

Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan

August 2020

Lao PDR: Greater Mekong Sub-region Corridor
Towns Development Project

Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management
Subproject

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit – Kip (LAK)
US\$1.00 = LAK 9,040 as of 14 July 2020
<https://www.bcel.com.la/bcel/exchange-rate.html?lang=en>

ABBREVIATIONS

AH	–	Affected Household
AP	–	Affected Person
CSCS		Construction Supervision Consulting Services
DONRE	–	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DRC	–	District Resettlement Committee
EA	–	Executing Agency
EMP	–	Environmental Management Plan
EMMP	–	Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan
GAP	–	Gender Action Plan
IA	–	Implementing Agency
IEE	–	Initial Environmental Examination
IOL	–	Inventory of Loss
IP	–	Indigenous People
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
LACP	–	Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan
LFNC	–	Lao Front for National Construction
LWU	–	Lao Women's Union
MONRE	–	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPWT	–	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
PAFO	–	Provincial Agriculture and Forestry Office
PDPWT	–	Provincial Department of Public Works and Transport
PMU	–	Project Management Unit (of EA)
PMSCD	–	Project Management Support and Capacity Development
PPTA	-	Project preparatory technical assistance
PRC	–	Provincial Resettlement Committee
PSA	–	Poverty and Social Assessment
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
ROW	–	Right-of-Way
SMMP	–	Social Management and Monitoring Plan
TOR	–	Terms of Reference
VRC	–	Village Resettlement Committee

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

km	–	kilometer
kg	–	kilogram
ha	–	hectare
\$	–	USD

GLOSSARY

Affected person	–	In the context of involuntary resettlement, affected persons are those who are physically displaced (resettled or relocated due to loss of residential land or shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Affected household		Means persons living together and operating as a single economic unit who are collectively or individually affected by the project or any of its components.
Compensation	–	Means payment in cash or in-kind at replacement cost for an asset to be acquired by the Project.
Cut-off date	–	Means the date that a population record or census, preferably at the project identification stage, serves as an eligibility cut-off date in order to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits. The cut-off date will be the date when the detailed measurement survey and census is completed.
Land acquisition	–	Means the process whereby a person is compelled by the Government through the Executing Agency of the Project to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses in favor of the State in the implementation of the Project or any of its components in return for consideration.
Livelihoods:		Livelihoods are the activities, means of production, and assets by which people sustain themselves and their household. Livelihoods may be narrowly focused, but in Lao PDR usually comprise multiple modes of production for subsistence and commerce that provide food, materials and cash income to meet household requirements. Livelihoods should be understood from a systems perspective, with consideration for the interrelationships among different components.
Livelihood impacts or economic displacement	–	Means loss of income generating assets or access to income generating assets; or loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location, and includes loss, or restriction, of access to protected areas resulting in impacts on the livelihoods of the affected persons.
Physical displacement	–	Means the physical relocation or shifting of a person from his/her pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Rehabilitation	–	Means assistance provided to seriously affected people due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living that require to be compensated in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project level. The livelihood support may be given in cash or in kind or a combination of the two in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of living standards to pre-project levels.
Replacement cost	–	Means the method of valuation of assets that helps determine the amount sufficient to replace lost assets and cover transaction costs. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets is not taken

		into account). Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures necessary to meet the replacement cost standard.
Significant impact	–	(i) physically displaced from housing, and/or (ii) having 10% or more of their productive, income generating assets (livelihood, employment, business, and/or access to community resources) lost. Affected people experiencing significant impacts are referred to as being “severely affected”.
Vulnerable groups	–	This is a distinct group of displaced persons who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability to re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise of (i) households living below the Lap PDR national poverty rate, (ii) female headed households with dependents or headed by a child, (iii) households with disabled member (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, (v) landless and (vi) ethnic minorities who lack formal land rights and have lower levels of literacy. These are indicators not a checklist, so the vulnerability status of AHs must be determined case-by-case.

NOTE

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP)¹ applies to the Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management Facility Subproject.
2. Screening has identified affected people (APs) as those currently active picking and sorting recyclable waste ('waste pickers') at the existing landfill facility. The arrangement is informal: although not employed by the existing landfill facility, the recyclables they collect are purchased by the landfill operator for onward sale. When the new solid waste management facility becomes operational the existing landfill facility will close. The new waste management facility will not authorize informal waste-picking for reasons of health and safety. Thus, in the absence of adequate mitigation measures, waste pickers will lose their main source of income.
3. A total of 36 APs have been identified. This comprises 16 APs actively engaged in waste picking belonging to 10 affected households (AHs) and 20 dependents who rely on the income earned by family members through waste picking.
4. Consultations and surveys found the number of active waste pickers varies day-to-day and month-to-month. Typically it is a part-time and irregular activity during the dry season, and less frequent during the rainy season when attention switches to agriculture.
5. To ensure inclusion in this resettlement plan of all waste pickers at risk of economic displacement, three successive socio-economic surveys were conducted over a 10 month period. All waste pickers identified in the three surveys are included in the census of Affected Persons, with family members considered Affected Households.
6. For most AHs, waste picking is the only or primary source of cash income, supplemented by subsistence farming. Six out of 10 AHs are assessed as vulnerable because their monthly earnings are below the poverty line. All 10 AHs are assessed as severely affected because waste picking is their primary source of income.
7. To mitigate economic displacement impact, AHs will be offered employment at the new facility with a salary at (or above) the national minimum wage and working conditions in accordance with Lao PDR regulations on occupational health and safety. Training will be provided by the operator of the new facility to enable APs to perform job functions.
8. The aim will be to ensure a smooth transition from waste picking to formal employment, and to avoid any interruption in earnings. AHs who are classified as vulnerable will be provided a cash allowance equivalent to the national poverty line for a period of three months to assist in the transition. In case of a gap between waste picking at the old facility and employment at the new facility, those APs will receive transitional income support equivalent to the national minimum wage during the period of unemployment.
9. Livelihoods restoration support will be provided to AHs who are unable to obtain employment at the new waste management facility for any reason.. Livelihoods restoration support will also be provided to AHs who, despite employment at the new facility, have an income less than they previously earned when waste picking or an income below the national poverty line.
10. AHs who do not obtain employment at the new waste management facility will be entitled to transitional income support while establishing alternative livelihood activities. Significantly affected households and vulnerable households eligible for

¹ LACP is a format used in the Lao PDR when a project involves acquisition of land or compensation for loss but does not lead to resettlement of people. ADB SPS defines both situations as Involuntary Resettlement and therefore requires a Resettlement Plan (RP) to be prepared. Accordingly, in the present document references to LACP and RP should be considered synonymous.

livelihoods restoration support shall receive additional assistance (see VIII Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits).

11. Livelihoods restoration outcomes will be reviewed, assessed and reported through socio-economic surveys of AHs after 3 months, 6 months, 9 months and 12 months. After each survey, the need for further assistance will be assessed on a case-by-case basis with the goal of restoring incomes to, at a minimum, pre-project levels and above the national poverty line.
12. This LACP will be submitted to ADB for review and after approval will be disclosed on the ADB website, presented during consultations with APs and communicated to local communities.
13. Compensation, allowances and other entitlements will be agreed with AHs and enacted before the new waste management facility begins operations.
14. The PMU/PIT is responsible for the internal monitoring, with assistance from the Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) to ensure that: (i) resettlement measures have been undertaken, and (ii) APs have (at a minimum) been able to restore their livelihoods.
15. The final budget requirement for compensation and allowances will depend on how many waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility and how many opt for alternative livelihood restoration support. The number of APs in each category will not be known until final consultations 1 month before the start of operations at the new Facility (see Table 3 - Consultation Plan). Three budget scenarios are presented below with low, medium and high cost estimates.

Scenario	Assumptions	Cost (LAK)	Cost (USD)
A	All waste pickers gain employment at the new waste management facility	15,948,000	1,764
B	10 waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility; 6 waste pickers select alternative livelihood assistance	62,686,000	6,935
C	No waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility All 16 waste pickers require assistance to establish alternative livelihoods	135,144,000	14,949

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

16. This Land Acquisition and Compensation Plan (LACP) has been prepared for the Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management Subproject (the Subproject), which is one component of the Greater Mekong Subregion East–West Economic Corridor Towns Development Project (hereafter GMS1).
17. GMS1 aims to enhance the economic competitiveness of towns along the East–West Economic Corridor (EWEC) in Lao PDR, focusing on Kaysone Phomvihane, Phine, and Dansavanh Districts in Savannakhet Province. These three districts are located along Route 9 which is an important trade corridor through Lao PDR and a road link between Thailand and Vietnam (**Error! Reference source not found.**)
18. GMS1 consists of seven (7) Subprojects to improve essential urban infrastructure and services relating to roads, waste water drainage, septic management and river embankment protection, while contributing to increased climate resilience.

Figure 1 - GMS East-West Economic Corridor



19. The scope of the Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management Subproject comprises:
 - Establishment of a managed landfill adjacent to an existing dumpsite with modern landfill technology including leachate collection and treatment
 - Procurement of additional equipment, collection trucks, and facilities
 - Recycling Station (Materials Recovery Facility) with modern efficient technology, including construction of facilities for storage, treatment, and recycling/reuse of suitable materials within the existing landfill site.
 - Septic treatment facility for Kaysone Phomvihane (formerly part of the drainage and wastewater Subproject).
20. This LACP has been prepared based on the Detailed Engineering Design of the solid waste management facility and socio-economic survey data collected from APs. The Subproject is categorized as “B” for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) impact as per the

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009 (SPS) (see screening checklist in Appendices)

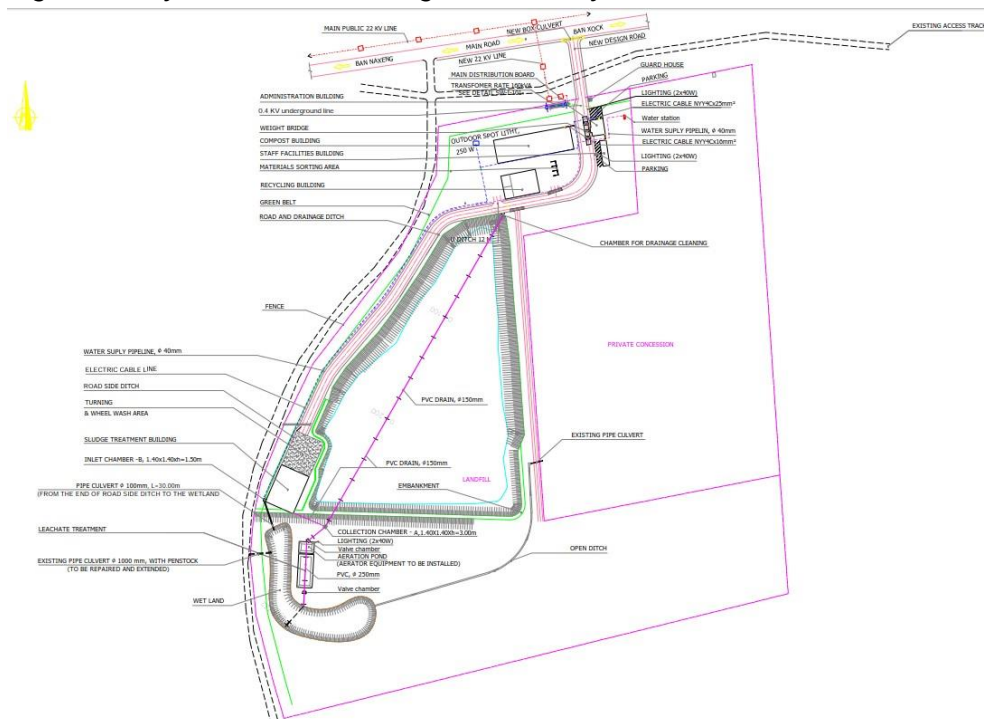
21. The Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management Subproject is a new facility constructed adjacent to an existing facility. It is located in the village of Ban Xok about 10 km east of Kaysone Phomvihane town. The whole site is 16 ha of which only 6 ha is currently utilized under a concession awarded to a private waste operator (Figure 3 and Figure 4). The entire 16 ha site is under the management of the Khaysone Phomvihane Urban Development and Administration Authority (UDAA).
22. The capacity of the existing facility is inadequate to serve the municipality's increasing population. An estimated 45-60 tons of solid waste is generated daily but only 25-28 tons are collected daily because waste collection covers only 35% of residential properties (4,300 households out of >12,000). The existing facility has 4 cells which are forecast to be full by the end of 2020.
23. An environmental compliance audit in 2017 commissioned by ADB and Government of Lao PDR identified several environmental, health and safety issues at the existing facility. The land fill cells were left uncovered so the site was littered and local communities complain of flies and bad odors. In the dry season months there are frequent land fill fires at the site. The leachate collection and treatment system was not operating correctly. There was no system for managing hazardous wastes. Recyclables are extracted from the waste stream (mainly paper, plastics, and scrap metal) as there is no segregation at source. Informal waste pickers experience unsafe and unsanitary working conditions.
24. The objective of the Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management Subproject is to establish a modern Solid Waste Management (SWM) system, a high collection rate, improved recycling, improved hazardous and medical waste management, and adequate disposal. The new facility will receive waste and recyclable materials from households, shops, and institutions (but not industrial waste).
25. The layout of the existing facility and the new facilities is shown in Figure 2 and Figure 3. New facilities funded by this Subproject include the following components:
 - Weighbridge to measure the volume of incoming waste and outgoing recyclables
 - Parking area for staff vehicles and equipment
 - Buildings for administration, workshop, storage, wash rooms, etc.
 - Materials recovery site for collection of recyclables (e.g. plastic, metal, tires, glass, paper, cardboard, textiles, aluminum tins, etc.
 - Landfill cell with a total area of 2.5 ha and capacity of ~176.000 m³ (or 123.000 metric ton at a compaction to 700 kg/m³) and gas vents to enable future gas-collection.
 - Septic Sludge Treatment Plant with a capacity of approximately 50 m³ /day The dried sludge will be utilized in the compost process to make it suitable as soil for parks, and gardens (but not suitable for vegetable or food production).
 - Leachate Treatment Plant using a simple biological treatment based on aeration and sedimentation designed for a maximum flow of approximately 200 m³/day.
 - Compost Plant receiving inputs from collected organic waste and dried sludge from the septic sludge treatment plant. The composting area will include a roof covered area of 1300 m².
 - Internal Roads will provide access to the various treatment facilities on site.
 - Fences, Gates, and Green Belt: The existing fence around the landfill will be renovated and gates installed to control entry. A 10 meters wide green belt will be maintained around the site along the fence line.

- Equipment procured for the Waste Treatment Centre will include solid waste collection trucks, front loaders, bulldozer/compactor, baling machine, and bottle grinder.

Figure 2 - Aerial View of Site for New Waste Management Facility



Figure 3. Layout of waste management facility



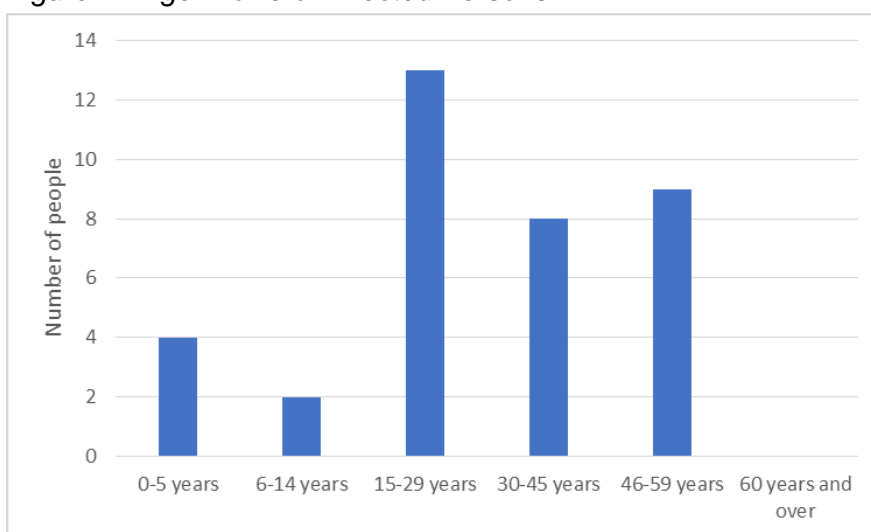
III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

26. The Subproject does not require acquisition of private land, relocation of people or houses, or impacts on private property. The Subproject utilizes undeveloped state-owned land (see land title in Appendices). The site contains no private houses or structures, no agricultural production or trees with commercial or subsistence value, and no other private or communal.
27. The Subproject will economically displace 16 persons working as informal waste pickers at the existing landfill facility who collect recyclable materials for sale to the landfill operator. When the new solid waste facility becomes operational the existing landfill facility will be merged with the new facility to become a single operation. The new waste management facility will not authorize informal waste-picking for reasons of health and safety. Thus, in the absence of adequate mitigation measures, waste pickers will lose their main source of income.
28. Two APs (1AH) who currently sleep on-site to avoid the cost of commuting to their village will need to re-locate to rental accommodation in the neighboring village (Ban Xok) because the new waste management facility does not have worker accommodation.
29. Any commercial impact to the existing land fill facility operator will be addressed in accordance with the concession agreement and is beyond the scope of this LACP.

IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

30. Socio-economic information of waste-pickers working at the existing landfill facility is derived by combining survey data collected on three occasions over 10 months: August 2019, February 2020 and June 2020. Waste-picking is often a part-time, irregular and seasonal activity so the number of active waste-pickers varies during the year. All waste pickers identified in the three surveys are included in the census of Affected Persons, with family members considered Affected Households. The raw data is included in Appendix C.
31. **Waste-pickers:** There are 16 persons (8 male, 8 female) picking waste. The age of waste pickers ranged from 18 to 59 years of age (average 46).
32. **Number of affected persons:** The 16 waste pickers belong to 10 households comprising 36 persons (female 18, male 18) aged between 1 and 59 years of age.

Figure 4 - Age Profile of Affected Persons



33. **Place of residence:** Waste pickers are resident in 6 different villages (7 AHs from Ban Xok, 1 AH from Ban Dongmakyang and 1 AH from Ban Hinteak). Two waste-pickers (1AH) sleep on-site to avoid incurring the travel expense of returning home each evening. The building used for sleeping is in poor repair and there is no sanitation.
34. **Livelihoods:** For most APs, waste-picking is part of a mixed livelihood strategy, alongside subsistence agriculture and migrant labour. Waste picking is stated as the primary activity by only 3 out of 10 household heads, but is the primary source of cash income for 8 out of 10 households.
35. **Income Levels and Poverty:** Household income (from all sources) ranged from 300,000 LAK to 2,500,000 LAK per month (average 1,030,000 LAK); income per person ranged from 100,000 LAK to 625,000 LAK per month. Waste-picking is the main source of income for participating households; it is the *only* source of cash income for 8 out of 10 households (and represents 23% and 50% of cash income for the other two households).
36. **Vulnerability:** Vulnerable households are those who are likely to be more severely affected by resettlement, loss of assets or income, and loss of other livelihood components due to their particular circumstances.
37. Six out of 10 households are assessed as vulnerable because they are below the national poverty line. One of these households is also vulnerable because the head of household is a widow who supports two teenage dependents (the household is also below the poverty line).
38. All 10 AHs will be significantly affected if unable to continue waste picking because this is the main source of household income (the threshold for significance being loss of 10 percent or more of productive assets or income).

Table 1 – Vulnerability status of Affected Households

Vulnerability Indicators	No. of AHs
Income below the national poverty line of 240,000 LAK per person per month	6
Head of Household is a child, widow/widower or female with dependents.	1 (Widow)
Households with disability	0
Household is not literate	0
Elderly persons in households without persons of a working age	0
Ethnic minority groups who lack land rights and have lower levels of literacy	0

V. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

39. With respect to the resettlement process, the objectives of consultation are:
- To share fully information on the proposed project, its components, and its activities, with the APs;
 - To obtain information about the opinions, needs and priorities of APs, as well as their reactions to proposed mitigation measures, compensation and livelihood restoration activities;
 - To encourage the participation of APs in resettlement activities such as the IOL, identification of livelihood restoration activities, and monitoring of resettlement plans;

- To inform APs and host communities about various options of relocation (if required) and rehabilitation measures available to APs and local authorities concerned;
- To obtain the cooperation of APs and communities in activities required to be undertaken for project planning and implementation;
- To establish a clear, easily accessible and effective complaints and grievance procedure; and
- To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation, and rehabilitation.

40. Key community stakeholders have been identified as:

- Waste pickers active at the existing land fill facility
- Villagers living nearby the new waste management facility
- Households, shops and businesses (including market stall holders) who will benefit from regular and reliable solid waste collection and improved urban environment.

41. A pre-construction consultation took place 10th July 2018 at Phonxayyalam Temple/Xok Village, Kaysone Phomviharn Municipality which participants from UDAA, LWU, the construction contractor, the contractor of current landfill facility, PMU, CSCS and villagers from Ban Xok with total of 51 participants (8 females). The outcome of these consultations is summarized in Table 2 below.

42. Gender is an important consideration in resettlement planning and implementation. Women in Lao PDR are affected by gender-specific social norms and culturally-defined expectations, generally have lower levels of education than men, and have less voice in community decision making. Consequently women may be disproportionately affected by resettlement, compared to men. Collecting gender disaggregated data is a crucial step for ensuring that the needs and concerns of women are addressed in the resettlement plan. Accordingly, household survey data is disaggregated by gender and consultations are organised with consideration for gender differences. The outcome of consultations provides context and supplementary information that is helpful in interpreting socio-economic survey data.

Table 2 - Summary of stakeholder interest and concerns

Stakeholder Category	Key Stakeholders' Interest and concerns in the Subproject
Households in beneficiary area	Improved and regular waste collection and management reduces localized pollution from informal and illegal rubbish dumping; Improved public health status and living conditions in immediate area; Improved environment and reduced nuisance (smell and flies) for households currently adjacent to, close proximity of, existing dump-site; Opportunities to participate in recycling, environmental health and hygiene awareness raising campaign
Private contractors	Increased business opportunities in offering regular and reliable waste collection services
People trading in waste products; Waste pickers	MRF can formalize recycling and trade in waste; Exclusion from picking through waste at the future sanitary landfill; Potential employment as sorters when MRF operational;

Stakeholder Category	Key Stakeholders' Interest and concerns in the Subproject
	Provides opportunity for income generation through sale of waste collected from town or sorted at landfill; Opportunities to participate in recycling, environmental health and hygiene awareness raising campaign
Wider community	Improved public health status and living conditions (reduced nuisance - smell and flies); Opportunities to participate in recycling, environmental health and hygiene awareness raising campaign

Source: IEE 2018

43. This LACP (and a Lao translation of its Executive Summary) and any future updates will be made available to stakeholders in hard copy at the Department of Transport and Public Works, Khaysone Phomvihane municipality, via the project website and on the ADB website.

44. Consultations and communications with APs will continue during implementation of this LACP, as presented in the Table 3 below.

Table 3 - Consultation Plan

Timing	Location	Participants	Content
Following approval of the RP	Village offices in affected villages	Waste pickers Village authority Project management (PMU, CSCS, PIT) Contractor of the existing landfill facility	Impact assessment Definition of AHs Mitigation plan Entitlements Employment terms and conditions at the new facility Match APs to jobs at the new facility Review alternative livelihood options Grievance Redress Mechanism dissemination
Prior to commencing operations at the new waste management facility	Waste Management Facility	Waste pickers Village authority Project management (PMU, CSCS, PIT) Management of the new waste management facility Contractor of the existing landfill facility	APs sign employment contracts with new facility. Finalize alternative livelihood plans for APs not employed by the new facility. Grievance Redress Mechanism
3 months after commencement of operations	Waste Management Facility	Waste pickers Village authority	Review implementation of mitigation measures and outcomes.

Timing	Location	Participants	Content
		Project management (PMU, CSCS, PIT) Management of the new waste management facility	
6 months after commencement of operations	Waste Management Facility	Waste pickers Village authority Project management (PMU, CSCS, PIT) Management of the new waste management facility	Review implementation of mitigation measures and outcomes.
9 months after commencement of operations	Waste Management Facility	Waste pickers Village authority Project management (PMU, CSCS, PIT) Management of the new waste management facility	Review implementation of mitigation measures and outcomes.
12 months after commencement of operations	Waste Management Facility	Waste pickers Village authority Project management (PMU, CSCS, PIT) Management of the new waste management facility	Review implementation of mitigation measures and outcomes.

VI. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

45. APs are entitled to lodge grievances regarding any aspect of the preparation and implementation of this LACP in accordance with ADB Accountability Mechanism (2003) and Decree 84 (2016).
46. Information about the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been communicated to APs and other interested parties through consultation activities conducted for this LACP and will be emphasized in future consultations during the implementation of this resettlement plan (see Table 3).
47. Grievance registration forms are available from village authorities, the Offices for Transport and Public Works at District and Municipality level. APs unable to submit written grievances (due to illiteracy, disability or other reasons) are encouraged to seek assistance from family members, village authorities or others to record their grievance in writing.
48. Grievances received by PMU in writing or verbally will be referred to the appropriate grievance committee. Any project personnel who receives a grievance verbally will inform the Project Management Unit in order that prompt action can be taken to address the issue.
49. Grievances will be managed and resolved at no cost to the AP in a timely, transparent and consultative manner. Resolutions shall be in accordance with Lao PDR laws and

regulations and consistent with ADB safeguard policies. APs will be regularly informed about progress in resolving their grievance, and provided with written notification of decisions reached.

50. The Subproject GRM provides 3 levels of escalation – village, district and municipality - as described in Table 4. Grievances that cannot be resolved are referred to the next level.
51. In case a grievance cannot be satisfactorily resolved by the Municipal Grievance Committee (Level 3), the grievance shall be referred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), which is mandated by Decree 84 to review and resolve cases that cannot be resolved at lower administrative levels. Grievances that are not resolved by MONRE may be referred to a law court or the National Assembly.

Table 4 - Grievance Redress Mechanism Procedure

Level	Activities/Procedures
Level 1: Village Grievance Committee	AP reports to the Village Grievance Committee (VRC) The VRC meets with applicant and other concerned parties (including a PMU representative) to investigate the claim and seek a resolution in accordance with Decree 84 and ADB SPS. Meeting minutes are prepared and signed by all participants, noting decisions, conclusions, and any disagreements. A copy of the meeting minutes are forwarded to PMU for reference.
Level 2: District Grievance Committee	The VRC or the AP reports the grievance to the District Grievance Committee. The DRC meets with applicant and other concerned parties (including a PMU representative) to investigate the claim and seek a resolution in accordance with Decree 84 and ADB SPS. Meeting minutes are prepared and signed by all participants, noting conclusions, decisions and any disagreements. A copy of the meeting minutes are forwarded to PMU for reference.
Level 3: Municipality Grievance Committee	The DRC or the AP reports the grievance to the Kaysone Phomvihane Municipality Grievance Committee (MGC). The MGC meets with the applicant and other concerned parties (including a PMU representative) to investigate the claim and seek a resolution in accordance with Decree 84 and ADB SPS. Meeting minutes are prepared and signed by all participants, noting conclusions, decisions and any disagreements. A copy of the meeting minutes are forwarded to PMU for reference

52. District and Provincial Resettlement Committees were established in May 2015, and Village Resettlement Committees were established in August 2017. These committees will, as is customary in Lao PDR, also function as Grievance Redress Committees.
53. PMU has appointed a Grievance Point Person to ensure that VRC, DRC and MRC are properly instructed on grievance procedures and documentation requirements, to ensure PMU participation in the District and Province Committees, and to ensure registration and reporting on grievance redress.

VII. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Asian Development Bank Social Safeguard Policy (2009)

54. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) consolidates three safeguard policies: involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples, and environment.
55. The objectives of Involuntary Resettlement safeguards are: (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and, (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
56. The objectives of the Indigenous Peoples' safeguards are to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for Indigenous Peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, livelihood systems, and cultural uniqueness as defined by the Indigenous Peoples themselves so that they (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.
57. ADB SPS (2009) applies to all ADB-financed and/or ADB-administered sovereign and non- sovereign projects, and their components regardless of the source of financing including resettlement actions conducted by the borrower/client in anticipation of ADB support.
58. For projects/subprojects involving facilities and/or business activities that already exist or are under construction, the borrower is required to undertake an environment and/or social compliance audit, including on-site assessment, to identify past or present concerns related to impacts on the environment, involuntary resettlement, and indigenous peoples. The audit should determine whether actions were in accordance with ADB's safeguards principles and requirements and identify and plan appropriate measures to address outstanding compliance issues. Where noncompliance is identified, a corrective action plan agreed on by ADB and the borrower will be prepared and followed.
59. For projects/subprojects proposed for ADB financing, ADB is required to conduct safeguard reviews, including reviews of the borrower's/client's safeguard documents, as part of its overall due diligence. Such due diligence and review involve field visits as well as desk reviews to (i) confirm that key impacts and risks have been identified; (ii) ensure effective measures to avoid/minimize/ mitigate/compensate for the adverse impacts are incorporated into the safeguard plans and project designs; (iii) ensure that the borrower understands ADB safeguard policy principles and requirements and has adequate capacity and commitment; (iv) ensure the roles of third parties are appropriately defined in the plans; and (v) ensure meaningful consultations with displaced persons have been conducted.
60. *Involuntary resettlement* refers to *physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods)* as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.
61. Projects financed and/or administered by ADB are expected to observe the following policy principles:
 - (i) Screen early to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced

persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.

- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the project especially vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation, assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (iii) prompt compensation, assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to replacement land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women headed households, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that affected people (APs) without title to land, or any recognizable legal rights to land, when the project is assessed to cause adverse impacts, are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.

62. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development (2003) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate in project design, planning, decision making and benefit sharing, and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the project decision-making process.
63. Other policies of ADB that have a bearing on resettlement planning and implementation are: (i) Public Communications Policy (2011) and the Operations Manual Section L3/BP (2012); and (ii) Accountability Mechanism (Operations Manual Section L1/BP, dated 29 October, 2012). Following these requirements, the Project is required to share and disclose project information with AP, stakeholders and the general public including concerning the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

B. Lao Policies, Laws and Regulations

64. Laws and regulations relevant to involuntary resettlement planning and implementation include the Constitution (2015), the Road Law (1999), the Land Law (2003) and the Decree on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development Projects (2016). This Decree, referred to as Decree 84, replaced Decree No 192/PM (2005) and supersedes any conflicting provisions contained in earlier regulations.
65. GoL Decree 84 (2016) on Compensation and Resettlement Management in Development Projects requires compensation for loss of income and livelihood, as well as assets:

Article 4, Item 6 Explanatory notes, mentions: "compensation value means the value calculated in the form of material, money or land to compensate land, constructed facilities, agricultural products, livestock and **incomes** which have been affected by development projects."

Article 6 state: "This decree applies to development projects of the state and private sectors including foreign and domestic projects, affected people and all relevant stakeholders are subject to compensation and resettlement."

Article 8, item 7 states: "In case of loss of tree, crop products, livestock or **incomes**, the project owner must be responsible for compensation based on the value of compensation."

Article 9 states: "Project owners, in collaboration with the committee for compensation and resettlement at the local level, must estimate the value for compensation for land, constructed facilities, crop products, livestock and potential incomes and organize consultation with affected people by selecting the right and appropriate options based on prices applied by the state, market prices or average prices applicable for period of compensation and based on the types of properties and locations"
66. The Lao Women's Union (LWU), originally established in 1955 to mobilize women for the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, has been recognized by the Constitution of Lao PDR since 1991. The mandate of LWU is to represent women of all ethnic groups, to protect women's rights and interests, and to increase women's involvement in national development. LWU has representation in all government agencies from central down to village level. The LWU at provincial and district level is active in livelihood development and health activities in villages. LWU is often chosen as an implementing partner for development projects due to its extensive network in rural communities.
67. The National Committee for the Advancement of Women (NCAW) was established under Prime Minister's Decree No. 37/PMO, dated 1 April 2003, tasked with implementing the National Strategy for the Advancement of Women.

68. In 2017, NCAW was combined with the National Commission for Mother and Child (NCMC) into the National Commission for the Advancement of Women and Mother-Child (NCAWMC). NCAWMC has representation in each government ministry in order to support the integration of gender issues in planning, budgeting and monitoring and evaluation. NCAWMC plays an important role in coordination of gender development both internally and with international partners.
69. NCAWMC has formulated a Vision 2030, National Strategy (2016- 2025) and a Plan of Action on Gender Equality 2016-2020 with the aim of eradicating discrimination against women, increasing women in technical, leadership and decision making positions, equal pay and conditions for women as men, gender equality and women's participation in all fields.

C. Gap Analysis

70. The Lao PDR legal and regulatory framework and ADB safeguard policies are closely aligned. Both provide Affected Persons (APs) with compensation for loss of land, non-land assets and livelihoods.
71. Some points for difference include the definition of severely affected households and the timing of compensation payments. Differences are shown in the Gap Assessment (Table 5) below. Where differences exist between ADB and GoL relating to IR and compensation, ADB SPS (2009) shall prevail in the implementation of this LACP.

Table 5 - Legal and Regulatory Gaps Assessment

Items	ADB Policy	National Provisions	Agreed Measures to Close Gaps
Severely Affected Households	Being: (i) physically displaced from housing, and/or (ii) losing 10% or more of productive income-generating assets (i.e. livelihood, employment, business, and/or access to community resources).	Decree 84 does not specify a threshold for severely affected households.	Severely affected – Loss of 10% or more of land, production or income.
Vulnerable Households	Individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by a project, including for example those below the poverty line, the landless and those without title to land, elderly and disabled persons, female-headed and child-headed households, and Indigenous People. (SPS 2009)	Decree 84 (2016) defines vulnerable people as: "Those who cannot help themselves including disabled, amputees, elderly, children, divorcees and widows who have dependents". The Decree states that special attention must be given to the needs of vulnerable groups.	Vulnerable households are defined as: (i) households below the national poverty line; (ii) female-headed households with dependents and low income; (iii) elderly, infirm and disabled person; (iv) landless persons (vi) ethnic minorities not fluent in Lao language
Timing of compensation Payments	Compensation payments are required to be paid before physical or economic displacement	It says payment must commence within 12 month of approval and be completed within 24 months (Decree 84)	Compensation payments will be paid before construction works start.

VIII. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE, AND BENEFITS

72. In the interest of brevity this section describes entitlements that are pertinent to the solid waste management Subproject, which is the focus of this LACP. The resettlement policy and principles concerning entitlements, assistance, and benefits for the project were first defined at an early stage in the project planning cycle in the RP published in 2012 (available [here](#) on the ADB website). In accordance with ADB policy, when an RP is revised and updated the original entitlements must be maintained. Therefore, the full range of entitlements defined in RP 2012 remain applicable.
73. In the context of this Subproject, AHs are waste pickers (and their households) working informally at the existing landfill facility who will be adversely economically impacted by the opening of the new landfill facility (see section III Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement).
74. In order to accurately identify all APs and all AHs, three successive surveys of waste pickers were conducted over 10 months (August 2019, February 2020 and June 2020). All waste pickers identified during the course of these three surveys were registered as Affected Persons, and immediate family members living together in the same household were registered as Affected Households.
75. The cut-off date was the day of the final survey of waste pickers on 8 June 2020. The cut-off date was communicated i) verbally to waste-pickers during the final survey, ii) through a written notice at the existing land fill facility and in the adjacent village of Ban Xok, and iii) through the public speaker system operated by village authorities in nearby communities.
76. An Entitlement Matrix specific to this Subproject is presented in Table 6 containing foreseeable categories of impact. In case of other unforeseen impacts the full entitlement matrix presented in the 2012 RP will apply.
77. All AHs will be given the option of choosing between two approaches to mitigate and avoid economic displacement: i) formal employment at the new waste management facility or ii) support to establish alternative livelihood activities. In both cases the aim is to mitigate the loss of income from informal waste picking and to ensure income and livelihoods are restored or enhanced. This “two track” approach to impact mitigation is illustrated in Figure 5 and described in detail in the following paragraphs.

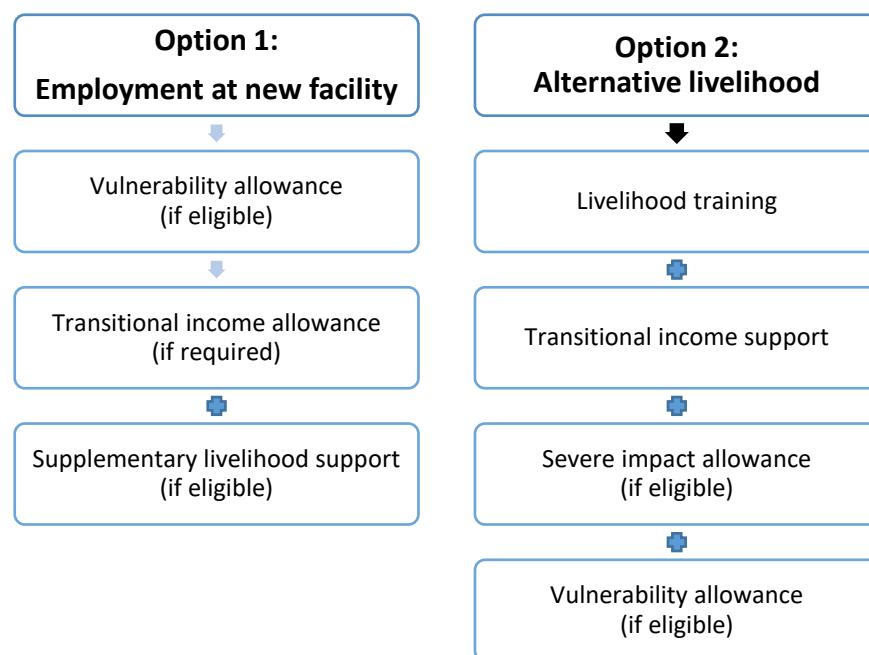
Option 1: Employment at the new landfill facility

78. **Formal employment** - All AHs will be offered employment at the new facility appropriate to their experience and capabilities, with a salary at (or above) the national minimum wage and working conditions in accordance with Lao PDR Labour Law and regulations on occupational health and safety. There will be a requirement for at least 30 manual workers at the materials recovery facility, 10 manual workers at the compost and septic sludge and numerous opportunities with the door-to-door waste collection teams. Information on roles and working conditions will be provided (see V. Consultation, Participation and Disclosure) to enable AHs to decide between employment at the waste management facility and alternative livelihoods support (see Option 2 below). Training will be provided by the facility operator to enable APs to perform job functions (See Entitlement Matrix D2iv).
79. **Vulnerability allowance** - AHs who are classified as vulnerable will be provided an additional cash payment equivalent to the national poverty line (240,000 kip per person per month) for a period of three months paid to the head of household (see Entitlement Matrix E3i).
80. **Transitional income support** - If APs are required to cease waste-picking at the old landfill facility before commencing employment at the new facility they will receive an

allowance for loss of income equivalent to the local minimum wage during the intervening period. However, the intention will be to ensure a smooth transition from informal waste-picking to formal employment, thereby avoiding interruption of earnings. If there is no gap in employment then temporary income support will not be provided. (See Entitlement Matrix D2i).

81. **Supplementary livelihoods support** – AHs who, despite gaining employment at the new facility, earn an income less than they previously earned from waste picking or whose total household income is below the national poverty line shall be entitled to additional livelihood restoration measures. Livelihoods restoration assistance will be in the form of training and capacity building to support new or enhanced livelihood activities according to their preference and capabilities. (See Entitlement Matrix E4ii).

Figure 5 - Two options for entitlements and benefits



Option 2: Alternative Livelihood

82. **Livelihoods training** – AHs unable to obtain employment at the new waste management facility (for example because they cannot meet role-specific requirements due to a disability) or who decline the offer of employment at the new facility (for example because they have agricultural, child care or other commitments that are not compatible with formal employment) shall be entitled to receive assistance to establish alternative livelihoods. These AHs will be offered training and capacity building opportunities to support new or enhanced livelihood activities according to their preference and capabilities. (See Entitlement Matrix D2iv)

- **Transitional income support** – APs who previously collected waste **full-time and regularly** at the existing landfill facility will receive a cash allowance equivalent to the local minimum wage for a period of 3 months while they seek alternative employment or establish alternative livelihood activities (see Entitlement Matrix D2i). APs who worked **part-time or irregularly** at the existing landfill facility will receive a cash allowance equivalent to the local minimum wage for a period of 1 month while they seek alternative employment (see Entitlement Matrix D2ii).

- **Vulnerability allowance** – AHs who are classified as vulnerable will be provided an additional cash payment equivalent to the national poverty line (240,000 kip per person per month) for a period of three months paid to the head of household (see Entitlement Matrix E3i).
- **Severe impact allowance** – AHs who are severely affected (defined as loss of 10% or more of income) will receive additional support to restore livelihoods to the pre-project level in the form of a cash payment equivalent to the value of 20kg husked rice per month per person for three months (see Entitlement Matrix E4ii).
- PMU/CSC will monitor livelihood restoration outcomes closely (initially on a monthly basis, then quarterly) and take immediate corrective action if livelihood restoration is not progressing satisfactorily. In such cases, transitional income support and other allowance may be extended up to 12 months.

Table 6 - Entitlement Matrix

Impact	Definition of AP	Entitlement	Expected Results
A: LOSS OF LAND OR USE OF LAND			
- not applicable -			
B. LOSS OF CROPS AND TRESS			
- not applicable -			
C. LOSS OF STRUCTURES AND FIXED ASSETS			
- not applicable -			
D. LIVELIHOOD IMPACTS			
D.2: Loss of income from formal or informal employment.	Employees, hired labor and piece-rate workers identified in the resettlement surveys.	<p>(i) <i>Informal employees (full time)</i> - cash allowance based on local minimum monthly wage while seeking new employment, for up to 3 months. Subject to approval by the Resettlement Committee, extension up to 12 months is possible in cases where the affected person is not able to find alternative employment.</p> <p>(ii) <i>Informal employees (part time)</i> – cash allowance based on local monthly minimum wage for 1 month;</p> <p>(iii) <i>Formal employees</i> - cash allowance based on previous net monthly wage while seeking new employment for up to 3 months. Subject to approval by the Resettlement Committee, extension up to 12 months is possible if the affected person is not able to find alternative employment.</p> <p>(iv) Assistance securing new employment, including relevant skills training if required.</p>	Support while AP seeks alternative employment or waits for business to re-establish
E. ALLOWANCES, ASSISTANCE AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION			
E.3: Impacts on vulnerable households	Households classified as vulnerable according to the definition in this LACP.	<p>(i) Vulnerable households shall receive an allowance in cash equivalent to the value of the national poverty line (240,000 kip per person per month) for a period of three months paid to the head of affected household.</p> <p>(ii) Priority for employment in Project construction work, if available;</p>	Improved livelihoods of vulnerable APs
E.4: Re-establishment of productive assets and livelihood base	Severely affected persons (whether relocating or not), losing 10 % or more of productive income generating assets, whether or not relocating.	<p>(i) Severely affected households are entitled to a livelihood restoration allowance to enable full restoration of livelihoods to pre-project level.</p> <p>(ii) The allowance will be the equivalent to 20kg husked rice per month per person per person for up to three months, the allowance may be provided for a longer period.</p>	Support during re-establishment of productive assets at new site, livelihoods restored or improved
OTHER			
Loss live-in worker accommodation	Loss live-in worker accommodation	Loss live-in worker accommodation	

IX. BUDGET AND FINANCIAL PLAN

A. Compensation budget

1. It is the Project's intention to provide formal employment for all existing waste pickers at the new landfill facility. During consultations all AHs expressed a desire to obtain work at the new waste management facility. On that basis the required compensation budget will be minimal for the following reasons:
 - a. There will be no gap in employment, so "transitional income support" will not be required.
 - b. Analysis of socio-economic survey data shows that if 1 person from each AH gains employment at the new facility, in all cases their total income will be higher than previously and will be above the national poverty line. Therefore a budget for 'supplementary livelihood support' will not be required.
 - c. The operator of the new facility who employs APs will bear the cost of wages, job-specific training, personal protective equipment and safe working conditions in accordance with Lao PDR regulations (this requirement is included in the tender documents)
2. Nonetheless, the Project acknowledges that some APs might not gain employment at the new Facility because they cannot meet role-specific requirements or because they have agricultural, child care or other commitments that are not compatible with permanent employment. The number of APs in this category will not be known until final consultations are held 1 month before the start of operations at the new Facility (see Table 3 - Consultation Plan).
3. The final cost of compensation and allowances will depend on how many waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility. Three scenarios are presented below representing low, medium and high cost estimates. For detailed cost breakdowns, see Appendix E.

Scenario	Assumptions	Cost (LAK)	Cost (USD)
A	All waste pickers gain employment at the new waste management facility	15,948,000	1,764
B	10 waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility; 6 waste pickers select alternative livelihood assistance	62,686,000	6,935
C	No waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility All 16 waste pickers require assistance to establish alternative livelihoods	135,144,000	14,949

4. Budget requirements will be reviewed and may be revised in case of a change in entitlements due to, for example, changes in the Subproject design, the identification of additional APs, a re-assessment of AP entitlements or a requirement to provide additional support to AHs to meet livelihood restoration targets.

B. Source and Flow of Funds

5. As part of the counterpart contribution, the Government of Lao PDR (EA) is responsible for providing the budget for the compensation and livelihood restoration.
6. According to the arrangements made during the PPTA and as presented in the 2012 RP, the finalized resettlement budget will be approved by Government of Lao PDR and

released to MPWT as the EA who will transfer the funds for compensation and assistance to the project bank account held by the PDPWT/PMU.

7. Following receipt of the compensation funds, the PDPWT/PMU will release the funds for payment of compensation and purchase of in-kind compensation assets. Compensation payments will be in two different forms, namely cash compensation via bank transfer and in-kind compensation as described below.

1. Cash Compensation via Bank Transfer

8. Based on the final compensation calculation a compensation payment form will be prepared detailing the compensation, its elements and the corresponding amounts, and the total. The compensation form will require the affected household to sign for agreement to the compensation amount.
9. When preparing the forms, each affected household will be interviewed and requested to designate a bank account if they have one. If not, one will be set up by the project and the details will be provided on the form. The bank accounts will be opened at a local branch. For married couples, payments will be made in the name of both spouses and with both signing the receipt of compensation.
10. Following the signature by the affected household, the form will be signed by the PMU as designated representative of the EA authorizing the payment and the transfer to the bank account of the affected person.
11. Documentary proof of the transfer will be obtained by the PMU and will be annexed to the compensation form when it is provided to the affected household for signing to verify that transfer is complete and that the full amount has been received.

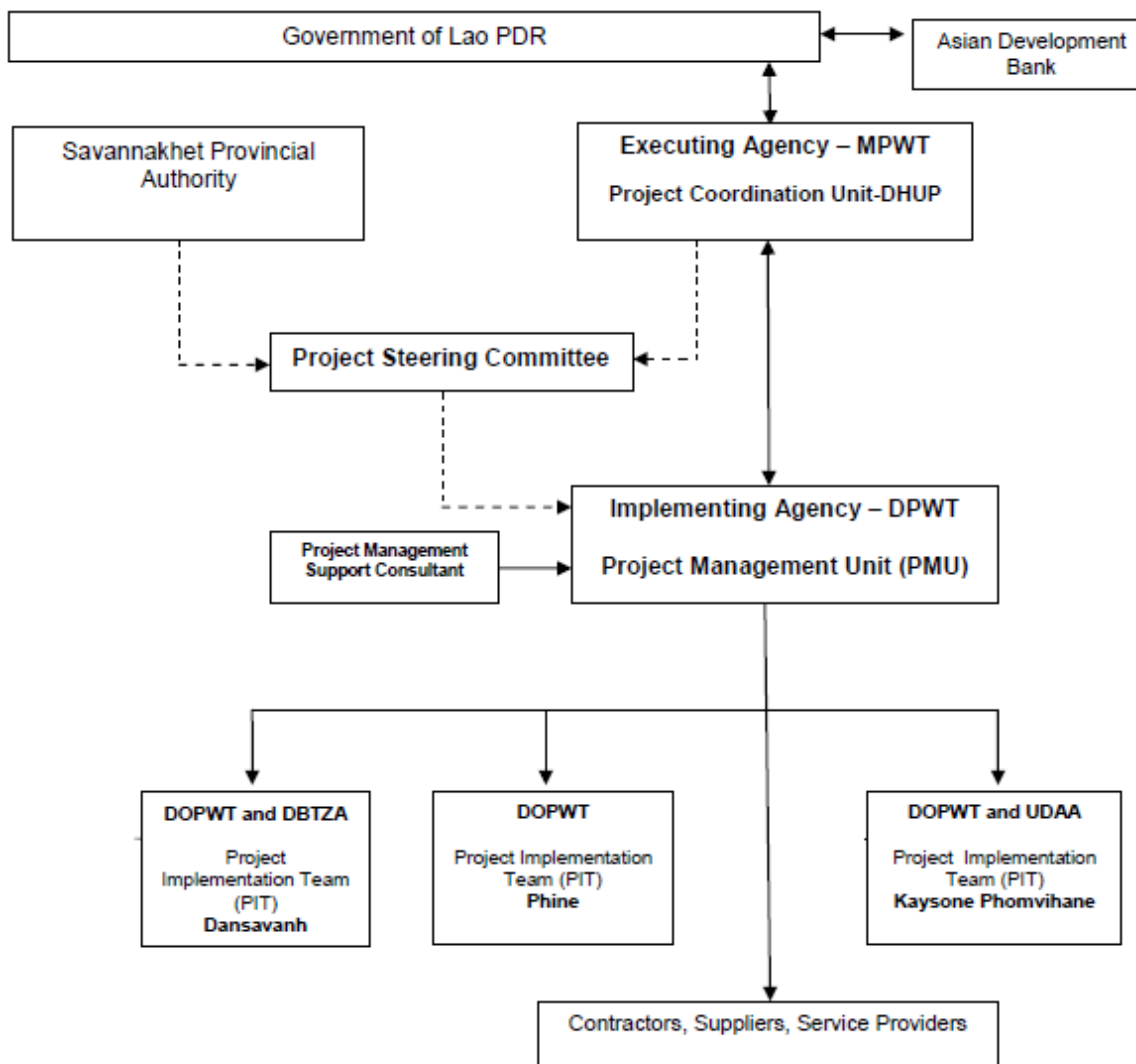
2. Compensation Payment via In-kind Compensation

12. In case of in-kind compensation, a similar compensation form will be prepared clearly describing the impact and the type of compensation provided, annexing relevant documentary evidence. The compensation form will specify the handover date for in-kind compensation and the responsibilities of the affected household
13. Following the signature by the affected household, the form will be signed by the PMU as designated representative of the EA authorizing the transfer of in-kind compensation to the affected person.
14. Documentary proof of the transfer of ownership will be obtained by the PMU and will be annexed to the compensation form when it is provided to the affected household for signing to verify that transfer is complete and that the full compensation has been received.

X. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

15. The overall structure of the organizational and institutional arrangements for the project is given in the figure below.

Figure 6 - Project Organization Structure



DBTZA = Dansavanh Border Trade Zone Authority, DHUP = Department of Housing and Urban Planning, DOPWT = District Office of Public Works and Transport, DPWT = (Provincial) Department of Public Works and Transport, LAO PDR = Lao People's Democratic Republic, MPWT = Ministry of Public Works and Transport, UDAA = Urban Development Administration Authority.

Source: Asian Development Bank.

----- Supporting/Strengthening lines

————— Reporting/Coordination lines

A. Executing Agency: Ministry of Public Works and Transport

16. The MPWT is the EA for the Project. The MPWT is responsible for the planning and construction of public works and transport sector projects. At the central level, within the MPWT, the line departments, including the Department of Housing and Urban Planning (DHUP), play an important role supporting MPWT in terms of studies, planning, and macro management of housing, urban planning, urban development and urban water supplies activities. A project coordination unit (PCU) will be established within the EA to coordinate project activities at the national level.

17. Following completion of the RPs, the MPWT is required to review and endorse the documents that will be formally approved by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) or as delegated to Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE).

B. Project Management Unit

18. The IA for the project is the PDPWT. A project management unit (PMU) will be established within the IA, and is responsible for assessment, implementation and monitoring of environmental and social safeguards. The responsibilities of the IA/PMU are summarized below:
- Overall responsibility for project implementation and coordination of project activities;
 - Supervise the activities of the Project Implementation Teams organized within the District Authorities;
 - Undertake procurement of goods, works and services including recruitment of consultants for project management support, capacity development and training, independent audit and safeguards monitoring;
 - Develop and adapt a project performance management system in monitoring project activities using indicators and parameters in the design and monitoring framework;
 - Obtain necessary approvals and clearances of environment and resettlement from MONRE prior to awarding of civil works contracts;
 - Manage separate project financial records and accounts, and prepare financial reports; Supervise the implementation of social and environmental safeguards and including timely disclosure of safeguards documents;
 - Supervise the implementation of the Consultation and Participation Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Stakeholder Communication Strategy;
 - Supervise the implementation of the resettlement plans including adequate measures to mitigate adverse resettlement impacts;
 - Ensure that environment management plans and gender considerations are incorporated in the detailed engineering designs and included in the civil works contracts;
 - Undertake regular quality control inspection of project facilities;
 - Manage the handover of project facilities to agencies responsible for operation and maintenance;
 - Prepare and submit quarterly and annual physical and financial progress reports to the EA; and
 - Undertake monitoring of compliance of social and environmental safeguards.
19. The PMU will be responsible for overall planning and implementation of environmental and social management (including LACP/RP) for the Project, as well facilitating consultation activities, and coordination with local authorities, AHs, NGOs/civil society organizations (CSOs) and other stakeholders. The PMU will monitor and report on the effectiveness of implementation of the EMMPs and RPs and coordinate activities during construction and post-construction aimed at improving the environmental and social performance of the Project.
20. The PMU will prepare all documentation and reports concerning the environmental and social aspects of the Project including resettlement progress reports to be submitted to ADB and DONRE during the implementation period. The PMU will appoint resettlement specialists to support resettlement activities, including update of each LACP/RP.

21. The PMU will implement resettlement activities under the supervision of the PRC and retain qualified and experienced experts to verify the internal monitoring information (refer to Section 12) and the extent to which they have implemented according to the LACP/RP, Government policy and regulations and ADB's safeguard policies.
22. The PMU will appoint an experienced staff member to serve as EA/PMU representative on the PRC and to be the first point of contact for the PRC.
23. The PMU will also appoint a Grievance Point Person (GPP) that will receive all complaints and grievances arising in the course of implementation of any EMMP, SMMP or LACP/RP, and resolve them as far as it can with the concerned parties. If the complainant is not satisfied, the matter will be resolved through appeal and tracking through the grievance redress procedure.
24. The PMU will be responsible for updating and implementing the RPs, implementing required livelihood restoration activities/measures, as well as monitoring. They will also be responsible for managing the relocation process for those households requiring relocation as a result of any particular Subproject. The resettlement specialists will report directly to the PMU and work closely with the Government staff as required, including PRC.

C. Project Implementation Team

25. At the district level, project implementation teams (PIT) will be established to oversee the implementation of the project, including environmental and social safeguards, at the project towns.
26. The responsibilities of the PIT are summarized below:
 - Coordinate the implementation of project activities at the district level;
 - Ensure the implementation of the approved work plans and program of activities;
 - Prepare and submit regular quarterly and annual physical and financial progress reports to the PMU;
 - Oversee and coordinate civil works and construction activities;
 - Ensure the implementation of social and environmental safeguards and including timely disclosure of safeguards documents;
 - Ensure the implementation of the Consultation and Participation Plan, Gender Action Plan, and Stakeholder Communication Strategy;
 - Ensure implementation of resettlement plans including adequate measures to mitigate adverse resettlement impacts;
 - Coordinate implementation of environmental management plan, and submit regular monitoring reports to the PMU;
 - Coordinate the updating of the resettlement plans and monitor implementation of resettlement activities; and
 - Undertake monitoring of project activities based on the indicators and parameters in the DMF and prepare regular reports to the PMU on project achievements.

D. Consultancy Support

27. To assist and support the EA, IA, PMU and PIT, two consultancy packages are engaged for the purposes of implementation supervision and capacity building to ensure the effective implementation of all aspects of the Project including safeguards, land acquisition and resettlement, GAP, and social development planning and implementation. The consultancy packages comprise the Project Management Support and Capacity Development (PMSCD) consultant and the Construction

Supervision Consulting Services (CSCS). Both consultancy packages comprise a team of international and national specialists, including resettlement specialists.

28. In respect of social safeguards, the principal tasks of the PMSCD are:

- To carry out formal and on-the job training on social preparation, social impact assessment, ethnic groups development, and gender and development;
- To assist and support PMU and PIT in implementation of all safeguards activities;
- To assist in the needs and demand assessments for mitigation of adverse effects on ethnic minority communities, identification of specific income restoration measures for ethnic minority households affected directly by land acquisition, and to then assist in the design of the most effective programs; and
- To brief and/or assist in the briefing of social organizations to a) increase their awareness of the project, b) increase their awareness of the project's grievance mechanism for resettlement and land acquisition issues so that they would be enabled to provide support to affected households.

29. Capacity building will be provided by the PMSCD consultant's safeguard specialists to PMU, PIT and all other members of the PMSCD consultant.

30. In respect of social safeguards and resettlement the principal tasks of the CSCS are:

- Review and if necessary update the Project's resettlement plan(s) and supervise their implementation during the construction period;
- Ensure that resettlement activities are consistent with the Resettlement Framework;
- The specialist shall provide advice on any resettlement issues and assist DPWT and other bodies in the processing and resolution of resettlement claims including Farmers;
- Coordinating all social issues and ensuring that all Subprojects comply with Government and ADB social safeguards and ADB SPS 2009 (ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement). Preparing and updating Resettlement Plans and new resettlement plans and Indigenous People Development Plans in consultation with DPWT;
- Provide necessary guidance in the classification, and development of all social safeguards documents to DPWT, including the provision of training in the development and implementation of resettlement plans;
- Co-ordinate valuation by the valuation committees and finalization of compensation packages;
- Monitor the work related to dealing with complaints and grievances, and provide updates to the resettlement plan as required to address any recurring problems or complaints;
- Establish procedures and systems for monitoring progress in resettlement implementation and recognizing and addressing any problem areas—the Specialist will also undertake internal monitoring;
- Train Program staff on resettlement-related matters. Conduct internal seminars and training programs to raise the awareness of Program implementation staff on resettlement issues;
- Coordinate and report grievance resolution committee activities;
- Manage aspects relating to communications and disclosure of resettlement aspects under the Project. Report each month to the Project Director regarding the progress of resettlement issues;
- Provide advice on the correct procedures to be followed and prepare a schedule of when actions should be taken relevant to the design and construction program.

E. Other Institutions Involved in Resettlement Activities

1. Provincial, District, and Village Resettlement Committees

31. The planning and implementation of the Project will be undertaken through consultation with, and advice from, provincial and district government agencies, through the establishment of resettlement committees at provincial and district levels. Resettlement committees will also be formed at village level. Consultations with the Provincial Land Department indicated that there is not a standing Provincial Resettlement Committee (PRC) in Savannakhet, but that rather project based PRCs are established. Therefore, a PRC for this project has been formed in May 2015. The PRC simultaneously functions as the District Resettlement Committee (DRC) for Savannakhet District. District Resettlement Committees have been formed for Phine and Sepone (Dansavanh) Districts in May 2015. The PMU is represented on the PRC and respective PITs are represented on the DRCs. Village Resettlement Committees for Savannakhet were established December 2015, while Village Resettlement Committees for Phine and Sepone (Dansavanh) were established in February 2017.
32. As required for the Project, the operational costs of the Resettlement Committees will be supported through counterpart funding.

2. Provincial Resettlement Committee

33. The PRC is chaired by the Vice-Governor of the Province. Other members include officials from the relevant departments such as Housing and Urban Planning Division, Provincial Lao Front for Consolidation, Lao Women Union (LWU), Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) and relevant District Governors, Grievance Point Person of the PMU.
34. The responsibilities of PRC will be as follows:
- Coordination of relevant Provincial Government organizations with PMU to ensure that RPs are properly implemented;
 - Ensuring valuation of land and assets (crops, production, market values, etc.) for compensation for APs and resettled people;
 - Participate in the determination of the market rate / replacement cost for the kinds of losses incurred and validate that the rates are acceptable to the APs;
 - Participation in resolution of, and follow through, of claims or complaints lodged via the established grievance redress procedure. Function as the third step grievance redress organization. For grievances that cannot be resolved at this level, ensure referral to the Central Council.
 - The PRC will meet regularly and operate during the construction of the Subprojects and for up to two years after completion of construction activities (to monitor impacts and take action where necessary).

3. District Resettlement Committee

35. The District Resettlement Committees (DRC) will be chaired by the Deputy District Governor in the respective Districts. DRC members include officials from relevant District Offices, particularly Public Works and Transport Office (PIT), the District Agriculture & Forestry Office, and representatives of the organizations LWU and LFNC.

36. The major responsibilities of the DRC are as follows:

- Organize public participation and publicize resettlement policies;
- Participate in the process of implement, inspect, monitor and record the resettlement activities within its town;
- Participate in the process of compensation payment;
- Report land acquisition compensation and resettlement situation to the PRC and the PMU;
- Coordinate and solve grievances during the resettlement process at District level and refer to the PRC if the issue cannot be solved at the District level. Resolve grievances as the second step grievance redress organization;
- Support the activities of the Village Resettlement Committees (VRCs) if needed.

4. Village Resettlement Committee

37. The Village Resettlement Committees (VRC) of the affected villages are composed of the Village Chiefs, Deputy Village Chiefs, representatives of Land, Property, and Tax of the Village Administration, and locally based organizations such as LWU and LFNC as well representatives of ethnic minorities if affected.

38. Their responsibilities are as follows:

- Coordinate with PRC and DRC, and PMU/PIT when required, in relation to conducting consultation, surveys and resettlement-related activities;
- Participate in social, economic and project impact survey;
- Organize the public consultation and publicize land acquisition compensation policies;
- Identify replacement land and conduct allocation of replacement land;
- Participant in compensation payment process;
- Report affected people's opinions and suggestions to the superior authorities at district levels and PIT;
- Report the progress of resettlement;
- Provide assistance to vulnerable people affected by land acquisition;
- Acting as "first step" grievance officers and ensure that grievances are resolved;
- Assisting APs during the negotiation and compensation activities;
- Certifying the list of APs.

F. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

39. The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) is the central environment management agency, which has the mandate to co-ordinate environmental protection efforts of government ministries as well as provincial authorities. MONRE administers the environmental and social assessment system, in collaboration with relevant line agencies, through review of EA/SA reports and issue of a certificate of clearance for project development. MONRE is also responsible for overall guidance on the matters pertaining to inspection of, and compliance with, management and monitoring aspects of projects approved at the central level. At provincial level these matters are handled by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE).

40. In the IEE Certificate, 4973/MONRE, 30 July 2012, DONRE was delegated responsibility to monitor, minimize, and mitigate impacts of the project and made responsible for regular reports to MONRE.
41. MONRE (or as delegated to DONRE) will be an observer from the Government, to ensure that Lao PDR environmental policies are satisfied within the context of the project. If satisfied with the EA/SAs prepared, MONRE (or as delegated to DONRE) will provide Government clearance of the EMMPs and RPs prepared for each Subproject to be developed under the project.

G. Solid Waste Facility Management Board

42. The new Solid Waste Management Facility delivered by this Subproject will be a Public-Private-Partnership involving Khaysone Phomvihane Urban Development and Administration Authority (UDAA) and one or more private companies with responsibility for different activities (i.e. door-step collection and delivery of waste, dumping operations, materials recovery and recycling, septic treatment and composting). The management board shall uphold commitments in this LACP concerning employment of APs. This includes, for example, employing APs according to their interest, provision of safe and hygienic working conditions in accordance with national regulations, payment of wages at or above the national minimum wage, role-specific training, and personal protective equipment as required by the job-function. These commitments will be included in tender documents and similar instructions issued to companies wishing to participate in the operation of the Facility so that compliance are factored into their business plan. UDAA shall be responsible for monitoring and reporting on compliance to these commitments.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

43. This LACP will be endorsed by the MPWT and submitted to ADB for review and acceptance. APs will receive entitlements in full prior to economic displacement occurring, which in the context of this Subproject means prior to commencement of operations at the new waste management facility. PMU will verify that entitlements have fully disbursed and will conduct follow-up monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures. Figure 7 depicts the implementation schedule.

Figure 7 - Implementation Schedule

Activity	Responsible	Months											
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
LACP endorsed	MPWT	◇											
LACP approved	ADB	◇											
LACP disclosure	PMU		◇										
Payment of entitlements	PMU		◇										
Compensation completion report	PMU			◇									
Authorization to commence operation	PMU			◇									
Community consultation	PMU	◇	◇	◇									
Monitoring of livelihoods restoration	PMU				◇	◇	◇			◇			◇

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Objectives of Monitoring

44. Monitoring is the continuous process of assessment of Subproject implementation in relation to agreed schedules and requirements. For social impact and resettlement components, the monitoring has two main purposes:
- To verify that resettlement activities have been effectively completed including quantity, quality, and timeliness and compliance with the plan; and
 - To assess whether APs have been able to restore, or improve, their livelihoods to their pre-project status.
45. The extent of monitoring activities, including scope and frequency, will be commensurate with the project's risks and impacts

B. Internal Monitoring

46. Internal monitoring of LACP implementation will be the responsibility of the PMU and PIT. The main indicators that will be monitored regularly are:
- Information dissemination and consultations;
 - Preferences of APs regarding compensation options offered;
 - Provision of compensation to APs in accordance with the defined Entitlements;
 - Delivery of technical assistance including relocation and payment of allowances;
 - Delivery of income restoration and rehabilitation assistance entitlements where relevant; Adherence to grievance procedures and outstanding issues requiring management's attention; and
 - Completion of planned resettlement activities prior to commencing civil works.
 - Outcomes of resettlement measures including sustainable restoration (or improvement) of livelihoods, and the need for further mitigation measures if any.
47. The internal monitoring reports shall include the following topics:
- The number of APs by category of impact, and the status of compensation payment and relocation/income restoration for each category;
 - The amount of funds allocated for operations or for compensation and the amount of funds disbursed for each;
 - Outcomes of resettlement measures, emerging issues and corrective actions required;
 - The eventual outcome of complaints and grievances and any outstanding issues requiring action by management;
 - Implementation problems; and
 - Revised and actual resettlement implementation schedule.
 - Gender specific concerns, issues, and inclusiveness.
48. An electronic archive of resettlement monitoring information regarding the Project will be maintained and updated every month.
49. Results of monitoring will be reported by the PMU to MONRE, MPWT, and ADB as part of regular Project reporting.

C. External Monitoring

50. An Independent Monitor has been engaged for Project. For resettlement aspects, the general objective of external monitoring is to provide independent periodic review and assessment of adherence to the resettlement plan, outcomes of resettlement including the sustainable restoration (or improvement) of livelihoods, and the need for further mitigation measures if any.
51. The types of indicators to be externally monitored include:
- General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RPs, including payment of compensation: (a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (c) provision of income restoration assistance and restoration of livelihoods/productive assets;
 - The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RPs will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored;
52. Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (a) APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) the monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and solutions that are proposed; (c) public awareness of the compensation policy and entitlements will be assessed among the APs; and (d) assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the RPs; and
53. Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported.

D. Monitoring by Construction Supervision Consultant

54. A CSC has been engaged for the Project. The CSC will evaluate compliance with LACPs with support from resettlement specialists. For resettlement aspects, the general objective of monitoring is to provide periodic review and assessment of achievement of resettlement objectives, the changes in living standards and livelihoods, restoration of the economic and social base of the affected people, the organizational effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements, and the need for further mitigation measures if any.
55. The types of indicators to be monitored include:
- General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RPs, including payment of compensation: (a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (c) provision of income restoration assistance and restoration of livelihoods/productive assets;
 - The level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RPs will be monitored and recorded. The operation of the mechanisms for grievance redress, and the speed of grievance redress will be monitored;
56. Public consultation and awareness of compensation policy: (a) APs should be fully informed and consulted about land acquisition, leasing and relocation activities; (b) the monitoring team should attend at least one public consultation meeting to monitor public consultation procedures, problems and issues that arise during the meetings, and solutions that are proposed; (c) public awareness of the compensation policy and

entitlements will be assessed among the APs; and (d) assessment of awareness of various options available to APs as provided for in the RPs; and

57. Throughout the implementation process, the trends of living standards will be observed and surveyed. Any potential problems in the restoration of living standards will be reported. Suggested indicators are included in the table below.

Table 7- Indicators for Monitoring

Aspect	Indicators
RP implementation	General and overall compliance of resettlement activities with the RP, including payment of compensation: (a) full payment to be made to all affected persons sufficiently before land acquisition; (b) adequacy of payment to replace affected assets; and (c) the level of satisfaction of APs with various aspects of the RP process.
Consultation, participation, disclosure and grievance redress	Public information dissemination and consultation procedures conform to the process established in the RPs; Participation of AHs in consultations; Questions raised by stakeholders and affected persons have been addressed; The disclosure of the updated and detailed plans to affected people for the cultural and language appropriateness of the disclosure methods, and whether APs know their entitlements and whether they have received all of their entitlements; and Monitor the effectiveness of the grievance mechanism, types of grievances, if and how resolved, and satisfaction of APs with the process.
Gender issues	The institutional and staffing mechanisms; Collection and dis-aggregation of gender sensitive data; Women's representation and participation in the detailed planning and implementation process; Gender inclusiveness in programs and training to both men and women, rather than segregating awareness for women and training for men, although the programs implemented may be in gender separated groups; Delivery of land titles in the names of both husband and wife; Compensation has been delivered to both spouses; and The effectiveness of resettlement and livelihoods programs for restoring and developing women's income and living standards.
Vulnerable groups issues	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.
Transparency	How information is distributed and to whom, in order to make sure that all APs have the proper information and access to knowledge. Related to this is the functioning of decision-making bodies and how this information is properly recorded and made available to the population as a whole.

E. Evaluation

58. Evaluation is an assessment at a given point of time of the impact of resettlement and whether stated objectives have been achieved. An evaluation of the Subproject LACP process and impact will be undertaken after completion of all resettlement activities.
59. The results of resettlement monitoring will be reported to ADB during project implementation within semi-annual Integrated Safeguard Monitoring Reports.

XIII. APPENDICES

A. Resettlement Safeguard Screening

Project name:	Kaysone Phomvihane Solid Waste Management Subproject
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No.	Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Response*	Remarks
1.	Will the activity require permanent or temporary land acquisition?	No	
2.	Is the site and land needed for acquisition known?	n/a	
3.	Is the ownership status and current usage of land to be acquired known?	n/a	
4.	Is the area of land required from each affected HH known?	n/a	
5.	Will land be acquired involuntarily?	n/a	
6.	Will land be acquired voluntarily?	n/a	
7.	Will easement be utilized within an existing Right of Way (ROW)?	No	
8.	Was any facility constructed recently on new land in anticipation of obtaining further assistance for the facility from this ADB project?	No	
9.	Was the land acquired legally under Lao Law?	Yes	The land is State Land with land title dated 2003
10.	Are there any outstanding complaints about the land used or acquired for the existing facilities?	Yes	Community concerns and complaints about environmental health and sanitation
11.	Will the activity require permanent or temporary relocation or displacement of any people (titled or non-title)?	No	
12.	Are there any non-titled people (Squatters) who live at the site or within the COI / Right of Way / Public land?	No	2 waste pickers (1 AH) sleep on-site but have a home in nearby village.
13.	Will there be any loss of housing or accommodation or other residential structures?	No	
14.	Will there be any loss of residential land?	No	
15.	Will there be any loss of vegetable gardens or agriculture plots?	No	
16.	Will there be any losses of crops, fruit trees or private structures?	No	
17.	Will there be loss of income sources and means of livelihood due to land acquisition?	No	
18.	Will any small or informal businesses have to be moved or closed temporarily or permanently?	Yes	Informal waste-pickers will not be able to continue current activities once new waste management facility opens
19.	Will there be temporary or permanent loss of employment as a result of the closure of any businesses resulting from renovation?	No	

No.	Involuntary Resettlement Effects	Response*	Remarks
20.	Will people lose access to natural resources, communal facilities and services?	No	
21.	If land use is changed, will it have an adverse impact on social and economic activities?	No	
22.	Will access to land and resources owned communally or by the state be restricted?	No	
23.	Any estimate of the likely number of persons that will be displaced by the project? If yes, approximately how many?	16	APs are informal waste-pickers.
24.	Are any of them poor, female-heads of households, or vulnerable to poverty risks?	Yes	Socio-economic survey shows high incidence of poverty.
25.	Are any displaced persons from indigenous or ethnic groups?	No	All AP are lowland Lao-speaking ethnic groups well-integrated into mainstream society.

B. Indigenous Peoples Impact Screening Checklist for Subprojects

KEY CONCERNS	Response *	Remarks
1. Are there socio-culture groups present in our use the project area who may be considered as “tribes” (hill tribes, schedules tribes, tribal peoples), “minorities” (ethnic or national minorities), or “indigenous communities” in the project area?	No	All AP are lowland Lao-speaking ethnic groups well-integrated into mainstream society.
2. Are there national or local laws or policies as well as anthropological researches/studies that consider these groups present in or using the project area as belonging to “ethnic minorities”, schedule tribes, tribal peoples, national minorities, or cultural communities?	No	
3. Do such groups self-identify as being part of a district social and cultural group?	No	
4. Do such groups maintain collective attachments to distinct habitats or ancestral territories and/or to the natural resources in these habitats and territories?	No	

C. Socio-Economic Survey Data

Persons affected	Qty	Unit
Total affected households:	10	Household
Total members:	36	Person
Female	18	Person
Male	18	Person

Waste pickers	Qty	Unit
Total persons:	16	Person
Female	8	Person
Male	8	Person
Min age	18	Years
Max age	59	Years
Avg age	44	Years

Villages		
Number of villages	6	Village
Ban Xok	16	Persons
Ban Xok Kang	7	Persons
Ban Xok Neua	4	Persons
BanXok Tai	3	Persons
Dongmakyang	2	Persons
Hinteak	4	Persons

Heads of Households		
Female	1	Household
Male	9	Household
Aged 65 above	0	Household
Aged 17 or below	0	Household
Literate	10	Household
Illiterate	0	Household

Age Group	Persons
0-5 years	4
6-14 years	2
15-29 years	13
30-45 years	8
46-59 years	9
60 years and over	0

Occupations		
Average household income	1,056,000	LAK
Max income	2,500,000	LAK
Min income	300,000	LAK
Below poverty line (240,000 LAK /Person / Month)	6	Households
Avg income from waste picking	811,000	LAK/Household
Max income from waste picking	2,500,000	LAK/ Household
Min income from waste picking	300,000	LAK/ Household
Min % of income from waste picking	23%	Household
Max % of income from waste picking	100%	Household
Avg % of income from waste picking	77%	Household

Occupation	Primary (number of APs)	Secondary (number of APs)	Total
Waste picker	5	11	17
Rice planting	9		9
Vegetable growing		1	1
Homemaker	1		2
Work in Thailand	6		6
Worker	2		2
Child/student	6		6
No work	7		7
Total	36		

HH ID	Total Income	Waste Picker Income	
1	800,000	800,000	100%
2	300,000	300,000	100%
3	1,000,000	500,000	50%
4	1,000,000	1,000,000	100%
5	2,200,000	500,000	23%
6	400,000	400,000	100%
7	800,000	800,000	100%
8	500,000	500,000	100%
9	2,500,000	2,500,000	100%
10	800,000	800,000	100%
Total	10,300,000	8,100,000	

D. Photographs of Affected Persons



Interview with waste picker Mr Signa



Interview with waste picker Ms Kua and Mr Khamphai



Interview with waste picker Ms Lar



Interview with waste picker Ms Lot



Interview with waste picker Ms Sa

E. Detailed Budget Breakdown

Note: costs in local currency LAK

Scenario A

All waste pickers gain employment at the new waste management facility

Component 1: for Waste Pickers Employed at the new Waste Management Facility				
Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Vulnerability allowance (19 persons x 3 months)	Person-months	57	240,000	13,680,000
Subtotal component 1				13,680,000
Component 2: for Waste Pickers establishing alternative livelihoods				
Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Subtotal component 2				0
Component 3: for 1 Waste Picker couple sleeping at the old landfill				
Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Relocation allowance (House rental)	Months	3	300,000	900,000
Subtotal component 3				900,000
Total cost of Scenario A				
Contingency (10%)				1,368,000
TOTAL				15,948,000

Scenario B

10 waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility

6 waste pickers select alternative livelihood assistance

Component 1: for Waste Pickers Employed at the new Waste Management Facility

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Vulnerability allowance (19 persons x 3 months)	Person-months	57	240,000	13,680,000
Subtotal component 1				13,680,000

Component 2: for Waste Pickers establishing alternative livelihoods

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Income support (6 ex-waste pickers x 3 months)	Person-months	18	1,100,000	19,800,000
Vulnerability allowance Counted in Component 1 above				
Severe impact allowance (6 ex-waste pickers + 3 family members x 3 months)	Person-months	54	70,000	3,780,000
Livelihoods training (6 ex-waste pickers)	Persons	6	3,000,000	18,000,000
Subtotal component 2				41,580,000

Component 3: for 1 Waste Picker couple sleeping at the old landfill

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Relocation allowance (House rental)	Months	3	300,000	900,000
Subtotal component 3				900,000
Total cost of Scenario B				
Contingency (10%)				5,526,000
TOTAL				61,686,000

Scenario C

No waste pickers are employed by the new waste management facility

All 16 waste pickers require assistance to establish alternative livelihoods

Component 1: for Waste Pickers Employed at the new Waste Management Facility

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Subtotal component 1				0

Component 2: for Waste Pickers establishing alternative livelihoods

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Income support (16 ex-waste pickers x 3 months)	Person-months	48	1,100,000	52,800,000
Vulnerability allowance (19 persons x 3 months)	Person-months	57	240,000	13,680,000
Severe impact allowance (36 persons x 3 months)	Person-months	108	70,000	7,560,000
	Person-months			
Livelihoods training (16 ex-waste pickers)	Persons	16	3,000,000	48,000,000
Subtotal component 2				122,040,000

Component 3: for 1 Waste Picker couple sleeping at the old landfill

Item	Unit	Qty	Unit Rate	Total
Relocation allowance (House rental)	Months	3	300,000	900,000
Subtotal component 3				900,000
Total cost of Scenario C				
Contingency (10%)				12,204,000
TOTAL				135,144,000

F. Consultation Meetings

Minutes of Pre-construction consultation for KaysonePhomvihan Solid Waste Management Construction Project

Date: 10th July 2018

Time: 08:00-12:00

Venue: Phonxayyalam Temple/Xok Village, KaysonePhovihan municipality

Participants: 51 Persons (8 female)

Mr. Viengkham Sengsouliyanh welcomed all participants, briefly explained the purpose of the consultation and background of the project. He emphasized that consultation aims to communicate and disseminate information regarding the project including construction, traffic management and grievance redress mechanism.

Anouxay Phommalth, environment specialist, presented on behalf of PMU about use of the Grievance Redress Mechanism for concerns about construction, environment, health and safety. He briefly explained about environmental risks and mitigation measures and the different options for local people to address their concern about the project, including using the contact details on the project sign-board. Copies of the grievance/complaint form and the project information leaflet were provided to participants and village authority.

Anouxay also facilitated awareness raising among participants regarding waste management including the definition of 'waste', sources of waste, challenges regarding waste management and waste-picker health risk.

The consultation also collected information from participants about the current landfill and their recommendation for improving its management and mitigation measures.

Mr. Vongxay Malavong, Project Manager for the contractor, presented the two year construction plan, and details about the project components including office building, facility building, composting building, weighbridge and other associated activities. He described health, safety and environment risks, potential impacts and mitigation measures during the construction phase.

Unfortunately, employees from the existing waste facility did not join the consultation, so a separate consultation will be held at another opportunity.

During the consultation, the team conducted interviews with 34 villagers who live within 1000 meters of the landfill and some living further away. The result of interview will briefly provide another report, when it finished for data analysis.

Key issues:

Current landfill: The current landfill creates problems for local people living nearby. It emits a strong smell and there are so many flies that local villagers have to eat their meals while sitting inside a mosquito-net. The landfill sometimes burns causing noxious smoke from the burning garbage. The existing landfill manager mentioned that the nearby village has gradually expanded with new houses built closer to the landfill.

New landfill: Some participants commented the new landfill should be established further away from village to avoid environmental impacts to the community. Some also requested not to allow the landfill to be extended anymore. The landfill needs to control flies.

Landfill Management: A monk asked about the management of the new landfill and the existing landfill, and if the current landfill will be closed after new landfill is finished? UDAA asked villagers and the village authority to suggest ways to improve management of the new landfill. Villagers expressed concern that if UDAA is responsible the new landfill, it might repeat the same mistakes as the current landfill. Participants were informed that UDAA is currently

considering measures to improve the current landfill and whether or not to close the current landfill after the new landfill is completed.

Landfill construction: A villager asked if the contractor can contribute to village development; the contractor agreed to discuss with the village authority once construction starts. Another villager asked the contractor to use local labor; the contractor confirmed that local labor will be given priority but it will depend on nature of work and skills required. Local villagers are not concerned much about construction issues, but are concerned more about the operations phase, particularly environmental issue such as smell, air quality, flies and other insects from the landfill.

Photos of the consultation, 10 July 2018



G. Grievance Form

ແບບຟອບການຮ້ອງທຸກ/ຈົມວ່າ	
ເລກທີທະບຽນ (ທາງການ)	
ຊື່ & ນາມສະກຸນ:	
ຂໍ້ມູນສ່ວນຕົວ ທີ່ສາມາດຕິດຕໍ່ຫາໄດ້: ດ້ວຍຄວາມສະໝັກໃຈ	ທີ່ຢູ່ ປະຈຸບັນ: ... ເບີໂທ: ອີເມວ:
ລາຍລະອຽດຂອງບັນຫາ ແມ່ນບັນຫາຫຍັງ/ກັງວົນຫຍັງ?? ແມ່ນຫຍັງ, ຢູ່ໃສ, ຜູ້ໃດເຮັດ ແລະ ແມ່ນຫຍັງ ທີ່ເປັນຜົນຕາມມາ ຫຼື ອາດເກີດຂຶ້ນ?	
ວັນທີ ຂອງເຫດການ ຫຼື ສາເຫດຂອງຄວາມກັງວົນ	
ຄັ້ງທຳອິດ (ເວລາ & ວັນທີ : ____/____/____)	
ຫຼາຍກວ່າ 1 ຄັ້ງ: ຈັກຄັ້ງ: ? ວັນທີ ໃດແດ່ ()	
ບັນຫາຫຍັງເກີດຂຶ້ນ ຫຼື ຢຸດຕິແລ້ວ: ..	
ທ່ານ ຕ້ອງການໃຫ້ເຮັດຫຍັງ ເພື່ອແກ້ໄຂ ບັນຫາ ຫຼື ມີຄຳເຫັນຫຍັງ ຕໍ່ກັບບັນຫາທີ່ກັງວົນໃຈ	
ກະລຸນາສົ່ງແບບຟອມນີ້ ໃຫ້	ລາຍເຊັນ
1. ຫ້ອງການບ້ານ	
2. ຫ້ອງການ ຜູ້ຮັບເໝົາ	
3. ຫ້ອງການທີ່ ປົກສາ	
4. ຫ້ອງການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ	Date: .

H. Template Compensation form

Survey ID _____ Name _____ Name in Lao _____ Type of ID _____ ID number & date _____

House No/ເລືອນເລກທີ _____, Unit/ໝວຍ: _____, Village/ບ້ານ _____

I. Compensation for lost assets and allowances / ການຊົດເຊີຍຄ່າເສຍຫາຍ ແລະ ເງິນອຸດໜູນ:

No.	Descriptions/ລາຍການ	Units ຫົວໜ່ວຍ	Quantities ຈຳນວນ	Rate (USD) ລາຄາ	Total (USD) ລວມໝວຍຄ່າປັນໃນເດ
1	Land / ທີ່ດິນ	m ²	0		0
2	Crops / ຜົນສະບູຸກ	LS	0		0
3	Trees / ຝັ່ງໄມ້	Tree / ໄມ້	0		0
4	Structures / ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ	m ²	0		0
5.1	Business loss / ທຸລະກິດທີ່ສຸນເສຍ	AH / ຄລກທ	0		0
5.2	Relocation assistance / ຊ່ວຍປຸກສ້າງຢືນ	AH / ຄລກທ	0		0
5.3	Transition assistance / ຊ່ວຍໄລຍະປ່ຽນການ	AP/ຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ	0		0
5.4	Vulnerable AH support / ຊ່ວຍຄອບຄົວທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ ແລະ ດ້ອຍໂອກາດ	AP/ຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ	0		0
5.5	Restoration support / ຊ່ວຍຄ່າຝັ່ງດິນ	AP/ຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ	0		0
Total / ລວມໝວຍ					0

II. Preference of affected household / ຄວາມຕ້ອງການຂອງຜູ້ຖືກກະທົບ

1. Cash compensation / ການຊົດເຊີຍດ້ວຍເງິນສົດ
2. In-kind compensation / ການຊົດເຊີຍດ້ວຍວັດຖຸ
3. Bank details / ການຊົດເຊີຍດ້ວຍການໂອນເງິນເຂົ້າບັນຊີທະນາຄານ

III.a. The undersigned hereby confirms the above offer of compensation and allowances /

ກະລຸນາເຊັນຢູ່ຫ້ອງສ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້ເພື່ອຢືນຢັນວ່າທ່ານໄດ້ຈ່າຍຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ເງິນອຸດໜູນແລ້ວ

Project Management Unit / ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:	District Resettlement Committee /ຄະນະໄກ່ເກຍສົ່ງກິດສວາງຂຶ້ນເມືອງ: Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:
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III.b. The undersigned head of household and spouse hereby confirm the acceptance of the above offer of compensation and allowances/ກະລຸນາເຊັນທັງຜົວ ແລະ ເມຍຢູ່ຫ້ອງສ້າງລຸ່ມນີ້ເພື່ອຢືນຢັນວ່າທ່ານໄດ້ຮັບຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍ ແລະ ເງິນອຸດໜູນແລ້ວ


Head of HH / ຫົວໜ້າຄົວເຮືອນ ID/Family book / ປຶ້ມສຳມະໂນຄົວເລກທີ: Phone / ຕີບີໂທ: Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:	Spouse / ຄູ່ສົມລົດ ID/Family book / ປຶ້ມສຳມະໂນຄົວເລກທີ: Phone / ຕີບີໂທ: Date / ວັນທີ: Name / ຊື່: Signature / ລາຍເຊັນ:
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- Circulation/ການໝວຍວຽນເຊັນ: 1. Project Management Unit / ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງໂຄງການ
2. District Resettlement Committee / ຄະນະກຳມະການແກ້ໄຂສົ່ງກິດສວາງຂຶ້ນເມືອງ
3. Village Resettlement Committee / ຄະນະກຳມະການແກ້ໄຂສົ່ງກິດສວາງຂຶ້ນບ້ານ
4. Affected Household / ຄົວເຮືອນທີ່ຖືກກະທົບ (ຄລກທ)

23-03-2018 15:54

1_compensation form_template_FINAL

I. State Land Title for waste management site


 ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
 ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງການເງິນ
 ກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ເຮືອນ
 ຫ້ອງການຄຸ້ມຄອງທີ່ດິນ ແລະ ເຮືອນ
 ສະໜອງຕາດິນເຫລື້ອມທີ V

ໃບຕາດິນ

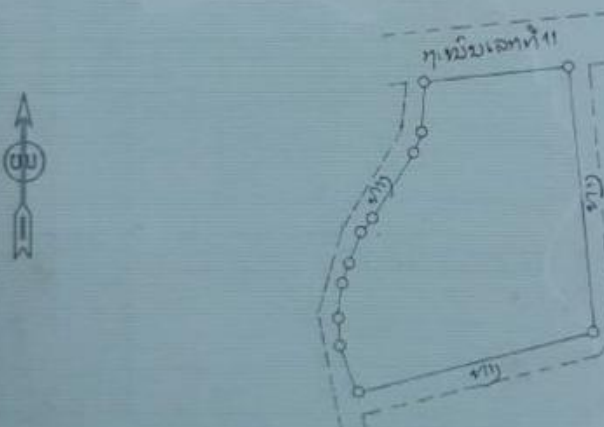
ລະຫັດ **LE 1991 0075**
 ແຂວງ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ
 ເມືອງ ຄັນທະບູລີ
 ບ້ານ ຊອກໃຕ້

ໃບທີ 64 ເລກທີ 664
 ອອກໃຫ້ແກ່ ດົນລັດ

ວັນເດືອນປີເກີດ ສັນຊາດ ອາຊີບ
 ບ້ານຢູ່ປະຈຸບັນ ຫ່ວຍ ເມືອງ
 ແຂວງ ຊື່ພໍ່ ຊື່ແມ່

ສາມີ ຫລື ພັນລະຍາ
 ທີ່ຕັ້ງຂອງດິນ: ຖະໜົນ ເລກທີ 11 ຫ່ວຍ ບ້ານ ຊອກໃຕ້
 ເນື້ອທີ່ຂອງດິນ 19 50 2833 ຕາແມດ
 ມາດຕາສ່ວນ 1/10,000 ແຜນທີ່ດິນໃບທີ A480-828 ເລກທີ 333

ແຜນທີ່ດິນ



ຄອບໃຫ້ແກ່ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ ວັນທີ 08 ເດືອນ 10 ປີ 2003
 ຫົວໜ້າກົມຄຸ້ມຄອງ
 ທ່ານ ແລະ ເຮືອນ
 ສາມີ ສະຫວັນນະເຂດ

CS ສແກນດ້ວຍ CamScanner