (traditionally Katang festival) are celebrated by anyone who wishes to participate.

186. The participants noted that there are no special agencies or government offices with a mandate for working with non-Lao people in the town because there are no unique characteristics exhibited by the non-Lao that require additional or specific assistance over and above those that are exhibited by vulnerable people regardless of which ethnic group they may be affiliated; the poor, elderly (especially elderly women) and households headed by divorced or widowed women were mentioned in this regard.

187. Phine is an urbanized area and economic and socio-cultural activities are undertaken in similar ways regardless of ethnic group.

188. As noted in Section 5.2.2 and 5.2.3, there is a high level of support for the urban roads improvement subproject with the potential benefits being recognized for the communities and households irrespective of ethnic group.

5.3. Key Informant Interviews

189. A number of KIIs were conducted during the development of the SLEDP and further KIIs were undertaken for the PSA. During the SLEDP process the KIIs were undertaken in order to find out; (i) how best to increase participation in local development planning; and (ii) what the benefits for socio-economic development of the town might be, and also to identify any negative impacts. During the KIIs undertaken for the PSAs, the foregoing was elaborated upon and another important part of the discussions was to

identify what additional measures, by linking with existing or ongoing programs (being implemented by government or others) in the town, could be incorporated into the Project to maximize the benefits.

Lao Women's Union – Savannakhet

190. The membership of the Lao Women's Union (LWU) is high representing 35% of the female population of the province. Higher education is attained by a few women but in general women have limited skills and lack confidence to branch out in non-traditional roles or sectors of employment, there is a need to provide women with basic and/or expanded skills and encourage them to participate in community development. Many poor and low-income women have very few skills and do not know how to access programs to help them advance even in small ways.

191. The provincial LWU has participated in training offered by national LWU and also sent members to receive training and upgrade degrees and diplomas in Viet Nam. The LWU also runs its own programs and partners with other agencies providing training on a range of topics. Important programs run by LWU in recent years have included the establishment of village development funds, village savings groups and credit cooperatives and the land ownership certificate program to ensure that land is registered in the name of both male and female heads of household. In 2009 with UNICEF and World Vision International (WVI) LWU has established rice banks in poor villages in eight districts.

192. The LWU participates in meetings and workshops in respect of planning and preparation of plans, participation could be increased further by ensuring that LWU is more actively involved in key decision making processes and a regular exchange of information between LWU and provincial government so the issues facing women in the province are kept on the development agenda.

Tourism Authority

193. The tourism authority represents operators in the tourism service sector (restaurants, guesthouses and hotels) as well as promoting district-wide tourism in general. The authority represents two hotels and two restaurants/cafes.

194. The average occupancy of the accommodations is approximately 6,500 pax/year, this includes national visitors and business travelers as well as tourists. Peak occupancy occurs during the August – October period.

195. The authority mentioned that guesthouse owners complain about insufficient and poor quality water being supplied to their establishments including a bad odour emanating from taps/pipes in the guesthouses.

196. The main constraint on tourism in the town is the lack of accommodation and restaurants/cafes and inadequate infrastructure which means the town does not present well in terms of promoting tourism.

197. In respect of participation in local development and preparation of socio-economic development plans, the authority noted it was not invited to participate in meetings or discussions about plans and town development.

Village Leaders

198. In addition to the FGDs in the main subproject areas, KIIs were undertaken with the leaders of two additional villages – Veunhongkham and Phine - to provide background information on levels of participation of villages in provincial and town planning.

199. The main problems facing the villages include lack of basic infrastructure and services such as sealed roads off the main road from the town (and providing the main access to residential areas either side of NR 9), insufficient water supply (need for expansion of existing supply network), solid waste management, and flood control and drainage.

200. Phine village has a number of programs/projects including Poverty Reduction Fund (PRF) concerned with building schools, roads and a weir; JICA undertaking a fishery project; CIDA construction of a bridge; SRMP covering rural roads; and a UXO clearance program. In Veunhongkham the village has two main programs being the PRF project mentioned above and UXO clearance.

201. In respect of participation in local development and preparation of socio-economic development plans, village administration representatives are invited to the District Administration Office for meetings. However, during the discussion for the KIIs it became evident that this is more of information passing exercise (from province to district to village) than true participation and information and issues/concerns sharing. The village leaders are then asked to pass the information on and disseminate to the villagers. When asked how the village administration could better participate in development and planning decisions in the town, keeping closer liaison and coordination with town and district officers along with better information flow between administration levels rather than top down were mentioned.

5.4. Summary Stakeholder Analysis

202. For the urban road and drainage improvement subproject the primary stakeholders are the people living or operating businesses along the road sections to be improved, road users, road-side stall holders and street vendors, as well as the wider population catchment that rely on the roads for access to facilities and services in the town centre.

203. The benefits, as identified by the FGDs, were considered to include participation in construction and opportunities for local contractors, increased selling opportunities for street vendors, local cafés and food sellers during construction, and following construction the improved roads would benefit most people, with specific benefits identified for enterprises and those engaged in marketing with it being easier to carry goods and traffic volumes increasing. Transport operators (passenger transport services and cargo/freight cartage) are another primary beneficiary who can respond to improved access and increased demand for services. Secondary beneficiaries are those who will benefit in less direct ways, for example street vendors, marketers and merchants could potentially have more customers once the congestion and parking issues are resolved. Refer to Table 5.4.1

Table 5.4.1 – Summary Stakeholder Analysis for Urban Roads Subproject

Stakeholder	Primary	Secondary	Key Stakeholders' Interest in the Project
-------------	---------	-----------	---

Road users, members of households in catchment of roads	X		Improved access to markets, key social services (health and education services) and urban employment opportunities; Reduced local flooding from improved drainage (household and public health); Small household retail businesses will become more profitable as traffic volumes and local incomes rise; Potentially increased incentives to produce higher value agricultural products as transport to markets improve; Increased incomes from produce and cash crop marketing will allow families to invest in better housing and healthcare which will improve wellbeing and living standards; Increased access to vocational education, training and employment opportunities among youth in district centre; Concerns regarding safety and accidents need to be addressed
Transport operators	X		Increased business opportunities to carry passengers and goods; School and tourist bus and taxi services will improve; Need for awareness raising with drivers in respect of speed and safe driving
Street vendors and markets along the roads	X		Temporary impacts during construction will need to be addressed; Improved access, increased traffic and passenger flow and reduced congestion can increase volume of sales; Access and mobility improved (convenience, comfort and ease of travel)
Health and education personnel		X	Services in schools and the health centre disrupted during rainy season flooding can resume without interruption; Need to work with Police and transport operators to ensure road safety (reduced road accidents and injury)
Police/traffic police	X		Improved security (including street lighting) deterrent for petty and local criminals; Civil defence capability of local area improved; Need to enforce existing road rules; Involved in delivery of road safety campaign
Businesses, processors and exporters		X	Assuming other constraints to the sector/industry are overcome, production in the area will increase, diversify and modernize as it becomes easier to get products to market; Improved access will encourage further investors in the special economic zones
Municipality	X		As major stakeholder in infrastructure and service provision; Potential to levy higher fees/taxes with improved services; Can encourage additional investors to area as services expanded to cover wider area
Merchants		X	Improved access and increased traffic and passenger flow can increase volume of sales to small businesses and households

6. Gender Assessment

6.1. Gender Policy Framework

204. Lao PDR is a party to several international treaties that promote gender equality, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Lao PDR also recently became a party to the Protocol to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. Lao PDR has also taken steps to implement the plans of action from international conferences such as the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo and the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing.

205. The Government established a National Commission for the Advancement of Women (NCAW). This high-level body is mandated to develop and coordinate implementation of a national policy and action plan for women's advancement. The Lao Women's Union (LWU), one of four mass organizations authorized in the 1991 Constitution, continues to support Lao women's development as well as political mobilization through a network that extends to the village level.

206. In 2004, the National Assembly adopted a bill to protect women's rights and interests and to ensure equality between women and men. The law on Women's Development and Protection defines principles, rules and measures relating to the development and protection of women so as to promote their knowledge and capabilities; to promote gender equality; to combat trafficking in persons, women and children; to combat domestic violence; to uphold women's status in society; and to encourage women to participate in national defense and development (Article 1). The Law also provides provisions for the management and monitoring of women's development and the protection of their rights and interests.

207. The Gender Resource Information and Development (GRID) Project, a Lao Women's Union initiative, provides gender training, conducts gender-related research, and collects gender resources through centers in Vientiane and four other locations throughout the country.

208. The Gender Profile prepared by GRID notes a number of factors that have been identified in the consultations with women's groups and key informant interviews (KIs) undertaken for the Project. These include: (i) informal sector absorbs the great majority of Lao women, who tend to own small businesses mainly in retail and textiles; (ii) the lack of education and limited economic opportunities and access to resources pushes women into the informal sector and small-scale enterprises; (iii) women have limited mobility, and traditional customs do not allow women to work far from the village; (iv) women entrepreneurs face difficulties dealing with cumbersome registration procedures, in part due to their low level of education and limited time; and (v) more women than men work in the formal sector, although women tend to be found in low-skilled jobs, rarely in management positions.⁹

209. ADB's country gender strategy for Lao PDR is built on Goal 3 of the MDGs. Under this framework, ADB will promote: (i) equal capabilities in women and men and girls and boys; (ii) equal access to resources and opportunities; and, (iii) equality in decision making and rights.

⁹ GRID & World Bank; Lao Gender Profile, Vientiane, Lao PDR (November 2005)

210. The gender strategy framework is consistent not only with the MDGs but also with the guarantees of equal treatment in the Lao Constitution and laws and with the gender strategies included in both the NGPES and the NRDS. It also can be linked to ADB's three core operational areas of inclusive social development, pro-poor and sustainable economic growth, and good governance.¹⁰

6.2. Characteristics of Households Headed by Women in Project Area

211. As noted in Section 4.3, 27% of households are headed by women; the village with the largest proportion of households headed by women is Veunhongkham (38%) and the village with the smallest proportion (3%) is Sakhouang. Female heads of household are older than male heads of household; 39% of male household heads are aged between 20 and 45 years compared with a third of female household heads while another third of the women heading households are aged 61 years or older compared with 23% of the men heading households, of which some 8% of women and 2% of men are 76 years old or older (Table 6.2.1).

Table 6.2.1 – Age by Sex of Household Head

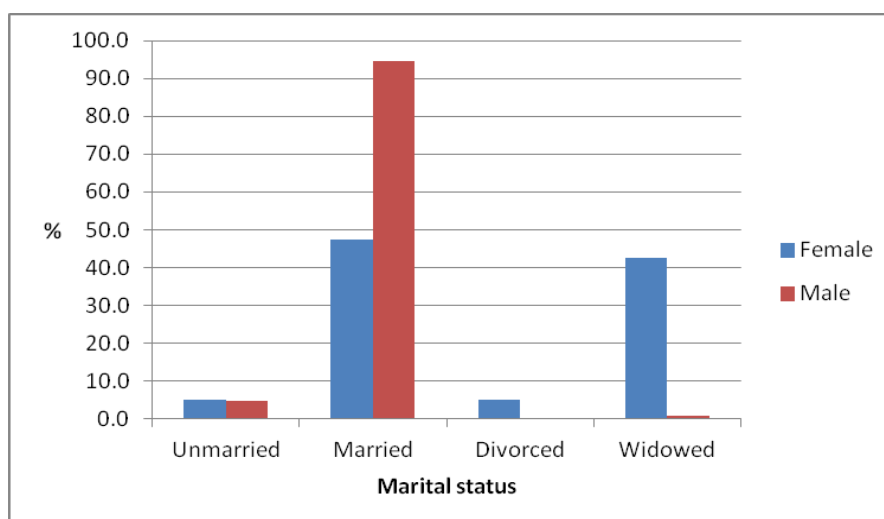
Sex of household head	Age group in years (%)				
	20 to 30	31 to 45	46 to 60	61 to 75	> 76
Female	5.0	27.5	35.0	25.0	7.5
Male	16.5	22.0	38.5	21.1	1.8
Total	13.4	23.5	37.6	22.1	3.4

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

212. Graph 3 shows the significant difference in the proportion of single women who head households compared with single men. While 95% of male household heads are married less than half (48%) of female heads of household are, single females heading households account for 52% of households (compared with only 5% of households headed by men). Some 43% of female household heads is widowed. While similar proportions of female and male heads of household are unmarried, only female headed households are headed by a separated or divorced person (accounting for 5% of households).

Graph 3 – Marital Status by Sex of Household Head

¹⁰ ADB; Lao Country Gender Assessment: Gender, Poverty and the MDGs, Manila, Philippines (2004)



Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

213. Overall households headed by women are smaller than male headed households; 8% of the households that are headed by women account for each of one or two person households (and single female households account for 5%), three person households and four person households compared with 3%, 6% and 17% of male headed households respectively. There are similar proportions of male and female headed households with five or six people, and while a larger proportion of households headed by women have seven or eight people (38% compared with 25%), only 9% of female headed households compared with 19% of households headed by men have nine or more people. Households headed by women are no larger than twelve people, while households headed by men have as many as 16 people (Table 6.2.2).

Table 6.2.2 – Size of Household by Sex of Household Head

Sex of household head	Household by number of members (%)							
	1 to 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+
Female	7.5	7.5	7.5	10.0	22.5	27.5	10.0	7.5
Male	2.8	6.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	14.7	7.3	19.3
Total	4.0	6.7	14.1	14.8	18.1	18.1	8.1	16.1

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

214. Dis-aggregating the results by head of household and spouse of head of household by sex, the survey data shows that overall female adults are less educated than male adults; overall 28% of household heads and 47% of their spouses do not have a formal education; 61% of females compared with 29% of males are without an education. A similar proportion of females and males (16%) have a complete secondary education as the highest level attained. A larger proportion of males than females have a primary education or an incomplete secondary education. A significantly larger proportion of males have gained a tertiary level education; 20% compared with 8% of household heads and 3% of spouses compared none of the female spouses.

Table 6.2.3 – Level of Education by Sex of Household Head

Sex of HH head and spouse	Level of education (%)					
	None	Some	Complete	Some	Complete	Tertiary

		primary	primary	secondary	secondary	
Female head	52.5	10.0	5.0	2.5	22.5	7.5
Female spouse	70.0	5.5	8.5	6.7	9.3	0.0
Total	61.3	7.8	6.8	4.6	15.9	3.8
Male head	19.3	9.7	22.9	8.4	19.6	20.1
Male spouse	38.5	15.1	18.3	12.9	12.3	2.8
Total	28.9	12.4	20.6	10.7	16.0	11.5

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

215. The literacy rate in Phine shows that 70% of heads of household and 65% of their spouses are recorded as being literate. However, there are clear gender disparities in literacy with 79% of male compared with 48% of female heads of household and 68% of males spouses compared with 39% of female spouses being literate.

216. No households headed by women live in a house with walls constructed from simple materials such as bamboo or thatch compared with 4% of households headed by men, Table 6.2.4 shows that three-quarters of households headed by men live in a house with wooden walls compared with nearly two-thirds (62%) of female headed households, and a larger proportion of households headed by women (38%) live in houses with walls constructed from wood and brick or concrete than households headed by men (22%).

217. A larger proportion of male headed households (91% compared with 85%) live in houses with a roof of either corrugated iron or cement fiber as opposed to a house with a concrete roof (10% of female compared with 5% of male headed households) or a house with a wooden roof ((3% compared with none).

Table 6.2.4 – Main Construction Materials of Houses

Sex of household head	Walls				Roof			
	Simple	Wood	Wood + brick	Concrete	Simple	Wood	Corrugated iron/ cement fiber	Concrete
Female	0.0	62.5	25.0	12.5	2.5	2.5	85.0	10.0
Head	3.7	74.3	11.9	10.1	4.6	0.0	90.8	4.6
Total	2.7	71.1	15.4	10.7	4.0	0.7	89.3	6.0

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

218. A larger proportion of households headed by men (99%) stated they own the house their household lives in (compared with 95% of households headed by women). It was noted in Section 4.3 that for the larger proportion of households the title of land is registered in the name of the male only (47%) rather than in the name of only the female (27%) or registered in both their names (24%).

6.3. Women's Livelihood Activities, Income and Poverty

219. Livelihood activities include any activities that support a household and comprise paid and unpaid work.

220. LECS-4 provides data on use of time for household members 10 years and older, with the average person spending 5.8 hours per day on livelihood and/or economic activities. The table below summarizes the findings of the LECS-4 dis-aggregated by male and female. Males spend an average of 4.6 hours per day (compared with 3.9 hours for females) on livelihood and subsistence activities, including 3.0 hours (compared with 2.2 hours per female) taken up with agriculture, fishing or hunting. In any day females spend more time collecting water and firewood, making handicrafts and working in the household

or other small business. Household work is undertaken mostly by females (2.4 hours per day compared with 0.5 hours by males), and females spend 6.3 hours, compared with 5.1 hours spent by men, on livelihood/subsistence and household activities. The table also shows that females spend less time on school and on sleeping/leisure time than men.

Table 6.3.1 – Use of Time by Gender

Activity	Hours per day		
	Female	Male	Total
Livelihood & subsistence activities:	3.9	4.6	4.2
Employed work	0.3	0.9	0.6
Agriculture/fishing/hunting	2.2	3.0	2.6
Collecting firewood/water	0.4	0.2	0.3
Business + handicraft	1.0	0.5	0.7
Household work	2.4	0.5	1.5
School	0.9	1.2	1.0
Sleeping, eating, leisure	15.2	15.9	15.5
Travel + other	1.6	1.8	1.8
Total livelihood + household activities	6.3	5.1	5.7

Source: LECS-4 (May 2009)

221. The PSA survey data shows that approximately the same amount of unpaid and household work as paid work is undertaken in the households. Females undertake 8.3 hours per day compared with 8.1 hours of unpaid work by males. In terms of performing unpaid chores and domestic duties, the participation rates for males at 22% is slightly lower than for females (24%). More males than females aged 15 years and older undertake paid work, representing a third of all males and 31% of all females aged 15 years and over. However, the average number of hours of paid work per day is similar for men and women with 8.4 hours for men and 8.3 hours for women (Table 6.3.2).

Table 6.3.2 – Unpaid and Paid Work by Sex

Type of work	Sex	Participation in work (15 years +)			
		Total no. of people	Total no. of hours	Av. no. of hours per day	% rate
Unpaid	Males	76	614	8.1	21.7
	Females	80	664	8.3	23.5
Paid	Males	114	939	8.2	32.5
	Females	105	843	8.0	30.8

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

222. As noted in Section 4, the main source of income for beneficiary households is wages from government (30%) and daily or casual labor (19%) followed by trade/sales or small business (16%) and the private sector (9%). Income from government employment is the primary source for 38% of female headed and 27% of male headed households and the secondary source of income for 20% of households headed by women and 6% of households headed by men. Daily or casual labor is also important as a secondary source of income for 12% of households headed by men and 5% of female headed households. A quarter of households headed by women cite trade and small business, compared with 13% of households headed by men, as the primary source of income, yet trade is an important as a secondary source of income for 27% of households headed by men and only 10% of households headed by women. Half of households headed by women compared with 36% of households headed by men stated they did not have a secondary income.

223. Table 6.3.3 shows that 51% of males compared with 41% of females aged 15 years and older earn income from various activities; 47% of males compared with 31% of females earn wages or regular salary and 46% of males compared with 20% of females earn income from casual or daily labor.

224. Participation rates of females are higher than those of males in informal trading; 7% and 42% of females compared with 0% and 7% of males are engaged in street vending or market trading respectively.

Table 6.3.3 – Participation in Income Earning by Sex of Earner

Sex of income earner	Engagement in income earning by sex of earner (%)				
	Wages/salary	Casual labor	Street vending	Market trading	Total
Males	47.2	46.1	0.0	6.7	51.3
Females	31.2	20.3	6.5	42.0	40.5

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

225. Dis-aggregating by sector of work, Table 6.3.4 indicates that while employment in the government and private sector accounts for large proportions of both males and females, there are larger proportions of males engaged in these sectors.

226. A significantly larger proportion of females (37%) compared with 5% of males are engaged in trade/sales or small household business while the converse is true for employment in construction and hospitality/tourism which accounts for 13% and 4% of males while only 1% of females are involved in construction and no females are engaged in the hospitality sector. Some 20% of females compared with 15% of males noted that their economic activity is “other”.

Table 6.3.4 – Sector of Work by Sex of Earner

Sector	Sex of HH member (%)	
	Male	Female
Government	38.1	25.5
Private sector	23.7	15.0
Trade/sales/small business	4.6	36.6
Hospitality/tourism	4.1	0.0
Construction	13.4	1.3
Agriculture/forestry	1.0	1.3
Garment	0.0	0.7
Transport	0.0	0.0
Other	14.9	19.6

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

227. According to the survey data, in respect of income, households headed by women are comparatively better off than those headed by men; a larger proportion of male headed households (40%) compared with female headed households (28%) fall below the poverty line. There is a slightly larger proportion of households headed by women (23%) than men (21%) in the 2nd income quartile which includes those most vulnerable to economic shocks. There are also larger proportions of female headed households in the 3rd and highest income groups (refer to Table 6.3.5).

Table 6.3.5 – Distribution across Income Groups by Sex of Household Head

Sex of HH head	Income group (%)			
	1	2	3	4
Female	27.5	22.5	32.5	17.5
Male	40.2	20.6	22.4	16.8
Total	36.7	21.1	25.2	17.0

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

228. Some 17% of households headed by men compared with 13% of households headed by women stated they had difficulty in providing basics for their households in the previous 12 months.

229. In terms of access to and ownership of other assets as an indicator of poverty, Table 6.3.6 shows larger proportions of households headed by women than households headed by men own significant assets such as means of transport or household appliances. The only asset that is owned by a larger proportion of households headed by men than by women is a bicycle (52% compared with 43%).

Table 6.3.6 – Household Asset Ownership

Sex of head of household	Ownership of assets (%)						
	Vehicle	Motorbike	Bicycle	VCR/DVD player	Television	Refrigerator	Air conditioning
Female	30.0	92.5	42.5	70.0	92.5	87.5	7.5
Male	20.2	93.6	52.3	68.8	88.1	70.6	0.9
Total	22.7	92.7	49.3	68.7	88.7	74.7	2.7

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

6.4. Participation in Household and Community Decision Making

230. Respondents were asked who was responsible for providing information to other family members. Table 6.4.1 shows that for teaching family members about treating water before it is used, how to prepare and cook food and washing hands after going to the toilet or before eating in the majority of households (between 61% and 80%) this is undertaken by men and women together while for between 11% and 30% of households it is left up to the female. In respect of passing on information about reproductive health, family planning and contraception, in a large proportion of households (45% to 50%) this is left up to individuals and is not explicitly taught by an older male or female. This is most evident in teaching reproductive health, family planning and contraception to boys where it is only actively undertaken in half of households. Personal hygiene is taught to boys and girls by both male and female in two-thirds of households and taught to girls by a female in 14% and taught to boys by a female in 10% of households. Overall in less than 2% of households an older male takes the responsibility for passing on such information.

Table 6.4.1 – Responsibility for Provision of Information in Family

Information/what is taught	Who teaches in HH (%)			
	Both	Female	Male	Don't

Washing hands after going to the toilet	79.3	12.7	0.7	7.3
Washing hands before eating	80.3	11.0	0.7	8.0
To boil or treat water before drinking	69.4	22.4	1.6	6.7
How to prepare and cook food	60.8	29.5	0.7	9.0
Repro. health, family planning, contraception/birth control to girls	40.7	14.6	0.5	45.3
Repro. health, family planning, contraception/birth control to boys	40.0	9.3	1.3	49.6
Personal health and hygiene to girls	69.3	13.5	0.5	16.7
Personal health and hygiene to boys	65.8	10.0	1.8	22.4

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

231. In respect of women's involvement and participation in the planning and construction/implementation of community infrastructure, the largest proportion of respondents (47% to 58%) stated they were unsure or did not know whether women had been involved in the various aspects or not. Respondents were, however, consistent in their negative and positive responses, indicating very low levels of women's involvement (between 0% and 5%) in either the planning or actual construction and operation of infrastructure, with a maximum of 7% of respondents stating that women had participated; being in the organization of people for operations and maintenance as shown in Table 6.3.2.

Table 6.4.2 – Women's Participation in Community Infrastructure Planning & Implementation

Aspect of community development involvement	Don't know	No	Yes
Facilities planning (e.g., location of services/facilities)	55.0	43.0	2.0
Helping establish needs for services/facilities	55.0	42.3	2.7
Providing inputs to meetings where decisions were made	57.8	40.4	2.2
Collecting and managing inputs/contributions from the community	47.5	47.5	5.0
As part of the management committee or group	57.0	40.4	2.6
Participating in construction or maintenance works (as laborers)	47.5	52.5	0.0
Providing food for construction workers	57.0	39.4	3.6
Collecting and managing user fees	55.0	41.6	3.6
Operation and maintenance management (organising people)	47.0	47.1	6.9

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

232. As discussed in Section 4, there is a willingness to contribute to construction and/or maintenance of certain community infrastructure. Women's willingness to participate in construction and maintenance of roads and schools was lower than that of men (55% compared with 72%), and while contributions were significantly lower for other forms of infrastructure women were more interested and willing to contribute to construction and or maintenance of health centre, water supply, market, and sanitation (5% compared with between 2% and 3% of men).

233. A slightly larger proportion of households headed by men stated they attend community and local authority meetings (96% compared with 93%), community meetings are better attended than local authority meetings and are attended by a larger proportion of males (65% and 50%) than females (24% and 40%) or males and females attending together.

Table 6.4.3 - Participation in Local Meetings

Meeting	Who attends from household (%)			
	Both	Female	Male	NA

Community meetings	7.3	23.9	65.1	3.7
Local authority meetings	6.0	39.6	49.7	4.2

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

234. Survey respondents suggested that women are reasonably well represented on either local authority/council or village level development committee; with 32% and 29% of respondents confirming that women are represented on these bodies. The majority of those respondents stating they were unsure of the basis of their representation, while 12% of respondents stated they were elected and 2% considered there is a mandatory requirement or quota for women.

235. As noted in Section 5, the KILs with the LWU indicated that women's participation in decision-making and local development and planning could be improved, the view of LWU is that it should be a standing member of development committees, and needs to be better funded to organize workshops and training courses in local decision making.

236. In respect of training, information and workshops being provided to villages, in the villages participating in the survey, less than 5% of respondents stated that various training or awareness raising sessions on a range of topics such as micro-credit, savings and household budgeting, employment/work skills training, general health, nutrition and hygiene, environmental awareness, water supply and sanitation, family and reproductive health, or STIs and HIV awareness and prevention had been provided in their villages.

237. None of the respondents stated that sessions had been given on employment skills or micro-credit facilities, 3.7% of respondents stated there had been some sessions on water and sanitation and 5% of respondents stated that some training or awareness raising on general health, family planning and construction of community infrastructure had been provided. This means there is a lot of scope for provision of training and awareness raising under the Project and this is incorporated into the gender action plan (GAP).

6.5. Access to Infrastructure and Services and Willingness to Pay

238. All households covered in the sample have access to national grid electricity. With the exception of connection to the town water supply to a private well (47% of households headed by women compared with 58% of households headed by men), female headed households are better served by utilities and services than male headed households (Table 6.5.1).

Table 6.5.1 – Access and Connection to Utilities by Sex of Household Head

Village	Connections/access to services and utilities (%)							
	Electricity	Municipal water supply	Private well	Hot water system	Flush/pour toilet	Sanitation	Telephone	Regular solid waste collection
Female	100	46.6	62.5	17.5	80.5	27.5	10.0	32.5
Male	100	57.6	58.7	11.0	63.3	19.3	8.3	26.6
Total	100	52.4	59.3	12.9	72.1	21.8	8.8	28.6

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

239. For those households not connected to the town water supply, the main source of drinking water is from an unimproved well for female headed households (74% compared with 46% of households headed by men) and an improved (lined or electric pump) well for male headed households (52% compared with 26% of households headed by women). Only male headed households collected water from a natural source (2%)

240. Responsibility for the disposal of the waste is divided between household members. In Phine waste disposal is shared by both males and females together in most cases; ranging from 53% for disposal of food and garden waste to 91% for disposal of soil and stones. Disposal of waste by males by themselves is undertaken in less than 6% of households. Females disposing of household waste account for disposal in between 4% of households (soil and stones) and 22% of households (paper and cardboard) as shown in Table 6.5.2.

Table 6.5.2 – Responsibility for Organizing Waste Disposal

Waste stream	Who arranges disposal in HH (%)		
	Both	Female	Male
Plastic bottles/cans	81.9	14.8	3.4
Paper/cardboard	74.3	22.1	3.5
Soil/stones	90.8	3.7	5.5
Food/garden cuttings	52.5	47.5	0.0

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

241. In 42% of households the regular sale of waste for recycling is undertaken by both males and females, in 51% of households it is undertaken by a female by herself and in 6% of households by a male by himself. Only female headed households earned up to 200,000 kip from selling waste, and this skewed the average income earned from recycling material with households headed by women earning an average of 70,000 kip per month and male headed households earning in the order of 13,400 kip per month.

242. A third of households headed by women compared with 27% of households headed by men stated they were covered by waste collection services. Some households chose not to use the service, even though it was available in their village and many reasons given for households not using the municipal solid waste collection service. It should be noted that a number of households gave multiple reasons for not using the service. The two reasons accounting for the largest proportion of households was because the service was not regular enough (43% of households headed by women and 51% of households headed by men) or that the collection point was too far (42% of households headed by women and 41% of households headed by men) service only collected some waste and they still had to dispose of other waste themselves (8% and 10%). That the service was too expensive accounted for 11% of households and same proportion for both male and female headed households. A large proportion of households (54% of households headed by women and 59% of households headed by men) also stated they did not use the service because they disposed of their household rubbish in other ways (mostly by burning it).

243. A large proportion of households (97%) considered that it is reasonable for the government to request contributions (either in cash or in-kind) in order to provide community infrastructure and services; all of the female headed households and 96% of households headed by men.

244. As noted in Section 4, WTP varies depending on the service/utility and there is a higher WTP for improvements to roads and schools than for other services (including water supply, sanitation and markets). Overall WTP is higher in households headed by men (37%) compared with households headed by women (29%), with a range from 5% to 53% for female headed households and from 2% to 72% for male headed households depending on the infrastructure or service.

245. However when asked about how much households were WTP for improved services, three-quarters of male headed households and 87% of female headed household stated they did not currently pay and were not WTP, while 13% and 26% of households were only WTP the same as they currently pay regardless of whether the service is improved (Table 6.5.3).

Table 6.5.3 – Willingness to Pay for Improved Services by Sex of Household Head

Infrastructure/service	Sex of head of household	Expressed WTP	Willingness to pay (%)	
			Don't pay now, not WTP	No more than currently pay
Roads	Female	52.5	61.5	38.5
	Male	71.6	40.4	59.6
Sanitation	Female	5.0	100.0	0.0
	Male	1.8	98.2	1.8
Solid waste management	Female	5.0	100.0	0.0
	Male	3.4	96.3	3.7
School	Female	52.5	87.5	12.5
	Male	70.6	62.4	37.6
Overall	Female	28.8	87.3	12.8
	Male	36.9	74.3	25.7

Source: PSA household survey (September/October 2011)

6.6. Gender Impacts

246. Improving and expanding coverage of urban infrastructure and services will provide a range of benefits. The conclusions of the assessments and consultations are that while there will be benefits at both community and household level, women will gain more benefit than men in a range of ways and also that some of the negative impacts could disproportionately affect women and therefore these are to be addressed through measures included in the GAP.

Urban Road Improvements

247. The urban road improvement subprojects will benefit women at an individual and household level. As noted above trading and street vending is one of women's primary sources of income, improving roads will improve access and mobility and generally make women's travel more convenient and comfortable. As noted in the FGDs improved roads around the town and increased access could encourage traders and buyers from the nearby sister town providing a better range of goods available in Phine and expanding the market for traders in Phine to Xemthmaouak.

248. In tandem with the subproject the drainage improvements afforded under this subproject will improve women's lives by reducing the need to care for people suffering from WBIs, reducing flooding of houses and gardens in low-lying areas and improving the environment (covered drains) and reducing women's exposure to illness. Improving drainage (and reducing risk of flooding) can benefit women through avoiding the clean-up post-flood (which can be arduous work and take them away from other productive activities) and reducing exposure to WBIs reduces the need to care for sick household members.

249. The RP for the urban roads improvement subproject indicates that some 109 households will be affected (including 300 males and 308 females) and that 14 of the affected households (AHs) are headed by women. Of the affected households 30 are identified as being vulnerable; six of which are households headed by women. The effects of IR on women and female headed households and mitigations required to reduce these risks are discussed in the RP prepared for the project.

Consultation and Participation

250. Women have been engaged in the preparation of the SLEDPs and RPs through FGDs and KIIs, as well as in the FGDs undertaken for the preparation of the PSAs and the GAP. The Project's CPP provides avenues for women's ongoing engagement during further design and implementation.

Gender Risks

251. It should be noted that while the subprojects in the three towns themselves are relatively small-scale and will involve small labour-force for limited periods of time and the impacts usually associated with large construction workforces being resident (in often remote areas) for long periods will not occur. For example the largest workforce for the subprojects is in Kaysone Phomvihane (urban roads subproject requiring approximately 525 people for up to two years), in Phine and Dansvan the workforces are in the order of 100 people for 20 months, most of which most will come from the town themselves. Therefore the risk of spread of communicable diseases especially HIV and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is low, however in the context of the project overall in terms of corridor development and improving connectivity and mobility across country and city borders, there is a risk of both spread of communicable diseases and potential for human trafficking.¹¹

252. The economically vulnerable are most at risk from social exploitation (trafficking) and health vulnerabilities (spread of HIV and STIs). There is a well-established connection between infrastructure, mobility and spread of HIV and trafficking. The RRP prepared for the Second GMS Communicable Diseases Control Project (CDCP-2) noted that gender is a significant variable for understanding the spread of communicable diseases, as well as designing and delivering appropriate prevention and control. Women and girls have specific health needs and men and women may also have different vulnerability to infectious diseases depending on levels of exposure and access to health care and information (prevention and treatment etc). The CDCP-2, a major program being implemented over five years, includes three outputs; (i) enhanced regional communicable disease control systems; (ii) improved communicable disease control along borders and economic corridors (working with Provincial Committee for Control of AIDS (PCCA) and Department of Health (PDH) as well as at district levels); and (iii) integrated project management.

253. The GAP prepared for CTDP will leverage off the broader initiatives and measures being implemented under CDCP-2 and will provide targeted awareness and prevention for the communities in the immediate subproject areas and the construction workforces.

6.7. Gender Action Plan

6.7.1 Rationale for the GAP

254. The main issues raised by women in the consultations include; (i) inadequate urban infrastructure and services which hampers both trading opportunities and ability to improve wellbeing of the household; (ii) low awareness about important issues such HIV and STIs, trafficking and public and environmental health; (iii) lack of access to key decision-making channels in respect of identifying infrastructure needs and planning; (iv) unemployment and lack of training; (v) lack of access to micro-finance or credit facilities; and (vi) specific issues for women from poor households including lack of skills and inability to provide for basic needs on a regular basis.

255. To address these concerns and issues, the gender strategy for the project includes:

- Institutional strengthening for implementing structures of the CTDP (e.g. project management office (PMO), project coordinating units (PIU), resettlement committees, village development committees etc) and to increase the participation of women in the planning, design and implementation of urban infrastructure and ensure that provision of services are responsive to women's needs by increasing awareness of gender issues, to improve staff of PIU and PMO in respect of gender issues and urban development (e.g. targets for training, insertion of gender awareness training for all staff) and to integrate gender targets and sex-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation tools in development plans and programs implemented by the EA in the urban development sector;

¹¹ Details on rates of HIV and STIs as well as data on trafficking are provided in Section 7.

- Empowerment for women in urban community development (gender awareness raising programs) and provision of vocational training programs (including basic skills such as literacy and numeracy as required), financial management, aimed at improving women's skills and marketability in the urban job market, understanding how to access existing micro-credit funds and facilities, and providing access to short-term employment through inclusion of a project assurance specifying a 50% target for participation of women and the poor in construction related employment;
- Increasing the participation by, and awareness of, women in communicable disease and trafficking control and prevention in subproject areas; and
- Ensuring that information, education and communication (IEC) programs implemented under the CTDTP properly target women and girls.

6.7.2 Purpose and Components of the GAP

256. The purpose of the GAP is to ensure that women will benefit in a number of direct and indirect ways from the proposed urban improvements, ensure there are suitable avenues available for their participation, and to propose measures to maximize their participation, in local-level decision-making, increasing awareness about a range of issues as raised by women during FGDs and KII, and to put in place measures to mitigate negative impacts and reduce risks associated with the subprojects and the Project's overall aim of transforming transport corridors into economic corridors (such as the risk of both spread of communicable diseases and potential for human trafficking).

257. At a broader level another purpose of the GAP is to contribute to the social, economic and political empowerment for women through participation in gender awareness raising (EA/IA level and community level) and skills training (community level). This is a longer-term objective aimed at improved understanding of gender issues in urban infrastructure provision, increasing participation of women in urban community development and raising their skill levels.

258. The responses from women in terms of the types of measures that could be implemented through measures included in the project to address the issues that most concern them and support their development included training (including understanding how best to access existing micro-credit programs and facilities) and skills development, and increasing participation in community development and decision-making. Responses to these needs make up the core of the GAP.

259. Awareness raising which can be undertaken through campaigns or programs covering issues such as sanitation, health and hygiene, waste minimization and recycling linked with the improved solid waste management and wastewater treatment (sanitation) subprojects, and HIV, STIs, and trafficking awareness and prevention campaigns. Another key area of the GAP is providing avenues for increasing participation of women in urban development (capacity building of female staff in EAs and IA, and awareness raising for all staff of importance of gender issues in urban development) and increasing representation of women in village level committees and decision-making at local level.

260. A theme of the GAP is to encourage, and provide support for, involvement of LWU members who have extensive knowledge of issues that confront women and can contribute to issues and policies during preparation of socio-economic development plans and become partners in aspects of implementation of the GAP. The LWU will continue to be involved in Project development and implementation to facilitate ongoing consultations, assist with implementation of the GAP and RPs, and to provide information to poor households headed by women on how to best avail of the measures and assistance available.

261. The GAP also includes the road safety campaign which will be aimed at school children and communities within the vicinity of the urban roads in the three towns.

262. Under the GAP, priority selection of female headed households and poor women and men for participation in training and awareness opportunities will be given.

GAP Component 1: Institutional Strengthening for Gender and Development

263. Provision of awareness and training for EA and IA (including PMU and PIU) staff in gender and development issues, training and capacity building for the EA and IA in terms of gender mainstreaming and sensitization to gender issues, preparation of a gender strategy for each IA as part of overall development plan/strategy in the urban infrastructure sector, and support for implementation of the Project's GAP. The main activities of this component of the GAP include:

- Understanding of MPWT's approved Gender Strategy into sectoral planning, activities and annual works plan and project preparation and providing the context for inclusion of gender issues and needs in urban development;
- Promotion of increased gender and development (GAD) awareness, through training workshops and seminars, and staff guidelines to support the above, and the project's policy on GAD as set out in this GAP; and
- Provision of assistance in the areas of policy support, capacity building, GAD awareness, and formulation and implementation of policies and programs directed at improving the status of women within the sector as well as the management and activities of EA, IA, PMU and PIU.

264. A consultant with requisite GAD and training experience will be engaged under the GAP to review MPWT LWU Unit's existing training programs, this will be in the framework of current work being undertaken by national level LWU to produce gender mainstreaming training materials for ministerial level policy and planning. The LWU Unit will approve the training materials to be delivered.

265. The training modules will include presentation of key elements of Government's commitment to CEDAW and Millennium Development Goals; basic knowledge on principles of gender equity and mainstreaming, awareness raising about gender issues (including gender stereotyping and why gender sensitivity is needed in public sector work delivery and the need to collect and analyse gender disaggregated data and information etc); a basic understanding of the MPWT's Gender Strategy; problems being faced in central and/or provincial agencies in terms of mainstreaming gender into sectoral development policies, plans, and activities, and how to overcome gender inequities; gender issues in respect of urban development; and how to include and address gender issues in day to day activities.

266. Gender sensitization and mainstreaming workshops (5 x 1 day sessions to minimize work disruption) for 30 EA and IA staff including Division Heads, female representatives from divisions, and LWU Unit. The workshops will aim to increase gender awareness, issues of gender mainstreaming, MPWT's Gender Strategy, and gender inclusiveness in project development and implementation as outlined above.

267. Participatory techniques will be applied during the training process in order to develop the interaction and understanding between participants. The participatory techniques include brainstorming at the plenary session, smaller group discussions, gender role play, case study analysis, and a final discussion led by the participants as to how they can include GAD issues and sensitivities in their public service work.

268. The assumptions used in the cost estimate for this component include:

- Gender sensitization and awareness training (including MPWT's Gender Strategy) for both male and female staff in EA, IA, PMU and PIU (to facilitate addressing the existing problems with urban development not being responsive to, or addressing the needs of, women) this will be delivered by either LWU or a suitable NGO with assistance from MPWT's LWU Unit and the gender specialists included in the project management support consultant (PMSC). Assumes 30 participants from PMU/PIU and IA attending 5 one-day courses over a year; and

- On-the-job training provided by the PMSC's gender specialist for PMU and PIU is a cost to the PMSC TA and is not included in the GAP cost estimate.

GAP Component 2: Empowerment for Women in Urban Community Development and Skills Training

269. The community-based training will provide women with skills in public speaking, participation in community infrastructure prioritization and decision-making, leadership skills and gender equity awareness, all of which will support the entrée of women into leadership and management roles in the village development committees (VDCs).

270. The livelihoods and employment support component will include confidence building and empowerment through assistance in preparation of CVs and packaging of skills with a view to legitimizing existing skills-sets (garment, hospitality, service etc) through issuance of certificates for x number of years work experience. This will allow the women themselves and future potential employers to recognize the skills and work experience of women.

271. It is clear that women must also be provided with training in a number of vocational areas if they are to increase their skill levels and be perceived as capable of management, as such community development and the VDCs can be seen as a microcosm of the local society as a whole, if women can be empowered in community-level development it will likely lead to broader empowerment in wider society.

272. The analysis clearly identified unemployment and lack of skills as an issue and development challenge for both men and women. The vocational training modules will therefore be available to both men and women, with priority given to participants from female headed households and poor households. The training will be provided to 15 men and 15 women from each of the villages within the Project Area.

273. The assumptions used in the cost estimate for this component include:

- Provincial and district LWU and/or a suitable NGO if required will run the courses with the assistance of a village LWU representative from each participating village select the women who will participate;
- The empowerment and gender awareness classes will be held for 15 women per village reaching a total of 315 women and will be provided over the period of one year (12 x 2-day sessions);
- Support for issuance of accreditation (acknowledging work experience) certificates by LWU in collaboration with local government and employers (Chamber of Commerce) recognizing gained skills and existing work experience of women, this in conjunction with assisting them in preparing CVs, and provision of information on existing micro-credit programs and facilities and understanding how to access existing micro-credit facilities, will prepare them for applying for jobs or for more entrepreneurial women to establish small businesses of their own;
- Vocational and skills training courses will be run by trainers (six per course) appropriate for each of the vocational training programs identified through consultations and delivered by an NGO and/or LWU. The five vocational programs include training in areas in which people have expressed an interest or already have limited capabilities in and can contribute to the construction sector and growing tourism and hospitality sector in the towns including; boutique/spa/massage (6 months); cooking (2 months); tailoring/weaving (2 months); masonry/carpentry (6 months); and electrical and/or plumbing (6 months) courses which will be offered to 126 people per program (including traders, vendors and waste pickers even if they are not resident in villages). The courses will cover literacy and numeracy as required. Up to 15 female and 15 male participants from each of the 21 villages will be selected. Priority will be given to including participants from female headed households and poor households;

- An allowance will be provided to the participants in the awareness raising courses and vocational training programs to ensure they are not constrained in attending the classes due to the need to work for the required days. The allowance is \$2.50/day which is half of the average wage for unskilled/daily labor of US\$5/day. The monthly allowance is US\$55 (for a 22 day month); and
- All women participating in the courses will also be encouraged to participate in the five-day training in financial management;

274. The survey data indicated that 1% of women compared with 12% of men are engaged in construction work as a paid activity. A project assurance requires preference be given to local people in terms of employment opportunities during the construction phase, in turn women (including priority for female headed households) and the poor will be given priority when hiring from the local labor pool with a target of 50% participation; this target will significantly increase the involvement of women in the construction sector if they choose to be involved.

GAP Component 3: Communicable Disease and Trafficking Awareness

275. Potential effects on construction workers and communities will be mitigated in through implementation of an awareness and prevention campaign, as well as an item to be included in the loan covenant (specific assurance) which requires the implementation of the STIs and HIV/AIDS and trafficking prevention and awareness campaigns for construction workers and communities.

276. A review of impacts associated with improvements along the Northern Economic Corridor (NEC) and measures implemented to mitigate them noted several points: (i) programs should have a time-frame that extends at least two years beyond construction in order to mitigate construction phase impacts and impacts that arise post-construction by providing access to information to “new comers” into the project area i.e. the people drawn to the area to seek benefits from the improvements; (ii) also post-construction there is a high likelihood that any commercial sex networks that have established in response to a construction workforce will not disappear but will integrate with other avenues for sex work such as hotels, bars, and casinos; and (iii) knowledge about HIV and its prevention alone is insufficient, casual and formal sex-workers need to be supported to practice safe sexual behaviour (such as consistent condom use) by village and traditional leaders and bar/hotel owners.¹²

277. All activities will be carried out by an NGO with a track record and experience in the sector which will be engaged to prepare and support implementation of the program with partners in the Provincial Committee for Control of AIDS/HIV (PCCA) and PDH. Trained district health workers will help to spread the information to village level through workshops on HIV/AIDS/STD prevention, reproductive health, and trafficking. Through these sessions, participants will be encouraged to raise ideas, and identify solutions to community health problems. Drawings, posters, leaflets and videos will be used during the sessions.

278. The NGO will be required to discuss the approaches to be adopted with Ministry of Health (MOH), Centre for HIV/AIDS and STI (CHAS) and the PDH to afford compatibility and linkages, and avoid duplication with other recently implemented programs.¹³

279. There is also a Joint MOH United Nations (UN) Programme with additional funding from LUX targeting particular districts including Sepon and Phine in Savannakhet for antenatal care (including HIV testing) with the objective of reducing mother to child transmission of HIV and provision of support for children with HIV. The main idea of the programme is to ‘fill the gaps’ of the Government’s implementation of the Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Core Package. (MNCHCP) Consultations with UN reveal that only 30% of pregnant women seek antenatal care and the HIV testing is voluntary, the

¹² ADB d; Build it and They Will Come: Lessons from the Northern Economic Corridor Mitigating HIV and Other Diseases, Manila, Philippines (2009)

¹³ A number of NGOs have been implementing HIV/AIDS and STIs and trafficking awareness and prevention programs including; WVI, Acting for Women in Distressing Circumstances; Family Health International; Barnet Institute, and Norwegian Church Aid.

program is still “missing” a large number of women. In 2011 planning workshops took place at district level to analyze district FYDPs and compare to the MOH strategy, based on requirements to meet MOH’s strategy districts were requested to make plans for 2012-2013 to which UN agencies could offer support where funding is needed.

280. In addition to mitigating the risk for subproject communities and workers, the program proposed under CTDTP will support the existing programs and will provide resources to reach those falling through the gaps where existing programs are targeting particular groups/populations i.e. the proposed program will target younger, unmarried and working women as the implementation of the MNCHCP is aimed at married women and there is still a lack of services for youth and younger working women. The program includes the following components:

281. Community awareness and prevention and promotion of behavior change – based on an outreach model and the materials and methods developed by existing HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs an NGO will be engaged to work with the PCCA and PDH and undertake a series of Knowledge Attitudes, Perceptions and Behavior (KAPB) surveys of community and at risk groups within the project area to define the needs in terms of awareness and prevention messaging and targeting the core audiences, and develop and implement a community awareness and prevention campaign.

282. HIV/AIDS in the workplace training – a series of workshops and seminars will be provided for contractors and their construction force, these can be facilitated by an approved service provider using well developed materials for this purpose (UNAIDS or ILO or similar) and will include; basic information on HIV/AIDS – history, terminology, statistical data (regional and national), legal background (law etc); paths of transmission, high risk groups (how and why); prevention measures; HIV in the workplace; stigma and discrimination issues; In addition to the training the costs of this component of the program include STIs testing for the construction workforce twice per year.

283. Information will be disseminated through posters, pamphlets, focus groups, and events with the assistance of two peer educators selected per village (at least one of whom will be female). The basis of this component is adapted from the CDCP-2 (i) by selecting and recruiting two peer educators (at least of whom will be female) from each village who will be the interface between village health, DCCAs and NGO for program delivery, they will receive training–of-trainers (TOT) skills through workshops; (ii) sensitization sessions and materials for secondary schools in the project impact area; and (iii) delivery of awareness and prevention messaging and training in the 21 villages.¹⁴ This component should be implemented by an NGO with experience in HIV/AIDS/STIs awareness and prevention in Lao PDR and specifically who has experience working in Savannakhet as networks and contacts with PCCA and DCCAs will be already established.

284. Anti-trafficking - during the construction phase of the project there are many opportunities to target those most vulnerable to trafficking with legitimate job opportunities in construction work. To address the trafficking risk, awareness and prevention must target two key; (i) overt trafficking (i.e. organized trafficking rings operating in the GMS), and (ii) the more covert forms of trafficking (internal recruitment) whereby friends of family in effect can act as recruiters by encouraging women and girls to work in casinos, river/road-side bars and beer gardens etc and engage in commercial sex. Linking with the work of Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and WVI, the project’s program will provide awareness about human trafficking (especially dealing with migrant issues) through working with relevant government agencies, local institutes, and NGOs. Workshops will be organized for relevant participants to discuss activities to combat HIV/AIDS and human trafficking, and establish a coordination network on human trafficking prevention.

¹⁴ The awareness and prevention campaign components have been estimated on the basis of participation of 21 villages in total; 13 villages in Kaysone Phomvihane, five villages in Phine and three villages in Dansavanh, being the villages where subprojects are located.

GAP Component 4: Sanitation, Health, Hygiene and Environmental Awareness

285. Linked to the WWTP/sanitation and solid waste subprojects, this component will be implemented in Kaysone Phomvihane only where these subprojects are being implemented. The community based environmental and hygiene awareness program of the GAP will directly address women's needs and health risks. Women noted in the FGDs they required information about avoiding WBIs, sanitation and health etc and the awareness raising training will link with the upgrading of sanitation and wastewater treatment facilities. The training and awareness program will cover:

- Awareness raising about waste reduction/minimization, segregation and recycling;
- Knowledge on environmental sanitation, including: toilet renovation, types of sanitary toilets, treatment methods, sanitation, public health education and promotion;
- Knowledge on drinking water safety, including: present water supply conditions, types of drinking water, water source protection, sanitation criteria, sterilization and treatment of drinking water, water and environmental sanitation, WBI prevention, emergency treatment during water pollution, wastewater as a source of water for non-potable uses (recycling);
- Knowledge on public sanitation and health including women and infants' health;
- Provision of posters and booklets to households to educate people on various aspects of hygiene and public health (such as washing hands before preparing food and going to the toilet, not wiping dishes with towels or cloths after they have been used for cleaning floors etc, sanitary food preparation and storage, sanitary livestock (including domestic pets) enclosures, passing such information on to children etc); and
- Village health and hygiene promotion through a "healthy/green village" competition.

286. During the KIIs with the LWU it was made clear that the LWU has experience in implementation of such programs through association with Swiss Red Cross and SNV. In particular SNV has been supporting the SSHA project for capacity development in water, sanitation and hygiene in the three CTD P towns.

287. This component of the GAP includes priority for the poor and existing waste pickers to be employed at the upgraded MRF in Kaysone Phomvihane.

GAP Component 5: Road Safety Campaign

288. A remaining negative social impact that requires mitigation and can be incorporated into the GAP, is the potential for increased accidents as a result of the road improvement subprojects. Especially in the women's FGDs the issues of road safety and potential for increased accidents after the roads have been improved was raised. In some of the men's FGDs the poor driving of truck and bus drivers was noted, along with the need for stronger enforcement of traffic regulations by the police. Each of the participating towns in Lao PDR propose road improvement subprojects, the campaign will target the 21 villages that make up the project area.

289. This component of the GAP will be implemented by a suitable NGO in coordination with the PMU, PMSC and working along-side the Police. The component will aim to increase awareness about potential for traffic accidents by targeting school children and bus and truck drivers. Workshops and training sessions will be held in the villages and awareness raising will be undertaken in secondary schools.

6.7.3 Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of the GAP

290. The EA and IA will establish a PMO and PIU respectively to assist with the implementation, coordination and management of the subprojects. The PMO will include a full-time gender/social specialist who will assist the PIU in implementing the GAP. The PMSC will be engaged under the Project to support

and assist the PMO and PIU and will include national and international gender specialists for 12 months and three months respectively.

291. The IA/PIU, with assistance from PMSC, will be responsible for facilitating ongoing consultations, and implementing the GAP. As part of the Project's institutional strengthening and capacity building component, training in gender awareness (GAP component 1) for EA, IA, PMO and PIU will be from MPWT's LWU Unit, the PMSC gender specialists and partners such as NGOs and local levels of LWU.

292. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IA/PIU and PMSC's gender specialists every two months and findings consolidated in project's quarterly progress reports. An independent monitoring organization (IMO) will be engaged to undertake external monitoring and will also report directly to the EA and ADB on a quarterly basis.

293. The gender specialists on the PMSC will support the PIUs in coordinating and managing the delivery of the overall GAP program including coordinating the activities of NGOs recruited to deliver specific components of the GAP. The gender specialists, if required can provide support to PMO to select and recruit suitable agencies and experts to prepare and deliver the training and information for the GAP (including the adaptation of existing training materials as required). The following points are noted:

- The NGOs will prepare a proposal describing their relevant experience, detailing how they intend to implement the programme (with an implementation schedule), and budget (in line with cost estimate provided in Table 6.7.1) in response to TORs for those services;
- In respect of implementation, NGOs with proven experience in awareness raising and IEC, training-of-trainers, workshop organization and delivery, and community participation will be required. The NGOs will have, and provide evidence of, a track record in providing similar services to that required by the GAP.

294. The cost estimate for the GAP is summarized in the table below (including a 10% contingency for each component). Appendix 1 provides a detailed breakdown of each component. The GAP matrix is provided as Table 6.7.2.

Table 6.7.1 – Cost Estimate of the GAP

GAP Component	Estimate (US\$)
Institutional strengthening for gender and development	61,606
Empowerment for women in community urban development & skills training	279,411
HIV/AIDS/STIs and Trafficking Awareness & Prevention	223,091
Sanitation, Health, Hygiene (SHH) incl. SWM & Environment Awareness	58,410
Road safety campaign	62,260
Total GAP estimate	684,778

6.8. Monitoring of the GAP

295. Internal monitoring will be undertaken by the IA and PMSC's gender specialists every two months and findings consolidated in project's quarterly progress reports. An independent monitoring organization (IMO) will be engaged to undertake external monitoring and will also report directly to the EA and ADB on a quarterly basis.

296. The monitoring indicators are set out outlined in Table 6.8.1.

Table 6.8.1 –Gender Monitoring Indicators

Issue/Impact/Benefit	Indicator	Measurement Means¹⁵
Employment during construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution to poverty reduction in Project area; Levels of compliance with Labour Laws; Legal wages paid to workers; No use of trafficked or child labor; Employment targets set for women, the poor and vulnerable groups (50%); Priority employment for people from directly affected households (losing land/assets); No differential wages paid between men and women for work of equal value; A specific clause placed in bidding documents that compliance will be strictly monitored 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Numbers of Lao viz-a-viz foreign workers engaged No. of vulnerable, poor and women employed Construction contract wage bills Project reports esp. to identify if targets are being met Independent monitoring reports
Public participation, consultation & awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of vulnerable or otherwise marginalized groups and women participating in meetings and project activities during Project Public awareness programs to the communities living in project area Public information dissemination, consultation and communication procedures conform to the process established in the CPP and SCS The disclosure of the updated and detailed plans, appropriateness of the disclosure methods Effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved, and satisfaction of people with the process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of consultations undertaken at different project phases as noted in Project reports Availability of information (leaflets, posters etc) Independent monitoring report
Cases of STIs and HIV/AIDS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of awareness and prevention program No. of people reached by program (by sex and economic group) Support to existing programs and initiatives Numbers and rates of cases of STIs and HIV Improvements in data collection and monitoring Improvements in access to materials and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistics from PCCA, municipal health authority and PDH; Baseline and survey data

¹⁵ All baseline and follow-up data for monitoring to be disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and income group (at least poor and non-poor).

	information	
--	-------------	--

Issue/Impact/Benefit	Indicator	Measurement Means
Gender issues; Increased role of women in income generating activities and inclusion of women on local decision making bodies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Institutional and staffing mechanisms; Collection and dis-aggregation of gender sensitive data; Women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process; Increased skills and access to training; Increased employment and hours in productive activities; Improved health and well-being Gender inclusiveness (access by both men and women to all programs and measures under the Project) rather than segregating health awareness for women and technical training for men for e.g, although the programs themselves might implemented be in gender separated groups; Delivery of land titles (for any replacement land) in the names of both husband and wife Whether compensation has been delivered to both husband and wife, together; No. of measures or activities to address gender issues incorporated into Project planning process No. of women reached by SDP viz-a-viz anticipated number No. of women on development committees No. of LWU members engaged in GAP implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations with developer and ESMU staff Baseline and survey data Consultations Delivery of programs and participants (disaggregated) Health and education statistics Project reports esp. to identify if targets are being met Independent monitoring reports Monitoring of GAP components Monitoring of implementation of RP measures No. of women included on various committees in terms of 40 % (viz-a-viz men)
Vulnerable beneficiaries; exclusion of poor and marginalized groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and marginalized households affected by project (compared with proportion of poor) Assessment of the adequacy of the measures taken to address concerns; Effectiveness of communication methods used; and Assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of various entitlements, programs and activities and methods of delivery for various vulnerable households and groups, and the need for adjustment or additional measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline and survey data Consultations Progress reports Independent monitoring reports
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that beneficiaries have the proper information and access to knowledge Functioning of EA and IA and how information is properly recorded and made available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations (FGDs and KIs); Stakeholders participating in planning; Progress reports; Analysis of monitoring reports

Table 6.7.2 – GAP Matrix

Project output (as per DMF)	Gender actions/targets	Responsibility	Timeline		Budget
			Start	End	
Strategic Local Economic Development Plan (SLEDP) adopted and implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased women's participation in preparation of development plans including CTDp's SLEDPs – target of 40% of committee members should be female; Separate consultation and meetings with women in the community about the subproject design and scope are conducted; Poor women and female headed households are directly consulted during planning and implementation 	EA/IA, PPTA Team, ADB, provincial & district stakeholders EA/IA, PMO, PMSC, LWU	Adopted 2012	Updated as required 2018	Incl. in other project budget lines
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAP component 1 – institutional strengthening for gender and development – gender awareness and sensitization training for 30 EA/IA staff; gender awareness training for managers and staff to increase sensitivity to different needs of women and men; identification of gender issues and solutions into socio-economic development plans, frameworks and development strategies; 	EA, IA, PMO, PIU, LWU and NGO, PMSC	Start of project implementation phase (2012)	2013, on-the-job Training (PMSC) continues to end of project	GAP component 1 US\$61,606

	<p>identification of women's specific needs in provision of urban infrastructure and services; training sessions run at least twice per year for EAs and IA; male and female managers and staff to attend; ensure capacity building training is equally accessible and available to male and female staff; gender issues reflected and mainstreamed in planning documents including socio-economic development plans and master plans; ensure balanced representation of both genders in all consultations (at least 50% of participants in consultation are women; and priority recruitment of women to ensure targets are met</p>				
Priority urban infrastructure investments implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure women capture benefits of subprojects and that negative impacts are mitigated; • GAP component 2 – empowerment for women in urban community development and skills training – community-based training for skills in public speaking, participation in community infrastructure prioritization and decision-making, leadership skills and gender equity awareness, all of which will support the entrée of women into leadership and management roles in the village development committees (VDCs) through empowerment and gender awareness classes will be held for 15 women per village reaching a total of 315 women and will be provided over the period of one year (12 x 2-day sessions); livelihoods and employment support including confidence building through assistance in preparation of CVs and packaging of skills to legitimize existing skills-sets (garment, hospitality, service etc) through issuance of certificates; vocational and skills training courses in five programs in areas in which women have expressed an interest or already have limited capabilities in and can contribute to the construction sector and growing tourism and hospitality sector in the towns; boutique/spa/massage; cooking; masonry/carpentry; weaving/tailoring; and electrical/plumbing courses which will be offered to 126 people (15 female and 15 male per village) per program (including traders, vendors and waste pickers even if they are not resident in villages) with priority to FHHs and poor HHs; the courses will cover literacy and numeracy as required. 	PMO, PIU, PMSC, NGO, LWU, female and male beneficiaries	2012	2013	GAP component 2 US\$279,411
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction phase employment - target 50% participation rate of women and poor in construction labor; (i) contracts for civil works will specify (ii) recruitment of local labor and (iii) promote equal opportunities for women and men based on labor requirements, skills and qualifications (where required); (iv) conducive work environments for participation of women; (v) equal amount of payment received by male and female workers who undertake work of equal value; (vi) women will receive their wages paid to them directly; (vii) contractor records to be sex disaggregated for monitoring purposes) 	Contractors, EA/IA, PMSC, beneficiaries	2012	Up to 24 months	Incl. in project assurance no additional cost

Project output (as per DMF)	Gender actions/targets	Responsibility	Timeline		Budget
			Start	Start	
Priority urban infrastructure investments implemented...continued	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAP component 3 – HIV and trafficking awareness and prevention – (i) separate awareness training provided for men and women on health and safety and HIV/STIs during workforce mobilization; (ii) contractor awareness training implemented; (iii) community-based awareness, control and prevention activities and campaigns are gender sensitive; (iv) training of women as health volunteers; (v) increased participation of females in awareness, control and prevention activities and increased knowledge about reproductive health; (vi) all contractor staff (incl. local labor) to participate in awareness and prevention training (vii) ensure IEC materials and campaigns target both women/girls and men/boys; (viii) at least 50% of health volunteers are women and at least 50% of community participants in IEC campaigns are female; (ix) women and men in high risk groups targeted; (xi) contractor to provide for inductions and follow-up training for new staff; (xii) community-based awareness – incl. sessions for village leaders and police on overt and covert recruitment practices and tactics; (xiii) increased participation of women and girls in trafficking awareness and prevention activities; (xiv) campaigns extend at least 1 year beyond construction to new cohorts of women and migrants; (xv) target vulnerable females and youth (male and female) employed in potentially high-risk occupations (seasonal migrants, workers in bars, restaurants, casinos etc) 	Contractors, EA, PMO, PMSC, LWU, PCCA/DCCA, NGO, IA/PIU, beneficiary communities	Prior to start of construction phase	Up to 36 months after start (1 year after construction completed)	GAP component 3 US\$223,091
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GAP component 4 – sanitation, health and hygiene program – (i) baseline survey of knowledge and behaviour; (ii) engage village “health and sanitation promoters” to receive TOT (two per); (iii) training of village level LWU as facilitators for IEC implementation; (iv) formation of groups in village for community mobilization activities associated with sanitation, solid waste management and recycling; (v) all survey data to be disaggregated by sex for assessment and monitoring purposes; (vi) at least one of the two health and sanitation promoters to be female; (vii) both women and men engaged in public relations/community information roles; (viii) at least 40% of group members to women, women to be leaders or deputy leaders of 50% of groups; (ix) ensure IEC materials and campaigns target both women/girls and men/boys; and (x) priority for employment of FHH, poor HHs and waste pickers at MRF. GAP component 5 – road safety campaign – target girls as well as boys in school awareness campaigns 	EA, PMO, PMSC, LWU, NGO, IA/PIU, beneficiary communities	Prior to start of construction phase (2012)	2013	GAP component 4 US\$58,410 GAP component 5 US\$62,260

Institutional capacities strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of staff for EA PMO and IA/ PIU; Inclusion of national and international gender specialists on PMSC team; Capacity building of national consultants and EA and IA staff (incl. PMO and PIU) GAP component 1 – institutional strengthening for gender and development gender awareness and sensitization training for EA/IA staff etc (as described for Project Output 1); all training and capacity building programs are assessed for gender perspective and content prior to delivery; specific gender trainings are developed and provided for relevant consultants in all levels (e.g., provincial, districts); male and female managers and staff to attend (can be linked with component 1); ensure capacity building training is equally accessible and available to male and female staff (all training records to be disaggregated by sex for monitoring purposes) 	EA, IA, PMO, PIU, LWU and NGO, PMSC	Start of project implementation phase (2012)	Training 2013, on-the-job continues to end of project	
TOTAL GAP ESTIMATE					US\$684,778

Abbreviations: PPTA – Project Preparatory Technical Assistance; ADB – Asian Development Bank; EA – Executing Agency; IA – Implementing Agency; PMU – Project Management Unit (of EA); PIU – Project Implementation Unit (of IA); PMSC – Project Management & Supervision Consultant; IMO - Independent Monitoring Organization; VDC – Village Development Committees; LWU – Lao Women's Union; FHH – female headed household

7. Poverty and Social Assessment

7.1. Contribution to Poverty Reduction

297. Reduction of poverty is closely related to economic growth, and the key objectives of the EWEC¹⁶ directly support efforts to reduce poverty through activities and initiatives that will:

- Reduce poverty, support development of rural and border areas, increase earnings of low-income groups, and provide employment;
- Strengthen economic cooperation and facilitate trade, investment, and development; and
- Lower transport costs and make the movement of goods and passengers more efficient.

298. The development strategy for the EWEC includes pro-poor policies and seeks to increase mobility along the EWEC and across borders to enable rural communities that include the poor, ethnic groups, and women, gain much needed access to markets, jobs and social services. The stated overall objective is to enhance social welfare to ameliorate existing poverty and inequality and possible negative impacts for the development of the EWEC.¹⁷ The action plan identifies interventions including; (i) integrating HIV/AIDS programs into transport projects along the EWEC; (ii) strengthening the response capabilities to epidemics and disease outbreaks that could have a major impact on the sub-region's health, and improving the coverage of prevention and care of communicable diseases in vulnerable populations; (iii) improving environmental health and reducing the burden of communicable diseases; (iv) improving the management of HIV resources and programs; and, (v) targeting HIV preventions associated with the implementation of infrastructure projects (refer to Section 7.3).

299. The CTDP can contribute to ongoing efforts to further reduce poverty. Through both infrastructure investment (improving access to key economic and social services and facilities and improving living conditions and health) and its economic investments which focus on private sector led development and improvements to the business environment. Support for development of commercial activities through micro-enterprises and SMEs and PPP¹⁸ will sustain efforts to develop competitive and commercialized activities along the EWEC.

300. Through improving environmental and economic infrastructure in the participating towns, CTDP will also contribute to promotion of tourism and development of the expanding tourism sector along the EWEC which has the potential to contribute to local poverty reduction. Under the EWEC Tourism Corridor Zone Initiatives, targeted marketing and development approaches are being used to reach market segments interested in particular pro-poor tourism products. JICA has been financing a tourism industry development project in Savannakhet which will produce; (i) a tourism promotion plan; (ii) development of a collaboration system; (iii) development of a tourism information system; and, (iv) development of a mechanism to

¹⁶ ADB c; op cit. The EWEC emphasis on economic growth and development of the corridor as a strategy to reduce poverty is founded on the large amount of available evidence that sustained economic growth rates successfully lower poverty levels.

¹⁷ ADB c; op cit

¹⁸ The CTDP is funding a parallel TA for PPP pilot projects and development. There are also a number of other projects and programs targeting SME development, value-chain opportunities and development, cross border service centre development and trade facilitation agreements which the CTDP will support.

prevent negative environmental and social impacts. The outcomes will include information maps/brochures for five circuits, thematic brochures (handicrafts and food), road signage, website development, community-based activities, surveys and information gathering, and training.

301. A challenge for tourism development in Savannakhet is developing attractions that will induce tourist traffic to stop or make the province a destination point, as well as providing adequate accommodation and services along the Savannakhet section of the EWECE.

302. The overall GMS tourism strategy includes 13 priority zones one of which is the EWECE. The activities and development foci for EWECE tourism include aspects that can be supported by CTDP such as:

- Addressing tourism infrastructure development requirements;
- Identifying and supporting potential entry points for SMEs and PPP in overland tours, war memorial tourism and ecotourism;
- Supporting specific projects in the sector such as GMS Sustainable Tourism Development Project¹⁹ which contribute to corridor development through developing tourism opportunities along the route and adjacent areas, and improving capacity of SMEs and public sector and private tourism organizations.

303. Improving urban infrastructure and environmental quality through the road and drainage subproject will help Phine become a more attractive and healthy town it will also enhance access with the sister town of Xemthamuoak and the rest-stop developed on NR 9 and therefore provide support to the growing tourism industry.

304. A distributional analysis and calculation of the poverty impact ratio are provided in the economic and financial analysis.

305. Localized poverty reduction will also be afforded through employment of the poor during the construction stage of the project, as discussed below.

7.2. Job Creation and Wage Generation

306. There will be short-term job creation as a result of the CTDP, and while this does not address longer-term job security it will provide immediate incomes to households who are in need. The measures incorporated in the GAP (vocational training and skills building) are designed to address issues raised in consultations regarding lack of skills and the poorly skilled who dominate the unemployed.

307. The construction phase of the Project will represent opportunities for income generation through (i) employment (wages); and (ii) provision of food, clothing, and other items to the workers.

308. The construction phase of the Project has the potential to have a major impact on incomes and the households of poor and low income/marginal households immediately within the subproject areas, especially if the requirements of the Lao Labour Law are complied with.

¹⁹ A \$10 million program in Lao PDR (Northern Economic Corridor and EWECE and includes Savannakhet) to develop demonstration subprojects that will improve urban environment and natural tourism sites, promote participation of the poor and ethnic groups in tourism, and protect vulnerable people from potential negative impacts. <http://pid.adb.org:8040/pid/LoanView.htm?projNo=38015&seqNo=01&typeCd=3>

309. In Article 25, the Lao Labour Law (2006 which revised Decree No. 64, 21/3/2005) states that while a project developer has the right to accept the employees it requires, the developer "...shall give priority to Lao citizens, especially persons who are targets under poverty alleviation programs." In cases where it absolutely necessary, foreign employees may be engaged by the developer, but they must be a select group and be approved by the labour administration agency. In any case in respect of engaging foreigners, the Labour Law specifies that for physical work (unskilled labour) it is not permitted to accept more than 10% of the number of total employees, while for skilled work it is not permitted to accept more than 20% of the number of total employees.

310. Therefore to comply with the Labour Law 90% of unskilled labour and 80% of skilled labour should be provided by Lao nationals. To realise the maximum benefits of job creation during the construction period it will be important that the Labour Law is complied with. From this, a proportion of jobs can be set aside for women and people from poor households (and preference should also be given to directly impacted households, especially those that have been required to relocate as a result of the project). Information from the project engineers is as follows:

Table 7.2.1 – Base Assumptions about Construction Workforce

Subproject	Approx. no. of workers	% unskilled	Construction period (months)	Type of contract (LCB or ICB)	No. of unskilled workers
Improvement of urban roads and drainage	100	50	20	ICB	50

Source: PPTA Team (December 2011)

311. According to the Labour Law, the Project should give priority to Lao nationals. Different employment arrangements can be negotiated during project approval discussions, and depending on the needs of the proponent/developer foreign workers can make up a larger proportion of the workforce. In order to determine the potential benefits for Lao, from the construction phase, three different scenarios have been used; adoption of the Labour Law and 90% of unskilled workforce being Lao; 65% of unskilled workforce being Lao; and, 50% of unskilled workforce being Lao. This presents a clear picture of the opportunity cost of not maximising Lao labour during construction of the subprojects.

312. As the type of contract is assumed to be international competitive bidding (ICB) it is also assumed that a camp will be established for the workers that are foreign or sourced from outside of the town.

313. Table 7.2.2 shows that if the Labour Law is adopted and Lao fill 90% of the unskilled labour on the project, there is the potential for a total employment of 45 Lao with 900 person-months work over the construction period. With Lao people filling only two-thirds of unskilled labour, total employment reduces to 33 and 6508 person-months employment and eventually decreases to 25 jobs and 500 person-months if only half of the unskilled workforce is Lao.

Table 5.1.3 – Job Creation Potential of Subproject Construction

Employment scenario	No. of people employed	No. of person months
0.90	45	900
0.65	33	650
0.50	25	500

Source: Consultant estimates

314. Based on data gathered during consultations and KILs, the minimum wage for unskilled laborers in the town is US\$5/day or US\$110/month. Using the monthly rate, the above workforce participation scenarios convert into total wages earned by Lao of US\$99,000 with 90% of workforce being Lao reducing to a wage-bill of US\$55,000 with half of the workforce being Lao, as shown in Table 7.2.3.

Table 7.2.3 – Direct Wage Generation Potential of Subproject Construction

Employment scenario	Subproject wage bill (US\$)
0.90	99,000
0.65	71,500
0.50	55,000

Source: Consultant estimates

315. The Project can support poverty reduction efforts if a target for provision of labor by the poor is set for the Project. Assuming a set aside of 50% of the unskilled Lao workforce is for the poor and women, using the workforce scenarios above the total employment for the poor and women will range from 13 to 23 people providing between 250 person-months work and 450 person-months work.

316. This will provide the poor and women with earning potential in the order of US\$49,500 at the 90% scenario reducing to US\$27,500 at the 50% scenario over the two-year construction period. This has the potential to make a substantial contribution to local poverty reduction. An additional benefit of construction employment is the training that comes with it. Each worker will be able to seek other construction work based on the experience and skills acquired on the Project, another reason that these benefits should be retained in the province, if not the immediate Project Area, rather than an influx of foreign workers who will not leave any built capacity behind after Project completion.

317. In addition to the direct unskilled construction jobs, a substantial number of unskilled jobs will be created by the industries that supply the construction and building materials for the works. Quantities of sand, rock, brick, gravel, ballast, cement and specialized plant will be required to upgrade the roads and drainage. This will be incremental for companies that are currently operating in Phine and other parts of Savannakhet (as well other parts of the country), providing a large number of unskilled jobs that are required to produce these construction materials.

318. There will also be the spin-off to the local economy from the presence of the workers in the area. Provision of food and other necessities to the construction work crews is another job-creating benefit in the project area. Construction benefits include both income generated during construction and assets that remain after the construction work is completed. The provincial and district governments can authorize female-headed and poor households to organize food services to the construction camps. This ensures that a measure of this impact will be both pro-women and pro-poor. The local LWU can help to organize local women to carry out this function. In addition, the demand creates an opportunity for the LWU which has become increasingly involved in assisting women in starting small businesses through advising and small loan funds to capture both job and business opportunities for women.

319. It is difficult to quantify the amount spent by workers that will spin-off to the local economy, as skilled workers may have a larger proportion of their wages that are expendable (due to higher wages) than others, while some workers may actually spend very little in the project area. A conservative estimate can be derived by using the wages potentially earned by Lao workers only.

320. Using the consumption data available from LECS-4 in terms of monthly expenditure on food, clothing and footwear, and alcohol and tobacco, over the construction period Lao workers²⁰ could potentially generate in the order of US\$80,507) under the 90% workforce scenario and US\$43,747 under the 50% workforce scenario, spent on food and drinks, entertainment and other expenses in local and small businesses operating in the town (Table 7.2.3).

Table 7.2.3 - Potential Spin-off to Local Economy

% of wages expended	Total Lao wages spent under different workforce scenarios (US\$)		
	90%	65%	50%
Wages spent on food (6.6%) ²¹	6,534	4,719	3,630
Wages spent on clothing & footwear (2.4%)	2,376	1,716	1,320
Wages spent on alcohol & tobacco (2.5%)	2,475	1,788	2,035
Wages spent on entertainment (3.7%)	3,663	2,646	2,035
Total wages spent in project area	15,048	10,868	9,020

Source: Consultant estimates

321. As the above estimates show, the Project's direct and indirect unskilled jobs will provide poor households with the means to escape poverty, even if only as a short-term measure the employment can provide a building block in terms of (i) worker expertise; (ii) opportunity to accumulate some capital or repay debt; and, (iii) ability to save earnings to utilize for investments in activities and/or inputs that could yield increased incomes from their existing livelihoods.

7.3. Risk of Spread of Communicable Diseases

7.3.1 Existing Situation

322. The first HIV case in Lao PDR was reported in 1990, and the first case of AIDS was identified in 1992. The cumulative number of HIV cases to end of 2009 was 3,659 including 2376 people being AIDS symptomatic and 1038 people who have died from HIV/AIDS associated illness.

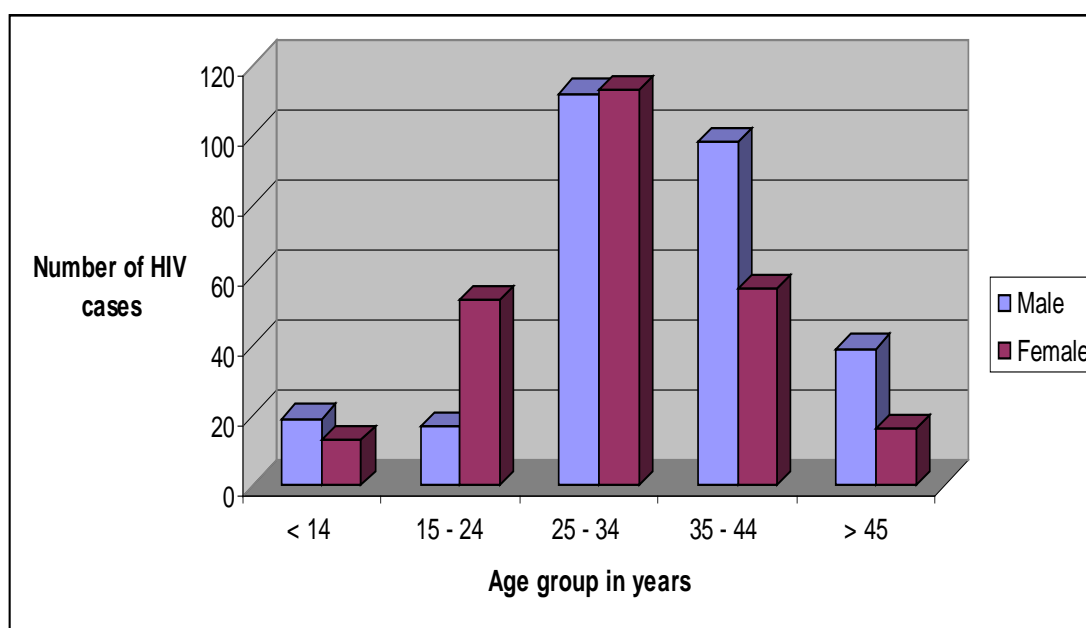
323. The overall profile of detected HIV cases between 1990 and 2009 cases is 56% male. Of the cases detected in 2009 some 53% are male, however in two age cohorts there are greater numbers of women than men detected with HIV, most significantly in the 15 – 24 year group in which women account for three-quarters of people infected by HIV, and in the 25 – 34 year group in which women account for just over half of the 225 cases recorded in that age cohort. In terms of transmission, 87% is through heterosexual sex, 5% is through mother to child transmission, and the remaining proportion is made up of transmission through homosexual sex, infected blood products, and needle-sharing.²²

²⁰ The potential economic spin-off from foreign workers is not included in this analysis because experience on a number of other construction projects involving, for example Chinese contractors, indicates that they import a very large proportion of food (including rice), clothing, alcohol and cigarettes.

²¹ The proportion of monthly expenditure on food, as identified in LECS-4, is 26.4%, as it is likely that some meals will be provided by the project developer with the camps, and those people who live in a reasonable proximity to the camps will go home for meals, a quarter of this figure has been used in the above calculation.

²² Centre for HIV/AIDS/STI; HIV and AIDS Situation in Lao PDR, Vientiane (March 2010)

3 – Number of HIV Cases by Gender and Age



Source: Centre for HIV/AIDS/STI (March 2010)

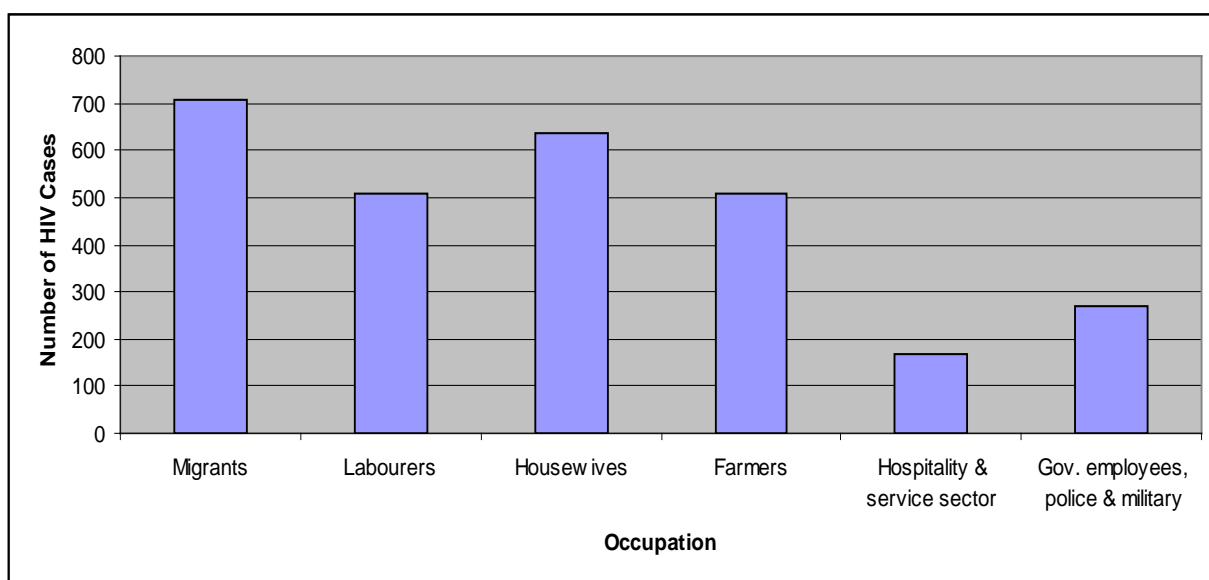
324. While several reports note that HIV/AIDS prevalence is still low in Lao PDR, between 2003 (170 cases) and 2009 (536 cases) about one hundred new cases have been detected each year.

325. There are also concerns that actual numbers of people with HIV could be higher than those reported as there are several risk factors that make Lao PDR particularly vulnerable including: (i) increasing travel and migration; (ii) increase in the use of illicit drugs, especially an increasing problem with intravenous/injecting drug use (IDU); (iii) inadequate access to effective STI treatment; (iv) low awareness of the causes and prevention of HIV/AIDS; and (v) Lao PDR shares borders with Cambodia, Burma, Thailand, Viet Nam, and Yunnan province of the PRC, where HIV/AIDS prevalence rates are relatively high.²³

326. The LWU also adds to these factors that women are considered to be particularly vulnerable to HIV infection, and that low levels of awareness on HIV/AIDS and gender, limited access to information, particularly women/housewives whose husbands have multiple partners, low socio-economic status of women, and the high levels of poverty and disparity status of women, increase the risk of HIV/AIDS among Lao women and compound the risk of the epidemics spreading.

327. As shown in Graph 4 the number of HIV cases detected amongst housewives is 635, (accounting for 17% of total HIV cases). The groups considered most at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS include housewives (as noted above), mobile groups such as truck drivers, migrant workers (19%), farmers and labourers (together accounting for 28% of total HIV cases), police/military government officials (7%), workers in the hospitality and service sector (5%), business people who travel, sex workers, and adolescents.

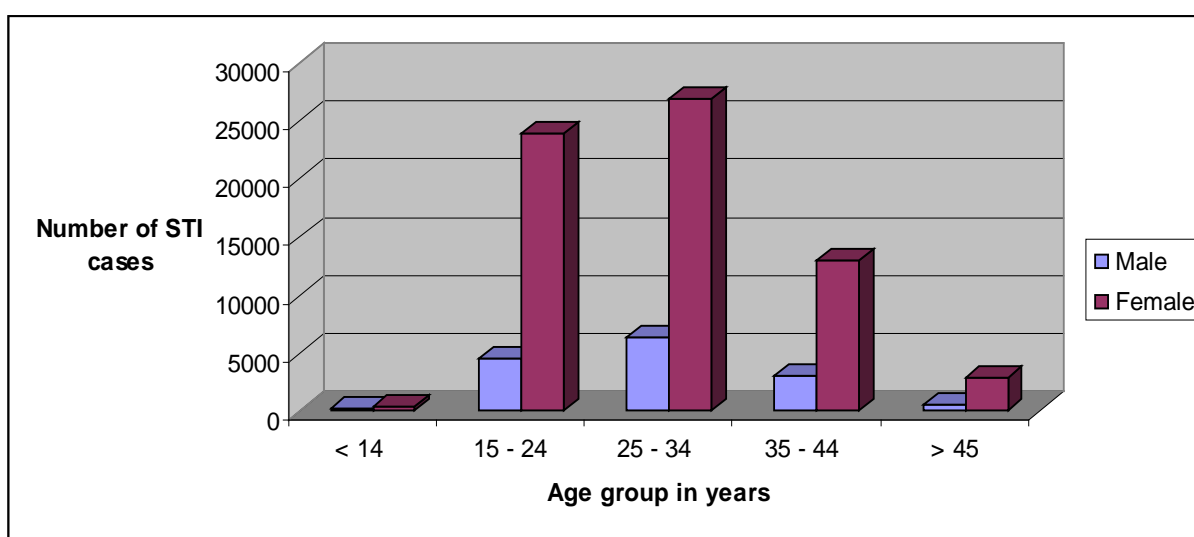
²³ Lao Women's Union; Strategy and Action Plan on HIV/AIDS/STIs 2007-2010, Vientiane (June 2006)

Graph 4 - HIV Cases by Occupation

Source: Centre for HIV/AIDS/STI (March 2010)

328. Of the total number of HIV cases, 1431 (39%) are recorded in Savannakhet and 1186 (32%) are recorded in Vientiane Capital.

329. In respect of STIs, Graph 5 shows that there are significantly greater numbers of women with STIs than men, in each age cohort. Looking at the breakdown of STIs by age group 40% of women and 43% of men with STI symptoms are in the 25 - 34 age group, and more than a third of women (36%) and 31% of men with STIs are aged between 15 and 24 years old.

Graph 5 – Number of Cases of STI by Gender and Age

Source: Centre for HIV/AIDS/STI (March 2010)

330. Very high STI rates suggest the presence of significant amounts of high risk behavior in the country. Between 2005 and 2009, 82,304 cases of STI have been recorded, with 82% of all STI symptoms being found amongst women. Coupled with the presence of neighbours with

significant HIV epidemics, this also suggests the Lao population may be increasingly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS.

331. Similar to the situation with recorded HIV cases, Vientiane Capital (13,708 cases) and Savannakhet (a total of 8881 cases or 11% of the total number of cases of HIV reported nationally) record the highest number of cases, with Champasak ranking third. In Savannakhet 92% of the cases of STIs are recorded in women.

7.3.2 Project Associated Risks

332. In Phine, the urban road and drainage subproject is expected to require a total workforce of 100 people of which 50% will be unskilled and could be sourced from the pool of unemployed people in the town. The estimated construction period is 20 months. The contract for the construction of the subproject will most likely be international competitive bidding awards, and therefore there is high likelihood of a large international contractor bringing in foreign labor if it is considered cheaper than Lao labor.

333. The risk of spread of STIs and HIV associated with the Project is a factor of three things; (i) the existing prevalence and transmission rates; (ii) the knowledge of the community about pathways of transmission and methods of prevention; and, (iii) the aspects of the Project that could exacerbate the existing situation (i.e. presence of a construction workforce mainly comprised of outsiders or foreigners in an where people have low existing knowledge and awareness of the risk or ways to prevent its transmission).

334. The risks are associated with the economic corridor itself and secondly to the specific subprojects. The corridor development strategy which encourages improved accessibility and mobility along the corridor and tourism promotion are inevitably triggers for commercial activities that cater to a highly mobile population such as truck drivers, etc and include construction workers (people from outside the town), traders, people from households who travel for marketing or selling, seasonal migrants moving between Thailand, Savannakhet and Viet Nam, and CSWs. There are no data available on the number of CSWs operating in the town, but CSWs are associated with casinos and larger bars and hotels.

335. The vulnerability of migrant workers is compounded by their mobility and their social separation from the local community which in turn prevents them from accessing social and health care services. For example, migrant laborers often do not want to use, or are not permitted to use health clinics due to registration formalities, local medical systems, and thus STIs and possibly HIV amongst migrant workers remains unchecked. The risk of HIV/AIDS infection is therefore increased.

336. Mitigating the risk of spread of STIs and HIV during the construction phase of the project will include implementation of a small and targeted STIs and HIV awareness and prevention program (through implementation of the GAP) for the beneficiary communities and construction workforce. The Project's awareness and prevention measures should link in with existing initiatives wherever possible. Additional measures included in the GAP cover:

- Inclusion of standard FIDIC HIV and STI prevention clauses in the contract documents;
- IEC materials obtained from PCCA and adapted for the target audience, if no suitable materials exist, the NGO engaged to provide the training will produce suitable materials;
- Provision in construction contracts requiring the construction contractor to ensure the construction workforce attend STI and HIV/AIDS prevention workshops provided through an approved service provider. The workshops will

be delivered to the workforce prior to commencement of works, the workshops will be run two times per year to ensure that new recruits have the benefit of the training;

- Provision of condoms at the construction camp;
- The Contractor providing adequate health care facilities including an HIV/AIDS and STIs education post and first aid facilities within each construction camp; and
- Village-based community awareness raising about transmission of STIs and HIV, reproductive health, safe sex, and anti-trafficking. The program will be implemented in the subproject villages in each town. The community based program will be based on training-of-trainers (TOT) provided by a suitable NGO or PCCA to the village health volunteers or facilitators who will then pass on the information through workshops undertaken in small groups in the villages.

7.4. Risk of Human Trafficking

7.4.1 Existing Situation and Contribution to the Risk

337. Approximately one-third of global trafficking in women and children occurs in or from GMS. A significant proportion of this trafficking affects the GMS countries of Thailand, Cambodia, Viet Nam, Myanmar and Lao PDR. The Lao PDR is predominantly a source country for trafficking to Thailand but it also acts as a transit point for trafficking from the PRC and Viet Nam to Thailand and onwards. There are also reports of trafficking to the PRC for forced marriage, sexual exploitation, and labor.²⁴

338. The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare undertook a qualitative research project, with support from UNICEF, in order to better understand the underlying causes of child trafficking, to identify those most at risk and to uncover the dynamics of the trafficking process. The analysis was based primarily on the recorded experiences of 253 trafficked victims and their families, and was the first national survey of its kind in Lao PDR.²⁵ From the findings of the study it is possible to build a profile of those most at risk of trafficking and target interventions accordingly. The overwhelming majority of trafficking victims surveyed (60%) are girls aged between 12-18 years of age and most victims (35%) end up in forced prostitution. Other forms of employment were domestic labour (32%), factory work (17%), and fishing boats (4%). Those that worked in agricultural labour tended not to be trafficked and exploited whilst those working in domestic household situations experienced some of the most extreme cases of abuse and mistreatment.²⁶

339. A disproportionate number of the trafficking victims are from ethnic groups other than Lao sub-group (i.e. other seven groups in the Lao-Tai language family). In order of frequency after Lao-Tai groups (62%), the Mon-Khmer show up most in trafficking reports. The provinces most affected by cross-border trafficking, in addition to Phongsali, are Luang Prabang, Luang Namtha, Oudomxay (for trafficking to the PRC), an Vientiane, Xayaboury, Khammuane, Savannakhet, Pakse (for trafficking to Thailand).

²⁴ ADB (e); Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in South Asia (Appendix 3), Manila, Philippines (2003)

²⁵ UNICEF/Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare; Broken Promises, Shattered Dreams: A Profile of Child Trafficking in Lao PDR, Vientiane (2006)

²⁶ UNICEF/Ministry of Labour & Social Welfare; *ibid*

340. Research in the northern economic corridor found that traffickers were often members of extended families, as well as local communities, with well-organized links on both sides of the border.²⁷

341. The U.S. State Department has developed a three tier rating system to show the ranking of countries in terms of compliance with a set of minimum standards for combating human trafficking.²⁸ Countries that participate must have credible reporting, in the vicinity of one hundred victims, that the country is either a country of origin, transit, or destination for human trafficking.²⁹ Laos improved its ranking from Tier 3 (indicating that it was not making any significant efforts to comply) in 2006 to Tier 2 in 2007. A Tier 2 ranking means that while the Government does not fully comply with the minimum standards, it is making an effort to bring itself into compliance.

342. The *Combating Trafficking of Women and Children in South Asia* is a guide for integrating trafficking concerns into large projects which pose a risk, or increase the vulnerability of women and children to being trafficked.³⁰ The guide notes, among a number of things, that three aspects of social and gender assessment require addressing the trafficking issue: (i) identification of measures to adapt project design to improve the status of women and girls and, in so doing, build their resistance to the risk of being trafficked; (ii) considerations that may need to be built into projects to ensure that vulnerable groups can be protected from factors that cause and sustain their poverty – and their risks to being trafficked; and, (iii) identification of the ways to assess whether project impacts will increase vulnerability to being trafficked and identifying opportunities to prevent or minimize the risks.

343. As noted in Section 7.2, the construction phase will bring people into the surrounding area as labourers at the sites and others wishing to respond to the presence of a large workforce in small entrepreneurial ways.

344. This can create impacts on the communities through increased demand for service/sex workers (see also discussion on risk of spread of HIV/AIDS and STIs), increased demands on existing health services, disintegration of social networks, disruptions and involuntary relocation for some community members, all of which can contribute to, or increase vulnerability to being trafficked. The FGDs and household survey results show that there are people who migrate to Thailand and Malaysia for work, both legally and illegally who are vulnerable. Therefore, it has to be concluded that there are people in the town who are at risk from the possibility of being trafficked, as well as opportunities such as increased access, and large scale population movements associated with construction, that could be taken by traffickers to exploit the vulnerable.

345. It must also be stated, that during the construction period there will be opportunities to target those most vulnerable to trafficking with paid and regulated employment for up to two years. A preferential employment policy, targeting the poor, women, people from households affected by land acquisition will enhance the anti-trafficking elements to be incorporated into the Project through the GAP and RPs.

Mitigation Measures

346. The impacts that can be implemented to reduce the vulnerability of women (and children) to trafficking include:

²⁷ ADB (d); op cit

²⁸ The minimum standards include prohibition of trafficking, punishment for those who commit trafficking consistent with the gravity of the act, efforts to eliminate trafficking, monitoring of immigration and measures to protect those persons who have become victims of trafficking.

²⁹ U.S. State Dept; Trafficking in Persons Report (2008)

³⁰ ADB (d); op cit

- Ensuring no trafficked labor is engaged as part of the construction workforce or any ancillary employment (guards, cooks, cleaners etc);
- Ensuring legal wages are paid to construction and ancillary workers in line with Lao Labour Law and minimum wages set in accordance with the province;
- Implementation of a preferential hiring policy by the developer that gives priority to the vulnerable, project-affected households, and local labour within the town and wider catchment;
- Conduct village education campaigns in collaboration with the Department of Labor and Social Affairs and NGOs working in the sector which include a trafficking awareness and prevention workshops for communities (aimed at women and children);
- The members of the construction workforce who do not live locally will be required to reside at the camp which should be located away from existing villages and at sufficient distance to discourage interaction with local people;
- The incorporation of awareness messages into Project components already addressing community impact issues, and codes of conduct for construction workers that raise concerns about service/sex workers and child prostitution can also be a means to address some trafficking issues; and
- Awareness messages for service/sex workers and construction workers can be combined with anti-trafficking and safe migration messages (as migrant workers are a high-risk group for HIV and STIs).

7.5. Social Safeguards

347. ADB has two safeguards covering social issues: involuntary resettlement and indigenous people.

7.5.1 Involuntary Resettlement

348. Involuntary resettlement (IR) impacts, in addition to physical displacement, include economic displacement which is defined as the loss of, or restrictions on access placed upon, any land or income generating assets (including communal resources or property).

349. IR impacts will be created by the subproject in Phine and an RP has been prepared. A summary of impacts is given below.

350. In total the subproject will create impacts in four of the five villages that make up Phine town (in Phine District). The road upgrading subproject will directly affect 109 households (AHs), representing about 10% of the town population. The largest number of AHs (34) is located in Veunhongkham village and the smallest (17) is in Sakhouang. There are 608 affected persons (APs) including 300 males and 308 females. Overall 13% of the AHs are headed by women.

351. There are 35 households (32% of all AHs) that are considered vulnerable including 33 household falling below the poverty line, in addition there is one household (with dependants) headed by a single and low income woman, and one household headed by an elderly person with no means of support. Households headed by women and other vulnerable households are eligible for assistance to fully mitigate project impacts through ensuring that at least two members of those households (one male and one female) are offered employment during construction and/or maintenance works.

352. The nature of the road upgrading works is that strip acquisition of land will be required, with most AHs losing a small proportion from the frontage of their residential or agricultural plots. Residential land belonging to 103 AHs will be affected, and the agricultural land belonging to 68 AHs will be acquired. In total some 823 m² of residential land and 1.54 ha of agricultural land will be affected. No land used for commercial or other purposes will be affected by the works. The impacts are minor with AHs losing in the order of 1%-3% of their total residential land plot and between 2% and 6% of their total area of agricultural land.

353. There are no houses or other substantial structures affected by the works. However, the works will affect a total of 107 structures including the fences/walls of 103 AHs (being all of those with residential land affected) and the ancillary buildings (outdoor pit latrine or outdoor bathroom) of four AHs. Fences (1,192 linear meters) can be re-erected and the outdoor bathrooms (12 m²) can be re-constructed further back on the same land plots. The AHs experiencing effects on their latrines/bathrooms are of the view that they can rebuild them in 1-2 weeks. The impacts on the fences affected amount to removal of 3m to 12m long sections of wooden fence and replacing further back. The fences can be reconstructed in 1-2 days.

354. While no crops are affected, some 72 of the AHs have their trees affected, with 128 fruit trees requiring removal. The affected trees include mango, jackfruit, coconut, tamarind, lemon/lime and bamboo.

355. The works will not affect any community property or resources. There are no livelihood impacts created by the subproject.

7.5.2 Indigenous People

356. ADB's safeguard defines indigenous people (IP) as a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group who: (i) self-identify as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and the recognition of this identity by others; (ii) have collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories; (iii) have customary, cultural, social or political institutions that are different from those of the dominant society and culture; and, (iv) have a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

357. The SIA shows that there are non-Lao people living in the three CTD towns, as shown in the table below.

Table 1.2.2 – Non-Lao Ethnic Populations in Corridor Towns

Province	% of provincial population	Town	% of town population
Savannakhet	37.9	Kaysone Phomvihane	2.6
		Phine	64.2
		Dansavanh	74.3

Source: SLED: socio-economic profiles of towns (August 2011)

358. Based on the sample included in the survey, there are four main ethnic groups in the town; Lao (33%), Phoutai (40%), Katang (24%) and Makong (3%) there is also a small proportion of "other" ethnic groups including Vietnamese (1%). As noted in Section 4.3, the Makong group is resident in one village (Veunhongkham) and the Katang are resident in all villages but make up the majority (97%) in Sakhouang. The Phoutai are also resident in all villages accounting for 3% of the population in Sakhouang to two-thirds of the population in Phine and Napho. Lao are resident in three villages accounting for between 29% and 60% of the population.

359. The survey also reveals that social, economic and commercial interactions are conducted in Lao language. In the home Lao is the main language spoken in 42% of

households and Phoutai is spoken in 40% of households, and Katang is spoken in 15% of households with Vietnamese being spoken in the remaining households. Some 88% of heads of households stated their household is fluent in Lao language and 12% stated the Lao language in their household was average. No respondents stated that people were barely intelligible or unintelligible in Lao.

360. During the SIA meaningful consultation with non-Lao was undertaken through meetings and FGDs in the town. The consultations undertaken indicate the following:

- The people see themselves first and foremost as Lao, they hold Lao citizenship and communicate through Lao language in different facets of society such as marketing, business activities, political activities, and participation in village/district administration;
- They have inter-married with other ethnic groups including Hmong from other parts of the country and Vietnamese;
- The different ethnic groups live together in mixed communities for about 100 years, there are no clusters or villages that are only one ethnic group and therefore there is a high level of social/cultural homogeneity in the town;
- There are no special agencies or government offices established in the town to work with non-Lao people because the non-Lao do not exhibit differences which make them any more vulnerable or in need of special assistance than the Lao;
- Amongst the different ethnic groups there is high support for the subprojects that seek to improve, upgrade and rehabilitate urban infrastructure as key and important facilities for community access to services and employment opportunities. Consultations have ascertained broad community support for the subproject;
- There is also both the willingness and capacity to participate in design, implementation, and monitoring of the investments. People commented on the benefits and positive impacts anticipated to result from subprojects, and have stated there are no constraints on the ability of people to participate in project benefits as a result of their ethnicity or culture.

361. The objective of the ADB's IP safeguard is "...to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for IPs' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by IPs themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits, (ii) do not suffer adverse effects as a result of projects, and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them."

362. In addition, the CTDTP will not involve any activities or investments that will:

- Provide for or allow commercial development of cultural resources or indigenous knowledge under the project;
- Provide for or allow commercial development of natural resources that would impact the livelihoods or cultural, ceremonial or spiritual use of land that would impact the identity or community;
- Provide for or allow restrictions in use of, or access to, protected areas and natural resources; or
- Require displacement from traditional or customary lands;

363. It is concluded from the consultations and social assessment undertaken that the policy is not triggered by the subprojects because they will not affect the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, or culture of indigenous people. The CTDp will not adversely impact on, and is designed in such a way that will respect, the identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of the non-Lao ethnic groups in the town. Any negative impacts on non-Lao will be the same as for Lao, and these will be mitigated through implementation of the GAP, EMP and RP. The beneficiary communities are supportive of the subproject, and can see clear and direct benefits for them. The assessment confirms the conclusion that the categorization of the CTDp is 'C' which does not require preparation of an IP plan.

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Detailed Breakdown of GAP Costs

GAP Component 1: Institutional Strengthening for Gender and Development

ID	Institutional Strengthening for Gender and Development	Basis	Rate (US\$)	No.	Total (US\$)
A.1	Material Preparation & Training Delivery (NGO or LWU)				46,530
A.1.1	Program design, management and delivery incl:	month	8000	5.5	44,000
	Consultations with MPWT LWU Unit				
	Adapting materials				
	Work with LWUs for village training sessions				
	Training delivery (workshops etc)				
	Monitoring and reporting				
A.1.2	Logistics and support	month	460	5.5	2530
A.2	EA/PMU/PIU Workshops and Training Participation				9,475
A.2.1	Transportation for trainers	day	150	15	2,250
A.2.2	SDAs for participants	day	10	30*5	1,500
A.2.3	Accommodation/per diem for trainers	day	3*25	18	1,350
A.2.4	Workshop venue hire	day	50	5	250
A.2.5	Meals and refreshments	pax/day	15	35*5	2,625
A.2.6	OTJ through PISC (incl. in PMSC TA)				
A.2.7	Printing (handout material in kits) and stationery	pax/session	10	30*5	1,500
A.3	Subtotal				56,005
	Contingency (10%)				5,601
	TOTAL				61,606

GAP Component 2: Empowerment for Women in Urban Community Development & Vocational Skills Training

ID	Empowerment for Women in Urban Community Development	Basis	Rate (US\$)	No.	Total (US\$)
A	Village Women's Leadership & Skills Training				92,700
A.1.1	LWU/NGO trainers (SDAs)	day	3*10*2*12	21	15,120
A.1.2	Transportation (incl. travel days)	day	150	30	4,500
A.1.3	Venue hire + refreshments	per	165	12*21	41,580
A.1.4	Issuance of certificates	per	20	315	6,300
A.1.5	Allowance for 15 female participants per village	day	15*2.5*2*12	21	25,200
B	Vocational Training - Livelihood & Employment Skills				140,940
B.1	Boutique/Spa/Massage				57,900
B.1.1	Venue hire, preparation & programming fee	LS	550		550
B.1.2	Trainers x6	nth	250	6*6	9,000
B.1.3	Travel allowance for trainers	nth	45	6*6	1,620
B.1.4	Equipment and materials	LS	5,000		5,000
B.1.5	Stationery	LS	150		150
B.1.6	Allowance for participants	nth	55	126	41,580
B.2	Cooking				11,990
B.2.1	Venue hire, preparation & programming fee	LS	225		225
B.2.2	Trainers x6	nth	250	2*6	3,000
B.2.3	Travel allowance for trainers	nth	45	2*6	540
B.2.4	Input food costs	LS	1,300		1,300
B.2.5	Equipment and materials	LS	2,500		2,500
B.2.6	Allowance for participants	nth	55	126	13,860
B.2.7	Stationery	LS	150		150
B.3	Masonry/Carpentry				16,500
B.3.1	Venue hire, preparation & programming fee	LS	150		150
B.3.2	Trainers x6	nth	250	1*6	1,500
B.3.3	Travel allowance for trainers	nth	45	1*6	270
B.3.4	Equipment and materials	LS	7,500		7,500
B.3.5	Stationery	LS	150		150
B.3.6	Allowance for participants	nth	55	126	6,930
B.4	Tailoring/Weaving				29,075
B.4.1	Venue hire, preparation & programming fee	LS	225		225
B.4.2	Trainers x6	nth	250	2*6	3,000
B.4.3	Travel allowance for trainers	nth	45	2*6	540
B.4.4	Equipment and materials	LS	7,800		7,800
B.4.5	Stationery	LS	150		150
B.4.6	Establish and support Weaving Committee (5 pax)	LS	3,500		3,500
B.4.7	Allowance for participants	nth	55	126	13,860
B.5	Electrical/Plumbing				25,475
B.5.1	Venue hire, preparation & programming fee	LS	225		225
B.5.2	Trainers x5	nth	250	2*4	600
B.5.3	Travel allowance for trainers	nth	320	2	640
B.5.4	Equipment and materials	LS	10,000		10,000
B.5.5	Stationery	LS	150		150
B.5.6	Allowance for participants	nth	55	126	13,860
C	Literacy, Numeracy & Financial Management Skills Training				20,370
C.1	Staff and Activities				14,490
	Allowance for trainers (2 per village)	day	15	2*21	4,410
	Travel allowance for trainers	day	7.5	2*21	2,205
	Allowance for participants	pax/day	2.5	630	7,875
C.2	Supplies, Materials & Equipment				5,880
	Venue hire	unit	21	75	1,575
	Materials prep. & printing, A1 paper, whiteboards etc	unit	55	21	1,155
	Stationery for course participants	pax	5	630	3,150
C	Subtotal				254,010
	Contingency (10%)				25,401
D	TOTAL				279,411

GAP Component 3: HIV and STIs and Trafficking Awareness and Prevention

ID	HIV/AIDS/STIs and Trafficking Awareness & Prevention	Basis	Rate (US\$)	No.	Total (US\$)
A	Contractor Awareness Training				28,020
A.1.1	IEC materials (incl. folder) - total	LS			4,250
A.1.2	STI test kits and STI treatment packs (2 per worker per year)	per	3.5	725*2*2	10,150
A.1.3	Establish health ed. post (incl. STIs/HIV) at camp ¹	per	350	3	1,050
A.1.4	Training sessions/presentations by NGO (incl. per diem)	per	1000	3*2*2	12,000
A.1.5	Condoms (boxes of 500)	per	95	3*2	570
B	Implement HIV/AIDS/STIs Awareness & Prevention in Project Area				113,790
A.3.1	Stipend for peer educators (2 per village: at least one female)	pax	300	21*2*4	50,400
A.3.2	Organize 4 TOT workshops for peer educators on HIV/AIDS prevention etc	per	750	4*3	9,000
A.3.3	Provide communities IEC materials etc	village	800	21	16,800
A.3.4	Organize workshops for villages on HIV/AIDS + trafficking prevention	per	150	21*2*3	18,900
A.3.5	Carry out awareness raising activities in secondary schools	year	280	8*3	6,720
A.3.6	Provide free condoms (1 x box 500) to clinics	per	95	21	1,995
A.3.7	Establish a condom revolving fund in each village (5 boxes/village)	per	95	21*5	9,975
A.4	NGO Technical Assistance				61,000
A.4.1	KAPB surveys (incl. survey teams + vehicle hire)	LS	10,000	1	10,000
A.4.2	Program design, management and delivery incl:	year	20,000	2	40000
	Adapting CDCP-2 and ILO workplace materials (NGO)				
	Monitoring and support (TOT) to peer educators				
	Carry out HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns in each village				
	Monitoring and reporting				
A.4.3	Logistics and support	year	5500	2	11000
A.5	Subtotal				202,810
	Contingency (10%)				20,281
	TOTAL				223,091

GAP Component 4: Sanitation, Health and Hygiene Awareness

ID	Sanitation, Health, Hygiene (SHH) incl. SWM & Environment Awareness	Basis	Rate (US\$)	No.	Total (US\$)
C.1	Implement SHH Awareness Campaign				22,600
C.1.1	Organize workshops/sessions for villages	per	150	13*2*2	3,900
C.1.2	Provide communities IEC materials etc	village	550	13	7,150
C.1.3	Carry out awareness raising activities in schools	village	350	13	4,550
C.1.4	"Healthy/Green" village competition	LS	3500	2	7,000
C.2	NGO Technical Assistance				30,500
C.2.1	Program design, management and delivery incl:	LS	25,000	1	25000
	Adapting SNV produced materials				
	Carry out campaigns in each village				
	Monitoring and reporting				
C.2.3	Logistics and support	LS	5500	1	5500
C.3	Subtotal				53,100
	Contingency (10%)				5,310
	TOTAL				58,410

GAP Component 5: Road Safety Campaign

ID	Road and Traffic Safety Campaign	Basis	Rate (US\$)	No.	Total (US\$)
D.1	Implement Safety Awareness Campaign				26,100
D.1.1	Organize workshops/sessions for villages	per	150	21*2	6,300
D.1.2	Provide communities IEC materials etc	village	550	21	11,550
D.1.3	Carry out awareness raising activities in secondary schools	school	750	9	6,750
D.1.4	Carry out awareness raising with bus/truck drivers	LS	1500	1	1,500
D.2	NGO Technical Assistance				30,500
D.2.1	Program design, management and delivery incl:	LS	25,000	1	25000
	Adapting available materials				
	Liaise/coordinate with Police				
	Work with transport operators (bus and truck services)				
	Carry out campaigns in each village and schools				
	Monitoring and reporting				
D.2.2	Logistics and support	LS	5500	1	5500
D.3	Subtotal				56,600
	Contingency (10%)				5,660
	TOTAL				62,260