Lao People's Democratic Republic

Peace Independence Democracy Unity Prosperity

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SOUTH EAST ASIA DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT (SEA DRM) PROJECT FOR LAO PDR

Project ID No: P170945

Component 1: Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management In Muang Xay, Oudomxay (ODX) Province

Final Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Volume II - Attachments

Prepared by:

DEPARTMENT OF WATERWAYS

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT

LANXANG AVENUE, VIENTIANE, LAO PDR

(Updated) 28 February 2022

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AF	Additional Financing
AHs	Affected Households
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BD	Bidding Document
CD	Contract Document
C-ESMP	Contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan
COC	Code of Conduct on GBA and VAC
COI	Corridor of Impact
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DAFO	District Agriculture and Forestry Office.
DOE	Department of Environment
DMS	Detail Measurement Survey
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOW	Department of Waterways
DPWT	Department of Public Works and Transport
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DUPH	Department of Urban Planning and Housing
EIA	Environmental Impacts Assessment
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
ECOP	Environment and Social Code of Practice
EDPD	Environmental Research and Disaster Prevention Division (of PTI)
EG	Ethnic Group
EGEF	Ethnic Group Engagement Framework
EGEP	Ethnic Group Engagement Plan
ESHS	Environmental, Social, Health, and Safety
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FE	Field Engineer
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Products
GCLS	Grievance and Complaints Logging System’
GOL	Government of Lao PDR
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
ISWS	Implementation Support and Works Supervision
Lao PDR	Lao People’s Democratic Republic

LDRM-AF	Lao Disaster Risk Management Additional Financing
LFND	Lao Front for National Development
LWU	Lao Women's Union
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MM	Mitigation Measure
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MPWT	Ministry of Public Works and Transport
NPA	National Protected Areas
NSEDP	National Socio-economic Development Plan
ODX	Oudomxay Province
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OP/BP	World Bank Operational Policies
PAH	Project Affected Households
PAP	Project Affected People
PDR	People's Democratic Public
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTI	Public Works and Transport Institute
PURP	Public Utility Relocation Plan
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ROW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
UDAA	Urban Development and Administration Authority
UXO	Unexploded Ordinance
VAC	Violence against children
VEG	Vulnerable Ethnic Groups
VAWG	Violence against Women and Girls
WB	World Bank
WBG	World Bank Group
WCMP	Worker Camp Management Plan

ATTACHEMNT 1: DETAILS ON PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. This Attachment presents additional details on the proposed description of Oudomxay (ODX) Project related to locations of the river works and conceptual design of the public Parks being proposed for construction under procurement both Lot 1 and Lot 2.

A1.1 Map showing locations of the river works in Nam Kor and Nam Mao.

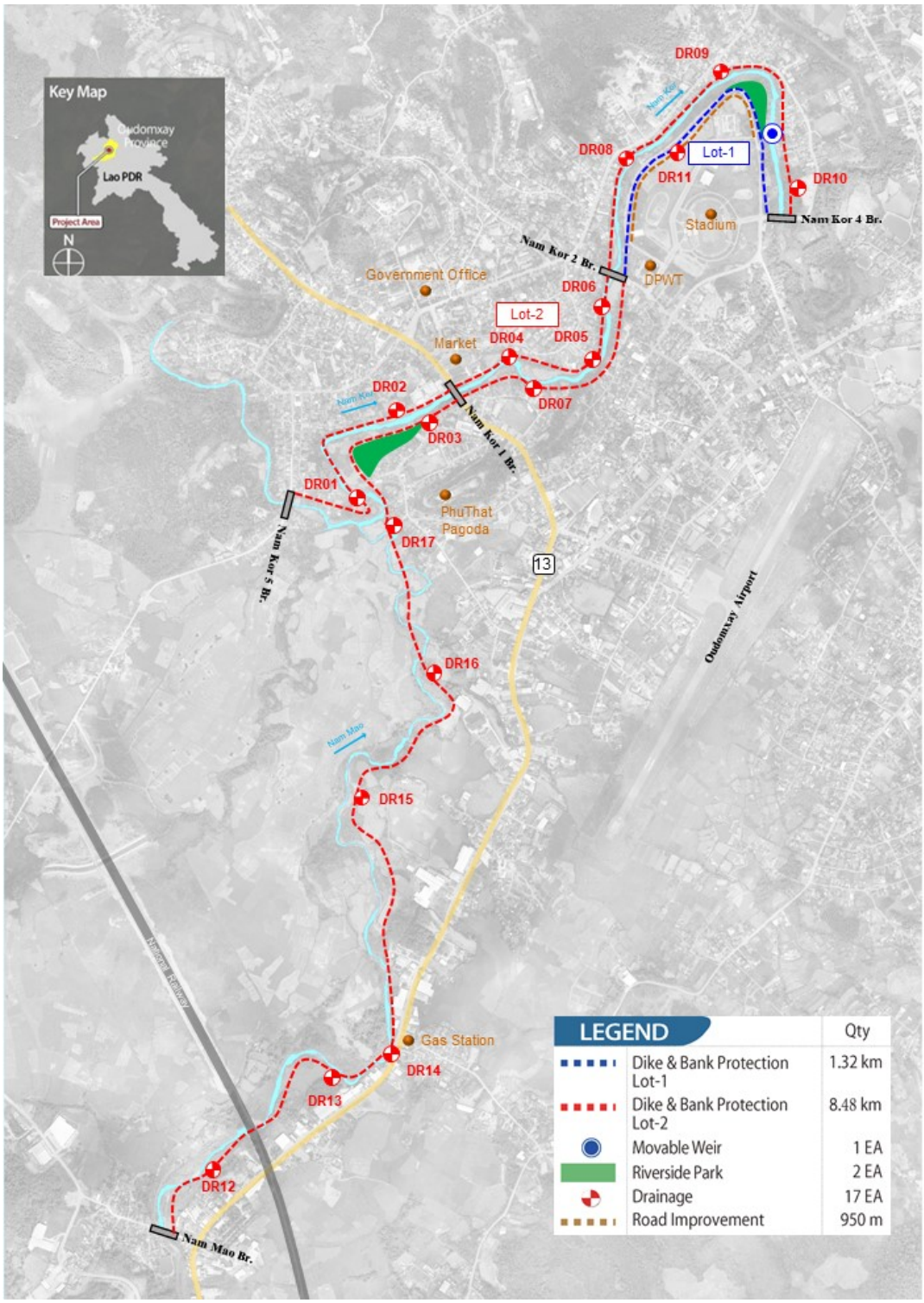


Figure A1-1 Locations of the river works in Nam Kor and Nam Mao.

Table A1-1 Sections of the Nam Kor and Nam Mao Rivers

Section	Lot	Riverside	Location	Length (km)
SEC.LEFT	Lot 2	Left	Nam Kor Br. 5 ~ Nam Kor Br. 1	3.52
SEC.RIGHT	Lot 2	Right	Nam Mao Br. ~ Nam Kor Br. 2	5.02
	Lot 1	Right	Nam Kor Br. 2 ~ Nam Kor Br. 4	1.32
Total				**9.86**

A1.2 Design Concept of the River Dike and some Detailed Design

2. The bank-protection comprises of the dumping rip-rap, masonry structure, environmental concrete block and gabion box typically used in Lao PDR.
3. Figures A1-2 to A1-2 show samples of works along the Mekong River in Vientiane Capital and some detailed designs for the ODX Project.

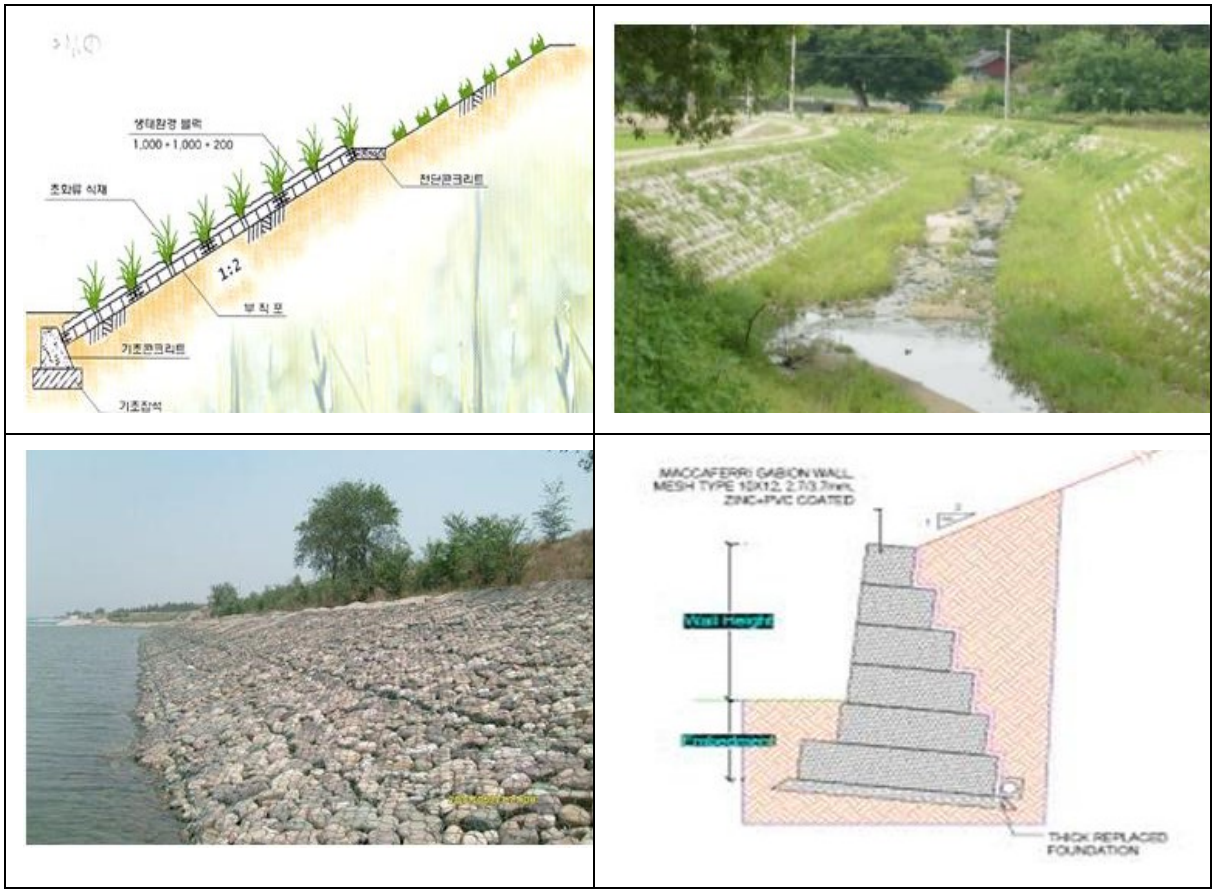


Figure A1-1 Dumping Rip-rap in the MRIMP in Vientiane (Phase 1), Masonry Structure, environmental block used in Lao PDR

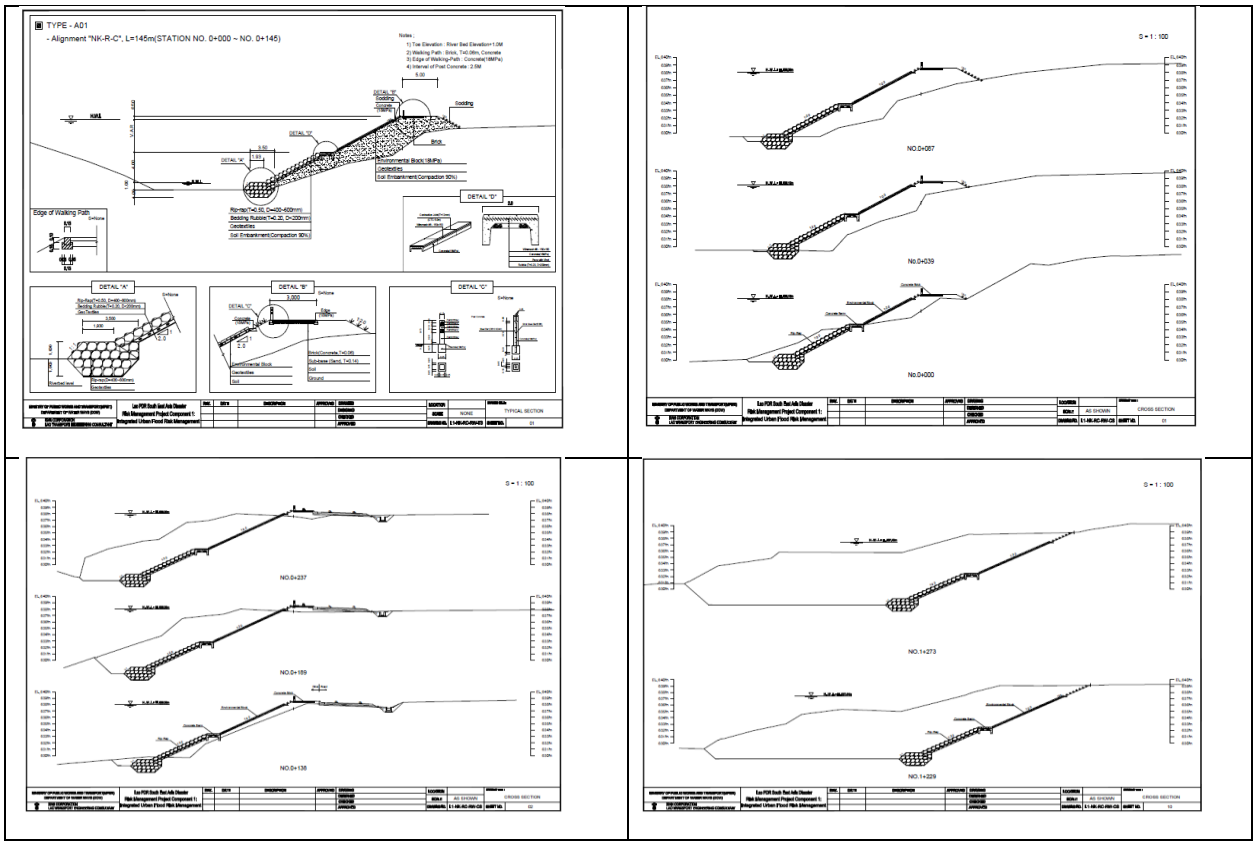


Figure A1-2 Design of riverbank works for the ODX Project

A1.3 Riverside Road and Parks

4. Figures A1-4 to A1-6 shows the concept of riverside parks and some detailed designs of the riverside road and Park 2 works and the movable weir for the ODX Project.

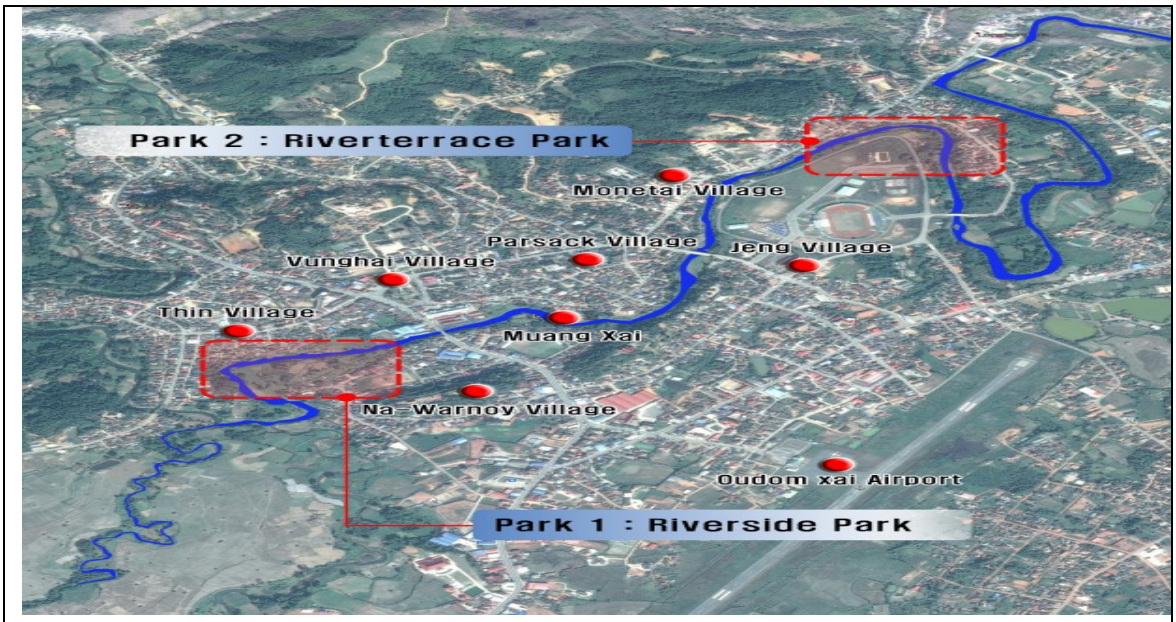


Figure A1-3 Location and concepts of Proposed Riverside Parks and Movable Weir

Figure A1-4 Project aim

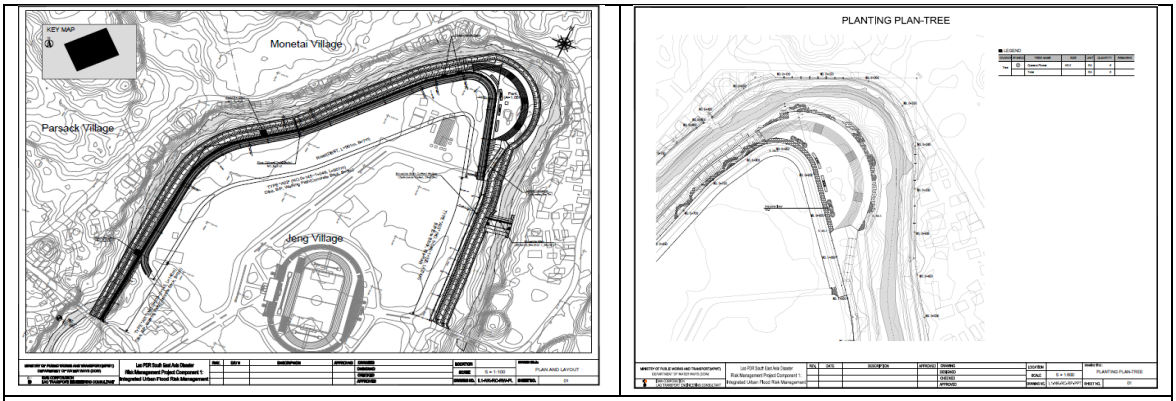


Figure A1-5 Design of the riverside road works and Park 2

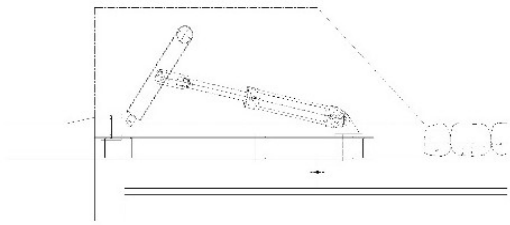
A1.5 Movable Weir

5. The Nam Kor Weir was designed to secure water-friendly space using storage water from river and to promote sports, tourism and culture. The Nam Kor Weir is located at No. 17 which is approximately 300 m away from the upstream of Nam Kor Bridge No. 4. The Nam Kor Weir is to maintain the water level for activities such as boat racing along with the upstream proposed Riverside Park. In particular, to cope with the flood hazard that can be caused by fixed facilities, movable weir was selected to secure the discharge during flood events, and double floodgate type was introduced instead of single floodgate type to deal with emergency cases.

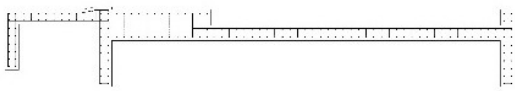
6. The design discharge at the installation site is 1,440 m3/sec, and it is safe to apply L=19.5 m to the span length according to the Korean Design Standards for River. However, considering that the Nam Kor weir installation site is located downstream, the span length was designed to be L=40.22m (2 span). Scale of Nam Kor movable weir is as Tables A1-2 and A1-3 below.

7. *Specification of the Proposed Weir.* The Nam Kor Weir was designed for a total length of 40.22 m and a 1.5 m height. The base of weir is reinforced concrete structure, and the floodgate consists of two (2) spans of stainless steel plates (19.0m X 1.5m X 2EA), and includes hydraulic facilities on both sides of the floodgate for opening/closing the floodgate. The detailed structure is as follows:

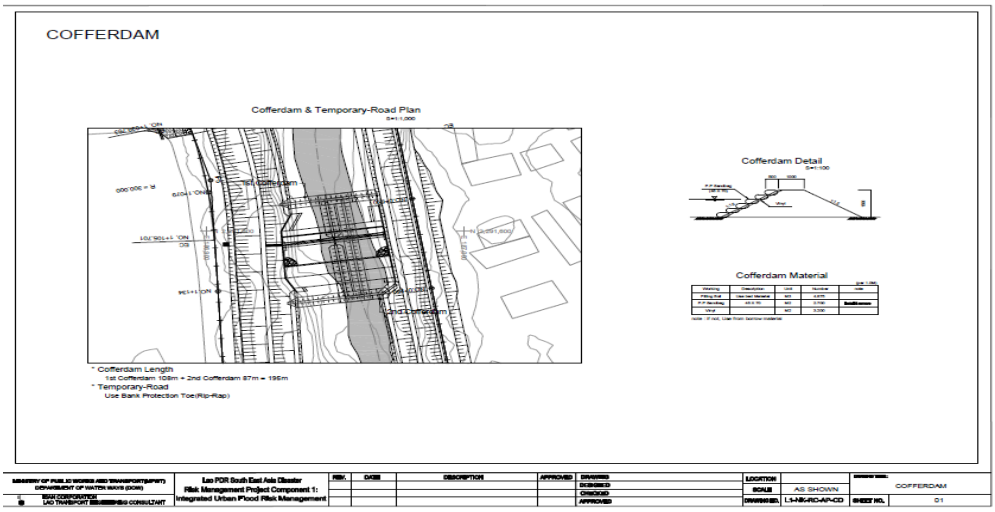
Flood Gate



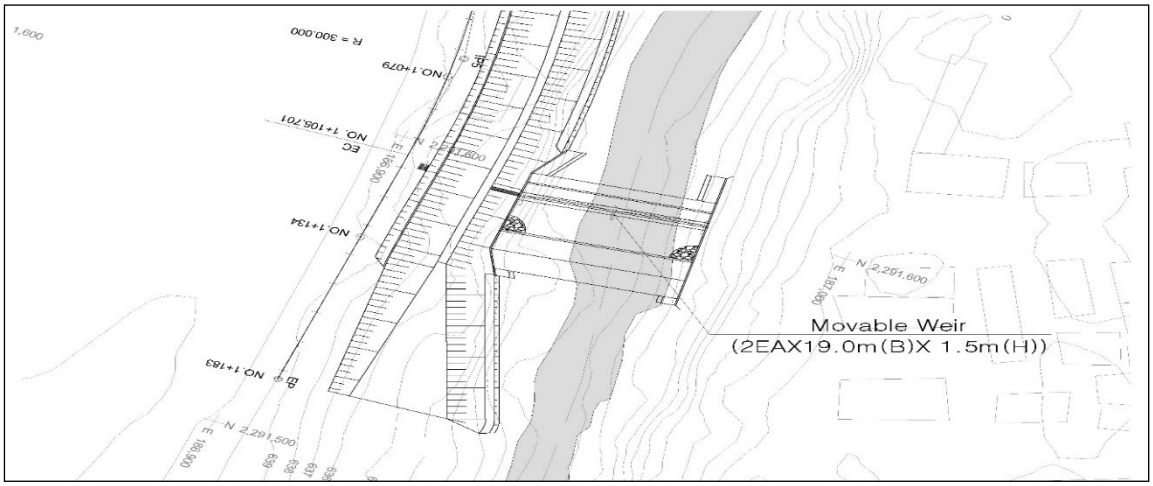
Hydraulic Facility



The Base of Weir



Coffer dam for construction of movable weir



General Plan

Figure A1-6 Movable Weir

Table A1-2 Scale of the Movable Weir

Name	Length (m)	Height (m)	Span Interval (m)	Apron length on downstream (m)	Apron length on upstream (m)	Riverbed protection (m)
Nam Kor Weir	40.22	1.5	19.5 (2 span)	13.7	3.0	12.0

Table A1-3 Applied Movable Weir in this Project

Division	Classification standard
Over turning type	• Performance property: Operate the Movable weir using the hydraulic cylinder • Features of main materials: Part of stop gate is made of steel
Air pressure type	• Performance property: Movable weir by injecting air (water) into the rubber tube • Features of main materials: Part of stop gate is made of rubber tube or steel (Air pressure type rubber weir, Improvement of air pressure type movable weir)
Turning type	• Performance property: Operate the Movable weir by placing a rotary shaft on both ends (left and right) • Features of main materials: Part of stop gate is made of semicircle steel
Automatic Watergate type	• Performance property: Operate the moveable weir according to the difference in water level between upstream and downstream. • Features of main materials: Part of stop gate is made of steel

A1.5 Urban drainage improvement and other drainage facilities

8. Figure A1-4 presents the 17 small catchment areas for Muang Xay while Tables A1-4 and A1-5 provide details on the proposed drainage improvement and other facilities.

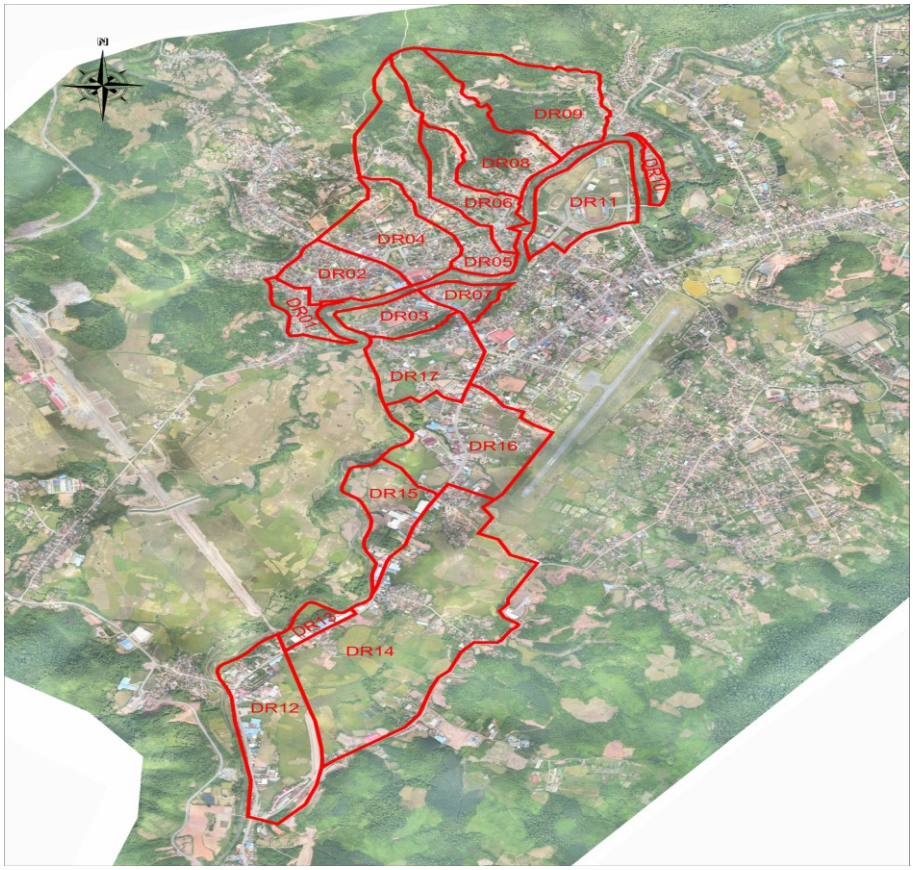


Figure A1-7 Location Map of the Catchment Areas in Muang Xay

Table A1-4 Design Dimensions of New Drainages

Drainage	River	Catchment Area (km^2)	Discharge (m^3/s)	Applied Size (Diameter, mm)	Design
DR01	Nam Kor	0.084	0.18	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR02	Nam Kor	0.192	0.42	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR03	Nam Kor	0.130	0.28	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR04	Nam Kor	0.299	0.65	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR05	Nam Kor	0.376	0.82	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR06	Nam Kor	0.192	0.42	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR07	Nam Kor	0.076	0.16	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR08	Nam Kor	0.371	0.80	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR09	Nam Kor	0.405	0.88	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR10	Nam Kor	0.040	0.09	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR11	Nam Kor	0.307	0.66	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR12	Nam Mao	0.467	1.01	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR13	Nam Mao	0.060	0.13	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR14	Nam Mao	1.225	2.65	2m x 2m	Box Culvert
DR15	Nam Mao	0.210	0.46	1,000	Pipe Culvert
DR16	Nam Mao	0.466	1.01	1,000	Pipe Culvert

Drainage	River	Catchment Area (km^2)	Discharge (m^3/s)	Applied Size (Diameter, mm)	Design
DR17	Nam Mao	0.276	0.60	1,000	Pipe Culvert

Table A1-5 Side Ditch Plan

River	Location (Station No.)	Length (m)	Ditch Type
Nam Kor	0+318 ~ 0+550	245	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	0+816 ~ 0+920	108	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Kor	0+154~0+206	55	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	0+248~0+546	197	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	0+725~0+775	50	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Kor	0+470~0+742	272	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Kor	0+210~0+654	282	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Kor	0+000 ~ 0+248	227	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Kor	0+110~1+046	928	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Mao	0+090~0+280	190	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	0+765~0+950	170	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	1+010~1+495	510	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
Nam Mao	0+625~0+700	75	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	1+210~1+253	43	Concrete (0.5x0.5)
	Total	**3,352**	

ATTACHMENT 2: AGREEMENTS OF QUARRY, BORROW PIT AND DISPOSAL SITES, AND PERMISSIONS

1. This Attachment presents the locations for borrow pits and the proposed disposal sites for the unusable excavated materials (spoil) for ODX subproject as well as the agreement with village for the use of borrow pit and land owners for the use of land for spoil disposal.

2. To address UXO risk for the Lot 1, a budget of $30,000 was included as part of the contract cost and a UXO clearance report is prepared separately. In late August 2021, UXO technical survey was completed and a certificate has been issued by the national agency (NRA).

3. Figures below shows agreement with the village for the use of borrow-pit, agreement with land owners for the use of disposal sites, and UXO clearance certificate, borrow areas, quarry sites, disposal areas and worker camps.

Figure A2-1 UXO clearance certificate for Lot 1 (August 2021)

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງແຮງງານ ແລະ ສະຫວັດດີການສັງຄົມ
ຫ້ອງການຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອແກ້ໄຂ
ບັນຫາລະເບີດບໍ່ທັນແຕກ ທີ່ຕົກຄ້າງຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ.

ເລກທີ 523 /ຫກ.ຄຊກລ.ຄພ
ນະຄອນຫລວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 11 AUG 2021

ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຄຸນນະພາບ.

ເຖິງ: ທ່ານ ປະທານບໍລິສັດອຸມມາ ເກັບກູ້ ແລະ ທຳລາຍລະເບີດຈຳກັດ.

ເລື່ອງ: ການຢັ້ງຢືນຄຸນນະພາບຂອງການກວດກູ້ລະເບີດພື້ນທີ່ໂຄງການກັນເຊື່ອນຕາຝັ່ງນ້ຳກ.

- ອີງຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງວ່າດ້ວຍການຈັດຕັ້ງ ແລະ ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດ ເພື່ອການແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາລະເບີດບໍ່ທັນແຕກທີ່ຕົກຄ້າງຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ ສະບັບເລກທີ 3639/ຣສສ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ກັນຍາ 2018.
- ອີງຕາມບົດທີ 19 ການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄຸນນະພາບ ຂໍ້ທີ 8.2.1, ການຄວບຄຸມຄຸນນະພາບພາຍນອກ ສຳລັບວຽກງານກວດກູ້ລະເບີດ, ຂໍ້ ກ,ຂ ແລະ ວັກເລັບ (1) (2).
- ອີງໃສ່ໃບສະເໜີຂອງບໍລິສັດອຸມມາ ເລກທີ 016/ບສອມ, ລົງວັນທີ 03/08/2021 ໃຫ້ທາງໜ່ວຍງານກວດກາຄຸນນະພາບຫ້ອງການ ຄຊກລ ລົງ (QC) ໃນລະຫວ່າງວັນທີ 08 ຫາ 12 ສິງຫາ 2021.
- ອີງໃສ່ບົດລາຍງານຜົນສຳເລັດການກວດກາຄວບຄຸມຄຸນນະພາບພາຍນອກ (QC) ຫ້ອງການ ຄຊກລ ເລກທີ 403 /ຫຄຊກລ.ຄພ, ລົງວັນທີ 11 AUG 2021

ຫ້ອງການຄະນະກຳມະການຄຸ້ມຄອງແຫ່ງຊາດເພື່ອແກ້ໄຂບັນຫາລະເບີດບໍ່ທັນແຕກ ທີ່ຕົກຄ້າງຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ (ຄຊກລ) ການດຳເນີນການກວດກາວຽກງານໂຄງການກໍ່ສ້າງກັນເຊື່ອນຕາຝັ່ງນ້ຳກ ບ້ານນ້ຳແຈ່ງ ເມືອງໄຊ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍອີງຕາມມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດຫ້ອງການ ຄຊກລ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ກວດກາຄວບຄຸມຄຸນນະພາບບໍ່ໃຫ້ຫຼຸດ 2% ຂອງເນື້ອທີ່ກວດກູ້ລະເບີດ ຜ່ານການກວດກາຄວບຄຸມຄຸນນະພາບພື້ນທີ່ຕົວຈິງ ຈຳນວນ 01 ສະໜາມ, ສະນັ້ນຫ້ອງການ ຄຊກລ ຂໍຢັ້ງຢືນວ່າ ພື້ນທີ່ຕັ້ງກ່າວແມ່ນມີຄວາມປອດໄພ ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມລະບຽບການປະຕິບັດງານຂອງບໍລິ ແລະ ສອດຄ່ອງກັບມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້.

ສະນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງໄດ້ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນພື້ນທີ່ໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດອຸມມາ ເກັບກູ້ ແລະ ທຳລາຍລະເບີດ ຈຳກັດ ນຳໃຊ້ພື້ນທີ່ດັ່ງກ່າວ ຕາມຈຸດປະສົງ.

ຫົວໜ້າຫ້ອງການ ຄຊກລ.

ໄຈມແຍງ ແພງທອງສະຫວັດ

ບ້ານ ສີສັງວອນ,ເມືອງໄຊເສດຖາ,ໄປສະນີ 7261,ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ໂທ: (856 – 21) 262366,262436,ແຟັກ (856 -21) 262396,ຕູ້ຢູ່ເມວ: UXO.NRA@gmail.com; ເວັບໄຊ www.nra.gov.la.

Figure A2-2 Agreement on Borrow Pits

Borrow pit Lot 1

sub base borrow pit

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ
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ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ
ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ບົດບັນທຶກຈຸດບໍ່ດິນ
(Sub base borrow pit)ຢູ່ຈຸດ ບ້ານ ວຽງສາ (ກມ 6 ທາງ 2 E) ຂອງໂຄງການຄຸ້ມ ຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ 1

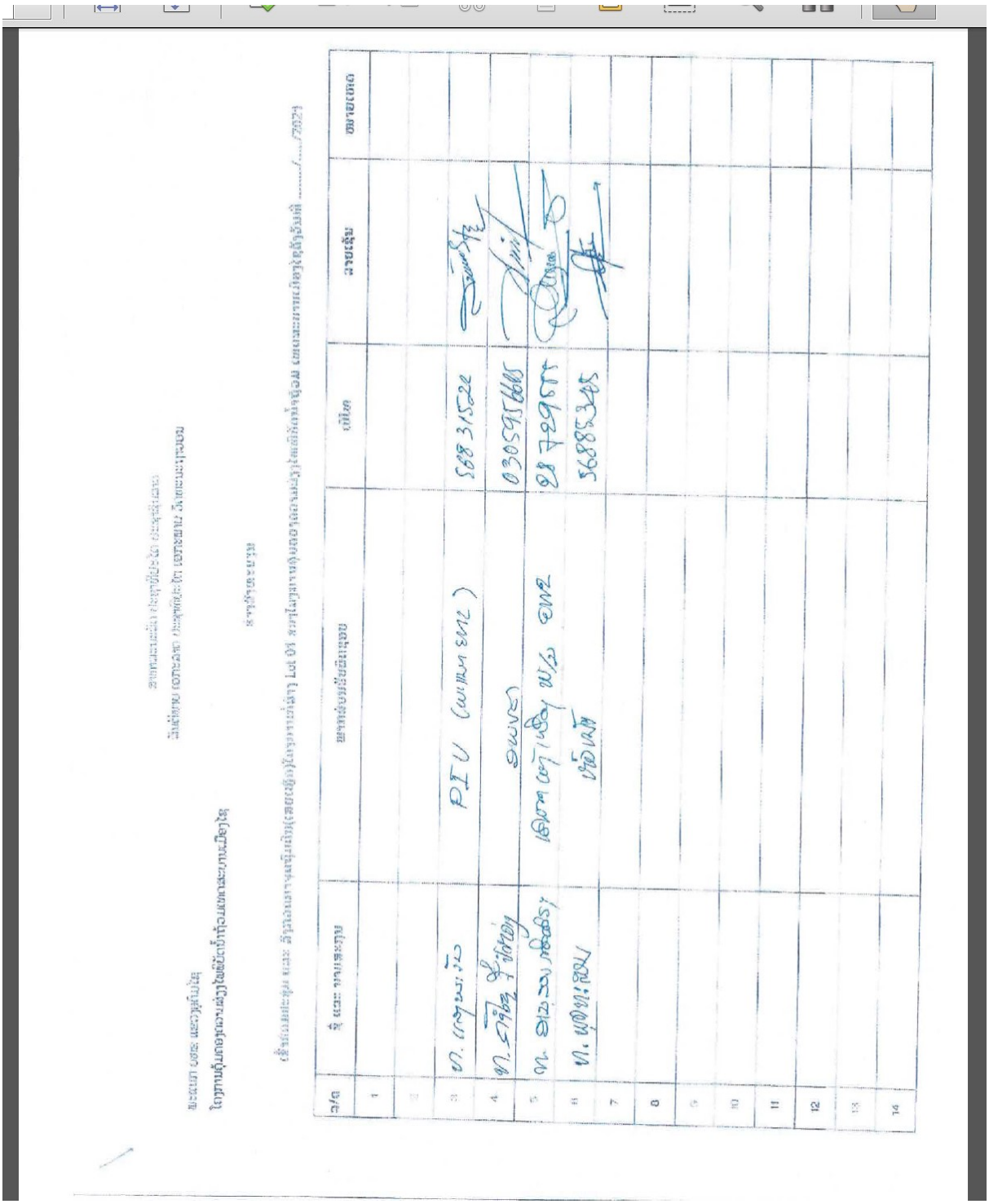
ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ: ..10.....:..30.... ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ:..30../..11...../ 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ ບ້ານ ວຽງສາ ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ເທດ ສະບານເມືອງໄຊ ມີຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ຄະນະບ້ານ;

I. ຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືໄດ້ຄົ້ນຄວ້າເຫັນດີເອກະພາບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ດິນພຸຈຸດດັ່ງກ່າວນີ້ແມ່ນດິນເຂດສະຫງວນຂອງບ້ານວຽງສາ ແລະ ຜ່ານການລົງກວດກາເບິ່ງຄືຈິງ, ຜ່ານຜົນ ຂອງການທົດລອງວັດສະດຸແລ້ວ ແມ່ນມີຄວາມເໝາະສົມຈິງເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດ ນຳໃຊ້**ບໍ່ດິນ (Sub base borrow pit) ຢູ່ຈຸດ ບ້ານ ວຽງສາ (ກມ 6 ທາງ 2 E)** ມາໃຊ້ໃນໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳ ຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ ຊ່ວງ Lot 1 ;
2. ສ່ວນເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ-ອອກ ຫາຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດສ້ອມແປງ ເພື່ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ສາ ມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້ ແລະ ເວລາເອົາວັດສະດຸພໍ່ແລ້ວແມ່ນໃຫ້ປັບພື້ນທີ່ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມເໝາະສົມ;
3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານ ກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈົ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຄະນະໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ	ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ	ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ
1.		
ພຸດທະສອນ ສຸນທະລ		
2.		ແສງພະຈັນ ແສງບຸນລວງ
	ບຸນທອງ ພົມມະສອນ	



ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ບົດບັນທຶກການແກ້ໄຂບໍ່ດິນບ້ານ ...ລ້ອງກໍ່ເດື່ອ..

ເພື່ອມານຳໃຊ້ເປັນ Embankmemt borrow pit ຂອງໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ່ 1

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ:...9:...30.........นາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ:.22/..12./ 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ ບ້ານ...ລ້ອງກໍ່ເດື່ອ........ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການ,ມີຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ ຂອງໂຄງການ, ທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຂອງໂຄງການແລະເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ;

I. ຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເອກະພາບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊທີ່ ຈົກເອົາບໍ່ ດິນມານຳໃຊ້ໃນໂຄງການຊ່ວງທີ່ 1 ແລະ ສວນສາທາລະນະທີ່2 ເຂດເດີນກິລາ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ຊື່ ທ້າວ/ນາງ (ຕາມລາຍເຊັນຂ້າງລຸ່ມ) ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ມານຳໃຊ້ໃນໂຄງການຊ່ວງທີ 1 ບໍລິມາດ= 30.000 ແມັດກ້ອນ, , ເຊິ່ງລາຍລະອຽດຂອງປະເພດດິນ ແມ່ນຈະສະແດງ ຢູ່ໃນແຜນທີ່ ແລະ ປະເພດພື້ນທີ່ຈະເປັນ: ☐ດິນປຸກສ້າງ, ☑ ດິນສວນ, ☐ດິນນາ; ☐ດິນອື່ນ............ (ທີ່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້) ທາງບໍລິສັດຈະຈົກ ແລະຂົນສົ່ງເອົາຕາມໂມງແລະເວລາທາງໂຄງການກຳນົດໄວ
2. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ - ອອກ ຫາບໍ່ດິນແມ່ນ ແລະ ບໍມີຄ່າຊົດເຊີຍຄືນໃດໆທັງນັ້ນ ຈາກການຈົກ ດິນດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ເພື່ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;

1

3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆ ທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈຶ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານອ້າງອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ

ແສງພະຈັນ ແສງບຸນລອງ

ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ

ທອງສະຫວັນ ແກ້ວວິໄຊ
Thongsavath KEOVISAY

ທີ່.ລັອງກໍເດີ.. ວັນທີ.22.ເດືອນ.12... ປີ.2021

ກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ

ພຸດທະສອນ ສຸນທະລາ

ທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໂຄງການ

ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ

1. ເຊີນ ພຣ 030486 3366
2. ຈັນສອນ 5664 5255
3. 54[illegible]131
4. ....
5. ....

ໝາຍເຫດ: ສ່ວນເນື້ອດິນທີ່ຂຸດອອກໄປ ແມ່ນເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຈະບໍ່ຮຽກຮ້ອງຄ່າທົດແທນ ແລະ ຫຼັງສຳເລັດແລ້ວບໍລິສັດຕ້ອງໄດ້ປັບດິນ ໃຫ້ເປັນການສະພາບດີ. ຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ.

2

Figure A2-3 Quarry Procurement Contract and Company Operation License

块石采购合同

合同名称：老挝乌冬姆赛省南空河改善项目块石购合同

需方（甲方）：广东省水利水电第三工程局有限公司

供方（乙方）：

签订地点：

签订日期：

-1-

四、运输、装卸方式及费用负担：由甲方负责运输及装卸货，且甲方需承担所有运输及装卸过程中产生的费用。

五、包装标准、包装物的供应与回收：散装。

六、验收标准、验收方法及提出异议期限：称重计量，以双方确认的堆积密度折算成方量验收。

七、货款结算方式及期限：

1、结算货币为赛币，其他币种按结算当日银行汇率中间价转换为赛币。

2、结算周期为一个月，每月 25 号双方核对当月送货单，次月 10 日前完成货款支付。

3、乙方提供每月货款的形式发票。

八、违约责任：

1、甲方逾期一个月仍不能付清，则乙方有权要求甲方支付相应未付清金额的利息，但月利率不应超过 3‰。

2、乙方应按时供货，若供货延迟，甲方有权扣除 500 美元/天的罚金，但总额不超过延时供货货款的 10%，且甲方有权从其它渠道进货以保证生产。若质量不符合要求，乙方应负责甲方由此造成的全部损失。

九、因自然灾害，如火灾、洪水、战争或边界关闭导致双方无法执行本合同，双方应商讨损失并达成一致意见。双方应相互合作，互利互惠。

十、合同争议解决方式：本合同发生争议时，由双方当事人协商解决，协商不成的，依法向老挝人民民主共和国国内的有关的机构、组织或其它合理的独立仲裁机构进行仲裁。

十一、在合同执行过程中出现未尽事宜，双方进行协商。协商结果以“补充件”的形式作为本合同的附件，与本合同有同等的法律效力。

十二、本合同一式四份，甲乙双方各执二份，自合同签订盖章之日起生效。

甲方（盖章）：
签约代表（签字）：
电子信箱：
开户银行：

乙方（盖章）：
签约代表（签字）：
电子信箱：
开户银行：老挝外贸银行
开户名：PHUANGMALAY BOUPHALATH MRS
账号：010120000358162001

签约日期：

签约日期：

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ໃບທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ

ສະບັບເດີມ

ເລກທີ 5195 /ຈທວ

- ອີງຕາມກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍວິສາຫະກິດເລກທີ 46/ສພຊ. ລົງວັນທີ 26/12/2013.
- ອີງຕາມໃບຄຳຮ້ອງສະເໜີປ່ຽນແປງເນື້ອໃນທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດເລກທີ ບໍ່ມີ. ລົງວັນທີ 18/10/2021

ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ, ພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ
ໃຫ້ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດໃຫ້ແກ່: ນາງ ພວງມະໄລ ບຸບຜາລັດ
ສັນຊາດ: ລາວ ຊຶ່ງເປັນ: ເຈົ້າຂອງວິສາຫະກິດ ຂອງວິສາຫະກິດ:

- ຊື່ວິສາຫະກິດ: ໂຮງງານ ຂົບທີນ ເອສ ແອນ ພີ ສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ.
- ຊື່ວິສາຫະກິດ ເປັນພາສາສາກົນ: .
- ຮູບການ ຫຼື ຮູບແບບວິສາຫະກິດ: ວິສາຫະກິດ ສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ
- ທຶນຈົດທະບຽນ: 9,999,999,999 ກີບ (.)
- ທີ່ຕັ້ງສຳນັກງານ: ຖະໜົນ 2E ,ບ້ານ: ຫ້ວຍສຸ
- ເມືອງ: ຫລາ ແຂວງ: ອຸດົມໄຊ
- ການລົງທຶນ: ພາຍໃນ

ເລກລະຫັດວິສາຫະກິດ: 04-00000908

ເລກປະຈຳຕົວຜູ້ເສຍອາກອນ: 5 0 4 8 6 1 0 5 9 - 0 - 0 0

ໝາຍເຫດ
ປ່ຽນແປງເນື້ອໃນທະບຽນເລກທີ 0203/ຈທວ ລົງ ວັນທີ 27/07/2017 (ເພີ່ມເລກອາກອນ, ເພີ່ມທຶນ, ເພີ່ມກິດຈະການ).

ທີ່ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ,ວັນທີ 18/10/2021

ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ

ສອນທະນູ ສີງດາລາ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ
ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ

ເລກທີ 547 /ຈທວ.ອຊ
ລົງວັນທີ 18 / 10 / 2021

ສະບັບຕົ້ນ

ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນ
ຮັບຮູ້ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງວິສາຫະກິດ

- ອີງຕາມ ກົດໝາຍວ່າດ້ວຍວິສາຫະກິດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 46/ສພຊ ,ລົງວັນທີ 26 ທັນວາ 2013
- ອີງຕາມ ແຈ້ງການຂອງກະຊວງອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າ ສະບັບເລກທີ 2121/ອຄ.ທຄວ,ລົງວັນທີ 14/10/2015.
- ອີງໃສ່ ໃບລາຍງານສະພາບ (ການມີຕົວຕົນ) ແລະຜົນການເຄື່ອນໄຫວທຸລະກິດ ປະຈຳປີ 2020, ລົງວັນທີ 13/10/2021.

ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ, ພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳ ແລະ ການຄ້າແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຮັບຮູ້ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງວິສາຫະກິດ.

- ຊື່ ແລະນາມສະກຸນ: ນາງ ພອງມາໄລ ບຸພາລັດ , ໂທລະສັບ 020 55555430
- ຊື່ວິສາຫະກິດ: ໂຮງງານ ຂົບຫີນ ເອສ ແອນ ພີ ສ່ວນບຸກຄົນ

ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ ເລກທີ 0195/ ຈທວ, ລົງວັນທີ 18/10/2021 . ເລກລະຫັດ: 04-00000908 ອອກໂດຍ ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ (ພະແນກອຸດສາຫະກຳແລະການຄ້າແຂວງ) ທີ່ຕັ້ງ ບ້ານ ຕົ້ວຍຊຸ້ , ເມືອງ ຫຼາ , ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ.

ທຶນຈົດທະບຽນ: 9.999.999.999 ກີບ (ເກົ້າຕື້ເກົ້າຮ້ອຍເກົ້າສິບເກົ້າລ້ານເກົ້າແສນເກົ້າສິບເກົ້າພັນເກົ້າຮ້ອຍເກົ້າສິບເກົ້າ ກີບ)

* ກິດຈະການຂອງວິສາຫະກິດທີ່ຍັງເຄື່ອນໄຫວມີດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ຂຸດຄົ້ນ ຫີນປູນຫີນຜາເພື່ອມາຜະລິດ ຈຳໜ່າຍພາຍໃນ
2. ໂຮງງານປະສົມເບຕົງຄອນກີດ

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ ,ຈຶ່ງອອກໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຮັບຮູ້ການເຄື່ອນໄຫວຂອງວິສາຫະກິດ ວ່າຍັງມີການເຄື່ອນໄຫວເປັນປົກກະຕິ ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນສະບັບນີ້ກຳນົດໃຊ້ພາຍໃນ 1 ປີ ນັບແຕ່ວັນທີ 18/10/2021 ເຖິງວັນທີ 31 / 12 / 2021, ກ່ອນໝົດກຳນົດ 15 ວັນ ວິສາຫະກິດຕ້ອງປະກອບເອກະສານສະເໜີຕໍ່ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນຄືນໃໝ່ (ຖ້າຫາກກຳນົດບໍ່ມາສະເໜີຕໍ່ໃບຢັ້ງຢືນແມ່ນຈະໄດ້ປະຕິບັດຕາມລະບຽບ ແລະ ກົດໝາຍຂອງ ສປປ ລາວ)

ເຈົ້າໜ້າທີ່ທະບຽນວິສາຫະກິດ

ສອນທະນູ ສິງດາລາ

Figure 2A-4 Agreements on Disposal Areas

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

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ບົດບັນທຶກການໄກ່ເກ່ຍການຖົມດິນຢູ່ຈຸດບ້ານໜອງແມງດາ
ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ່ 1

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ:...14:...30......ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ:...17-8-2021 ລະຫວ່າງທ່ານ...[illegible]...ເຮືອນເລກທີ...418....ທີ່ບ້ານ ໜອງແມງດາ ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ເບີໂທຕິດຕໍ່...020999 80 669.......ແລະ ມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ ຕ່າງໜ້າໂດຍທ່ານ...[illegible]...ມີຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນເຂົ້າຮ່ວມຢ່າງພ້ອມພຽງເຊິ່ງມີເນື້ອໃນດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ ເອົາດິນທີ່ຈົກອອກຈາກແລວກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊ່ວງທີ່ 1 ເຂດເດີນກິລາ ໃຫ້ມາຖົມດິນ ແລະ ປັບດິນໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມ ແລະ ຮາບພຽງຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນແຜນທີ່ແຕ້ມຂອງດິນປຸກສ້າງຂອງຜູ້ກ່ຽວຫ້າມຖົມໄປກວມເຂດສະຫງວນຂອງຮ່ອງນ້ຳ ແລະ ຫ້ວຍເດັດຂາດ;
2. ເຫັນດີຈົ່ງຮ່ອງລະບາຍນ້ຳໄວ້ 5 ແມັດ (ຈາກໃຈກາງຮ່ອງລະບາຍນ້ຳ) ເພື່ອສະຫງວນໄວ້ເປັນເຂດພັດທະນາ ແລະ ປັບປຸງຮ່ອງລະບາຍນ້ຳໃນອານາຄົດ;
3. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ-ອອກ ຫາຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວຮື້ຖອນອອກໂດຍບໍ່ມີການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍຈາກການຖົມດິນດັ່ງກ່າວເຊັ່ນ:ຕົ້ນໄມ້,ຄອກຝົນ,ຄອກສັດ,ສິ່ງປຸກສ້າງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.... ເພື່ອອຳນວດຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;
4. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈຶ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ

ລີຢົ້ງ ໄຊເຢຍຊ່າງ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

1.
2.
3.

ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ

ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານໜອງແມງດາ

ນາຍບ້ານ ໜອງແມງດາ

ສົມດີ ສີວົງສັກ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

ບົດບັນທຶກການຖົມດິນຈີກອອກຈາກ
ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນໍ້າຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ່ 1

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ: 10 ໂມງ 00 ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ: ..16.. / 08 / 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ບ້ານ ລ້ອງກໍ່ເຄື່ອ (ເບື້ອງ ສົນຂົວນໍ້າກໍ່ 04) ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນໍ້າຖ້ວມ ເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ, ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເອກະພາບກັນສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ຂຶ້ນມາເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນໃນການຖົມດິນດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນໍ້າຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊທີ່ດິນທີ່ຈີກອອກຈາກແລວກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊວງທີ່ 1 ເຂດເດີນກິລາ ໃຫ້ມາຖົມດິນຂອງ **ທ້າວແພງຈັນ** ບ້ານ ລ້ອງກໍ່ເຄື່ອ :ລວງກ້ວາງ **83.60 m**, ຍາວ **58 m**, ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ **4710.40 m2** ແລະ **ທ້າວ ຄໍາເສົາ** ບ້ານ ລ້ອງກໍ່ເຄື່ອ: ລວງກ້ວາງ **60 m**, ຍາວ **30 m**, ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ **2140 m2** ຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ກໍານົດໄວ້ໃນແຜນທີ່ແຕ້ມໃຫ້ໄປຕາມຂອງເຂດດິນ (ທີ່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້);
2. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ-ອອກ ທາງຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວຮື້ຖອນອອກໂດຍບໍ່ມີການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍຈາກການຖົມດິນດັ່ງກ່າວເຊັ່ນ:ຕົ້ນໄມ້ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ....ເພື່ອອໍານວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;
3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກໍາມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານກັບຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈິ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ	**ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ**
ລີຢົ້ງ ໄຊເຢຍຊ່າງ	1. ທ້າວ ແພງຈັນ
	2. ທ້າວ ຄໍາເສົາ
ຄະນະກໍາມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ	**ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ**
1.	
2.	
3.	ທອງສະຫວັນ ແກ້ວວິໄຊ Thongsavath KEOVISAY

1

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

ບົດບັນທຶກການຖົມດິນ (ເສດເຫຼືອ) ທີ່ຈີກອອກຈາກ ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ 2 ບ້ານ ມາເລົາ

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ: ..15.. ໂມງ ..30.. ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ: 29.. / ..9.... / 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ບ້ານ..........ມາເລົາ...................... ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະຕາງໜ້າຈາກທີມງານໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ, ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເອກະພາບກັນສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ຂຶ້ນມາເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນໃນການຖົມດິນດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊທີ່ດິນທີ່ຈີກອອກຈາກແລວກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊອງທີ່ 2 (Lot 2) ເຂດນ້ຳມາວ ຫາ ນ້ຳກໍ ຂອງ ມາຖົມດິນຂອງທ້າວ...[illegible]....................ບ້ານ ...ມາເລົາ....ເຮືອນເລກທີ...063... ເບີໂທລະສັບ.....020 56250515: ລວງກ້ວາງ .....42......... m, ຍາວ ....150......... m, ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ...6300.... m2 ເທົ່າກັບ...0,63......ຮຕ, ບໍລິມາດໃນການຖົມ.....12.600.....m3 ຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນແຜນທີ່ແຕ້ມໃຫ້ໄປຕາມຂອງເຂດດິນ (ທີ່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້);
2. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ-ອອກ ຫາຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວຮັບຖອນ ຫຼື ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ມີການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍຈາກການຖົມດິນດັ່ງກ່າວເຊັ່ນ: ຕົ້ນໄມ້,ພືນລະປູກ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.ເພື່ອໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;
3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈິ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ | **ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ**

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ | **ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ**

1.

ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ນາຍບ້ານ ບ້ານ ມາເລົາ ເມືອງໄຊ

ຄຳຍິນ ໄຊຍະສິດ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

ບົດບັນທຶກການຖົມດິນ (ເສດເຫຼືອ) ທີ່ຈົກອອກຈາກ ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ 2 ບ້ານ ນາເລົາ

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ: .14... ໂມງ .30.... ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ: .29../ ..9.... / 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ບ້ານ............ນາເລົາ..................... ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະຕາງໜ້າຈາກທີມງານໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ, ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເອກະພາບກັນສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ຂຶ້ນມາເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນໃນການຖົມດິນດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊທີ່ດິນທີ່ຈົກອອກຈາກແລວກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊອງທີ່ 2 (Lot 2) ເຂດນ້ຳມາວ ຫາ ນ້ຳກ່ ຂອງ ມາຖົມດິນຂອງທ້າວ..[illegible]...................ບ້ານ .ນາເລົາ......ເຮືອນເລກທີ...063... ເບີໂທລະສັບ.......56250515.......: ລວງກ້ວາງ .....66.......... m, ຍາວ .....110......... m, ເນື້ອທີ່ດິນ ..7.260.. m2 ເທົ່າກັບ....0,72.....ຮຕ, ບໍລິມາດໃນການຖົມ.....29.040....m3 ຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ກຳນົດໄວໃນແຜນທີ່ແຕ້ມໃຫ້ໄປຕາມຂອງເຂດດິນ (ທີ່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້);
2. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ-ອອກ ຫາຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວຮັ້ບຖອນ ຫຼື ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ ໂດຍບໍ່ມີການທົດແທນຄ່າເສຍຫາຍຈາກການຖົມດິນດັ່ງກ່າວເຊັ່ນ: ຕົ້ນໄມ້,ພືນລະປູກ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ.ເພື່ອໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;
3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈິ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ | **ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ**

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ | **ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ**

ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ
ນາຍບ້ານ
ບ້ານ
ນາເລົາ
ເມືອງໄຊ

ຄຳຍິນ ໄຊຍະສິດ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ບົດບັນທຶກການໄກ່ເກ່ຍການຖົມດິນ(ດິນເສດເຫຼືອທີ່ຂຸດອອກ) ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ່ 1

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ...14 : 50......ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ..15./..12../ 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ບ້ານ....ລັອງເກົ່າເດີ........ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການ,ມີຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ, ທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຂອງໂຄງການແລະເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ;

I. ຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເອກະພາບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊທີ່ອານາໄມຄອງນ້ຳ ແລະ ດິນທີ່ຂຸດອອກຈາກແລວກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊ່ວງທີ່ 1 ແລະ ສວນສາທາລະນະທີ່2 ເຂດເດີ່ນກິລາ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ຊື່ ທ້າວ/ນາງ....ພຸດລາທ. ສອນ................ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ມາຖົມດິນປັບດິນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ ກວ້າງ.15...xຍາວ.20.. xເລິກ..2....= 600..ລວມເນື້ອທີ່ດິນສາມາດຮັບໄດ້=...600.....ແມັດກ້ອນ, ໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ທາງໂຄງການໄດ້ກຳນົດຈຸດໄວ້, ເຊິ່ງລາຍລະອຽດຂອງປະເພດດິນ ແມ່ນຈະສະແດງ ຢູ່ໃນແຜນທີ່ ແລະ ປະເພດພື້ນທີ່ຈະເປັນ: ☐ດິນປຸກສ້າງ, ☑ດິນສວນ, ☐ ດິນນາ; ☐ ດິນອື່ນ............ (ທີ່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້) ທາງບໍລິສັດຈະບໍ່ຖົມໄປກວມເຂດລ່ອງຮ່ອງນ້ຳ, ຫ້ວຍ ແລະ ການຖົມດິນແມ່ນຈະບໍ່ໃຫ້ສູງກ່ວາໜ້າທາງ

2. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ - ອອກ ຫາຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວທີ່ໃຫ້ຖົມຕ້ອງໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂຕັດ ອອກ ຫຼື ມ້າງອອກໃຫ້ ເຊັ່ນ: ຕົ້ນໄມ້ ແລະ ໂຄງສ້າງອື່ນໆ...ໂດຍເຫັນດີບໍ່ໃຫ້ມີການຫົດແທນ ແລະ ຊົດ ເຊີຍຄືນ ຈາກການຖົມດິນດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ເພື່ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;
3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆ ທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະ ສານງານກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະ ຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈຶ່ງສ້າງຍົກບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານອ້າງອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ

ຍື່ງຢືນຈາກບ້ານ

ທອງສະຫວັນ ແກ້ວວິໄຊ
Thongsavath KEOVISAY

ທີ່..ເມືອງ ວັນທີ..15..ເດືອນ..12.. ປີ...2021

ກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ

ທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໂຄງການ

55339055

ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ

ພຸດທະ: ສອນ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

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ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ

ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ບົດບັນທຶກການໄກ່ເກ່ຍການຖົມດິນ(ດິນເສດເຫຼືອທີ່ຂຸດອອກ)

ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊຊ່ວງທີ່ 1

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ:..14:..30........ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ:..15./..12./ 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ ບ້ານ..ສົງກຳເດີ........ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ໂດຍມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການ,ມີຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ ຂອງໂຄງການ, ທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຂອງໂຄງການແລະເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ;

I. ຜ່ານການປຶກສາຫາລືໄດ້ຕົກລົງເຫັນດີເອກະພາບດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດ ນ້ຳຖ້ວມເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊທີ່ ອານາໄມຄອງນ້ຳ ແລະ ດິນທີ່ຂຸດອອກຈາກແລວກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊ່ວງທີ່ 1 ແລະ ສວນສາທາລະນະທີ່2 ເຂດເດີນກິລາ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ ຊື່ ທ້າວ/~~ນາງ~~.....ກາງສ........................ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ມາຖົມດິນປັບ ດິນໃນເນື້ອທີ່ ກວ້າງ.100..xຍາວ.200. xເລິກ....9....= 180ແມ ລວມເນື້ອທີ່ດິນສາມາດຮັບ ໄດ້=180.000...ແມັດກ້ອນ, ໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມຕາມຂອບເຂດທີ່ທາງໂຄງການໄດ້ກຳນົດຈຸດໄວ້, ເຊິ່ງລາຍ ລະອຽດຂອງປະເພດດິນ ແມ່ນຈະສະແດງ ຢູ່ໃນແຜນທີ່ ແລະ ປະເພດພື້ນທີ່ຈະເປັນ: ☐ດິນປຸກສ້າງ, ☑ດິນ ສວນ, ☐ ດິນນາ;☐ ດິນອື່ນ............ (ທີ່ຂັດຕິດມາພ້ອມນີ້) ທາງບໍລິສັດຈະບໍ່ຖົມໄປກວມເຂດລ່ອງ ຮ່ອງນ້ຳ, ຫ້ວຍ ແລະ ການຖົມດິນແມ່ນຈະບໍ່ໃຫ້ສູງກ່ວາໜ້າທາງ

2. ສ່ວນສິ່ງກີດຂວາງເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ - ອອກ ຫາຈຸດຖົມດິນແມ່ນມອບໃຫ້ຄອບຄົວທີ່ໃຫ້ຖົມຕ້ອງໄດ້ແກ້ໄຂຕັດອອກ ຫຼື ມ້າງອອກໃຫ້ ເຊັ່ນ: ຕົ້ນໄມ້ ແລະ ໂຄງສ້າງອື່ນໆ...ໂດຍເຫັນດີບໍ່ໃຫ້ມີການທົດແທນ ແລະ ຊົດເຊີຍຄືນ ຈາກການຖົມດິນດັ່ງກ່າວ ແລະ ເພື່ອອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ສາມາດເຂົ້າອອກໄດ້;

3. ສ່ວນທາງບັນຫາອື່ນໆ ທີ່ເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນຊ່ວງເວລາຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແມ່ນຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຈະໄດ້ປະສານງານກັນຄືນ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນແກ້ໄຂຮ່ວມກັບເຈົ້າຂອງດິນຖ້າເຫັນວ່າມັນບໍ່ສອດຄ່ອງກັບການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ;

ສະນັ້ນຈຶ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ຂຶ້ນເພື່ອເປັນຫຼັກຖານອ້າງອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຂັ້ນຕໍ່ໄປ ແລະ ພ້ອມກັນລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ

ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກນາຍບ້ານ

ທອງສະຫວັນ ແກ້ວວິໄຊ
Thongsavath KEOVISAY

ທີ່...ລອງເກົາເດີ ວັນທີ...15...ເດືອນ...12... ປີ...2021

ກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການ

ພຸດທະສອນ ສຸນທະລາ

ທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໂຄງການ

55339055

ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ

Figure A2-5 Agreement on Worker Camps

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕປະຊາຊົນລາວ

ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

****

ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ
ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍ
ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ສະບັບເລກທີ .0004../ຄຄຖ
ອຸດົມໄຊ, ລົງວັນທີ..2./..8./..2021.....

ບົດບັນທຶກຈຸດຕັ້ງແຄ້ມຂອງ ລະຫວ່າງ ບໍລິສັດກວາງຕຸ້ງ ເລກ 03 ກັບ ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ

ບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ໄດ້ສ້າງຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາ:...10...30......ນາທີ, ຂອງວັນທີ:.2../.08../ 2021 ຢູ່ທີ່ ບ້ານ ເຈງ ເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ລະຫວ່າງ **ທ້າວ ໄຊຍະສິດ ພົມມະແກ້ວ** (ເຈົ້າຂອງທີ່ດິນຈຸດຕັ້ງແຄ້ມ) ກັບ **ບໍລິສັດ ກວາງຕຸ້ງ ເລກ 03** ໂດຍມີຄະນະທີມງານໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ ແລະ ຄະນະກຳມະການໄກ່ເກ່ຍຂອງໂຄງການເຊິ່ງມີເນື້ອໃນດັ່ງລຸ່ມນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດທີ່ ກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການຊວງທີ່ 1 ເຂດເດີນກິລາ ຕັ້ງແຄ້ມໃນດິນຂອງ ທ້າວ **ໄຊຍະສິດ ພົມມະແກ້ວ** (23 x 83.3 ແມັດ), ເນື້ອທີ່ 2091.10 ມ2 (ຕິດຂ້າງພະແນກໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ) **ໃນໄລຍະເວລາ 15 ເດືອນ ຫຼື (1ປີ ກັບ 3ເດືອນ)** ໂດຍບໍ່ໄດ້ຄິດໄລ່ຄ່າເຊົ່າ, ແຕ່ໃຫ້ບໍລິສັດຖົມດິນ ແລະ ປັບດິນໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມຕາມຂອບເຂດຂອງດິນປຸກສ້າງກ່ອນຈິ່ງຕັ້ງແຄ້ມໃສ່, ພາຍຫຼັງຄົບກຳນົດຕາມເວລາແລ້ວໃຫ້ປັບອານາໄມໃຫ້ເປັນສະພາບທີ່ດີງາມຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ;
2. ຖ້າຫາກວ່າການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການຫາກມີການຄາດເຄື່ອນເຊັ່ນ: ຫຼາຍກວ່າ 15 ເດືອນ ແຕ່ລະຝ່າຍ ແລະ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ສົມທົບປຶກສາຫາລືກັນຄືນຕື່ມ ພ້ອມທັງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກກັນຄືນໃໝ່ ຕາມຄວາມເໝາະສົມ, ສະນັ້ນຈຶ່ງສ້າງບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ຂຶ້ນ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຮ່ວມກັນເປັນເອກະພາບລົງລາຍເຊັນເພື່ອຢັ້ງຢືນ.

ເຈົ້າຂອງດິນ **ບໍລິສັດ ກວາງຕຸ້ງ**

ໄຊຍະສິດ ພົມມະແກ້ວ

ຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກຫ້ອງການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການ

ລີຢົ້ງ ໄຊເຢຍຊ່າງ

ATTACHMENT 3: SUMMARY OF HISTORICAL FLOODS AND PRESENT RIVER CONDITIONS

A3.1 Summary of Historical Floods

1. Oudomxay Province occurred flash floods with serious damaged properties and loss of life in the Muang Xay City, in 1945, 1985, 2008, 2013 and 2017. From semi-structured interviews and focus groups with stakeholders it was confirmed that:

    - From 1985 onwards 4 major flood events have occurred (1985, 1992, 2008 and 2017) due to river flooding
    - Pluvial floods occur every year at various times in the city

2. The most recent flood event in August 2017, one person died in Xay District and value of property lost due to the flood was approximately 3.9 billion kip (400,000 US$) in Xay and La Districts. Public infrastructure damaged included 22 electricity poles and one bridge and one school building while private infrastructure affected included at least 16 houses and two petrol stations.

3. Lessons learned in the previous flood events, there are lack of infrastructures for flood risk mitigation and robust early warning system. Those kinds of flood event impacted serious damage to economic losses in agriculture, public and private assets, and to economic growth in tourism and industry in Muang Xay.

(1) Flood Event in 1985

4. The flood was a flash flood event that occurred after a week of heavy rain which caused the Nam Kor and Nam Mao rivers to overflow in 1985. The flood event hit Ban Lak 11 at about 3 AM on 25 August before reaching Muang Xay at about 5 AM. Fifty-two people were reported killed in the 1985 event with most of the victims DAFO staff. The 1985 flood event is remembered by local residents and GOL officials as the worst flood event in Muang Xay. Villagers had to band together as a community to recover from the flood and relatives from other areas also provided key support to flood affected households. The provincial hospital in 1985 was located near the site of the proposed river diversion at Park 2. At the peak of the flood the hospital was 1.1m under water and the damage sustained caused it to close for one week.

(2) Flood Event in 1992

5. The flash flood event in 1992 occurred due to a landslide. Muang Xay city was not significantly affected but there was significant damage to the Tad Lak 11 waterfall, a prominent tourism site in Xay District. The flash flood changed the landscape around the waterfall and huts, a shop and a restaurant surrounding the waterfall were destroyed by landside.

(3) Flood Event in 2008

6. In August 2008, heavy rain caused the Nam Kor River to flood in Muang Xay at about 3 AM in the morning. The water levels in Muang Xay increased slowly during the flood event which lasted about 6 hours. Many upstream villages also contacted downstream villages to

warn them of the coming flood and this allowed many communities to respond and move assets to areas safely above the flood peak. Only the Lue Xay Market and a few villages located near the Nam Kor River banks received significant damage from the flood event. Most services such as electricity and water supply were able to operate with only minimal disruption. The irrigation sector reported the most significant damage with losses total 236,482,400 Kip.

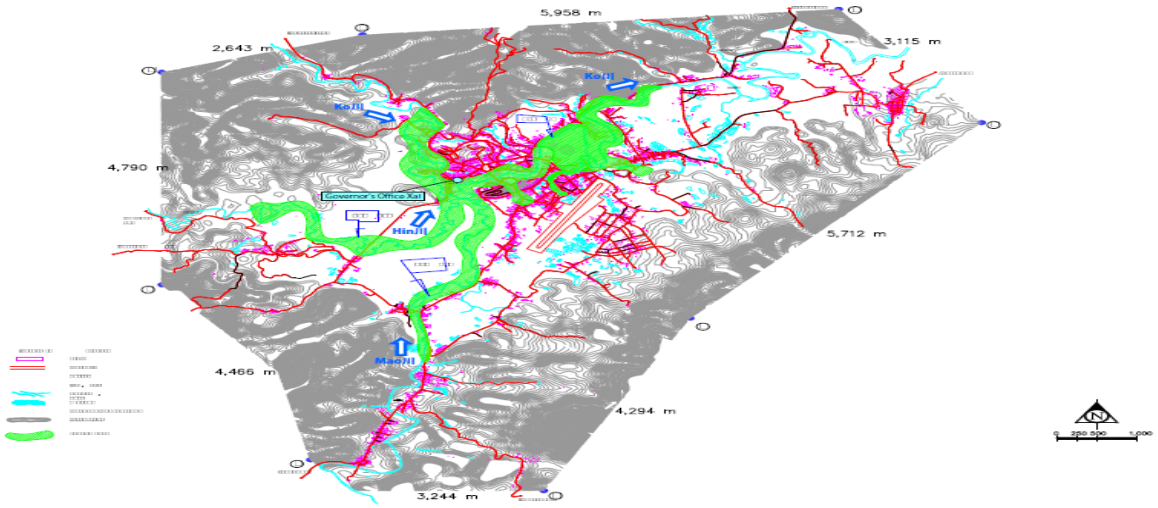


Figure A3-1 Flood Map in 2008

Source) Infrastructure Development Institute 2009

(4) Flood Event in 2013

7. The flash flood in 2013, didn't significantly impact Muang Xay but nineteen villages in Xay district were affected. Fifty residential houses across six districts in Oudomxay Province were flushed away completely including five residential houses in Xay district who have since relocated to new areas. Seventeen people (ten females) in Oudomxay were killed in the 2013 flood including one male from Muang Xay. Various sectors were damaged with estimate losses including irrigation 4,196,000,000 Kip; electrical power grid 573,826,698 Kip; agriculture, livestock and fishery 7,291,396,201 Kip; public works and transport 19,633,639,000 Kip; education 391,184,000 Kip; asset 967,909,000 Kip and water supply 35,000,000 Kip.

(5) Flood Event in 2016

8. According to the provincial flood damage report, twenty-three villages were affected by the flood event between 12 and 15 August 2016. The estimated damage cost for the Nam Mao Pump House was 70,227,850 Kip. The main damage items from the flood are listed in Table A3-4 and Table A3-5.

Table A3-1 DAFO Damage and Loss Data 2016

No.	Damaged List	Damaged Cost (LAK)
1	Bridge	33,500,000
2	Irrigation	1,111,707,936
3	Plantation	934,470,000
4	Animal and Fishing	99,866,000

5	Road	33,500,000

Source) DAFO Report, 22 August 2016

Table A3-2 DONRE Damage and Loss Data 2016

No.	Damage List	Damaged Cost (LAK)
1	Residential House	8,600,000
2	Restaurant	500,000,000
3	Shifting Cultivation	2,250,000
4	Paddy Rice	604,800,000
5	Corn Farm	120,640,000
6	Irrigation	305,713,483
7	Canal	3,228,913
8	Animal	84,000,000

Source) DONRE Report, 14 September 2016

(6) Flood Event in 2017

9. According to the provincial report, rainfall recorded during the 4 and 5 August 2017 measured 132.22 mm. On 5 August, the flood event in Muang Xay lasted between 7 AM and 6 PM. Letters were sent out to villages warning of the likelihood of flooding at the start of the wet season but there was no formal warning just prior to the event despite heavy rainfall for the 3 preceding days.
10. A total of 441 people (258 females) from seventy-eight households were reported to have been directly impacted by the flood in Muang Xay. One person was killed, nine houses were destroyed and another 40 houses were badly damaged. Water supply was only interrupted in a few areas but many villages lost electricity supply during and after the flood event. Distribution of relief supplies was an issue in some villages because damage loss information was collected over a very short time period on the day of the flood event and this prevented village authorities from obtaining a full list of losses from villagers. This resulted in some households receiving no relief despite sustaining significant flood related losses. Damage costs from the PDPCC report are listed in Table A3-6.

Table A3-3 Estimated Damage Cost in Flood 2017

No.	Sector	Damaged Cost (LAK)
1	Irrigation	1,110,500,000
2	Electrical Power Grid	1,132,000,000
3	Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery	3,900,100,000*
4	Public Work and Transport	12,418,719,000*
5	Education	23,250,000
6	Assets	
7	Water Supply	802,300,715
8	Urban Development Administration Authority (UDAA)	167,300,000
9	Health Facilities	422,917,000

Source) PDPCC report on Flood Affected Assets in Oudomxay on 5 August 2017
*Note) * = All of Oudomxay Province*

Figure A3-2 Flood in Muang Xay, 2017

A3.2 Flood Characteristics

A3.2.1 Recent Flood

1. Severe rainfall and frequent tropical cyclones are frequently occurred during the rainy season lasting from May until late September in the Project area, which cause repeated flood damages. Oudomxay Province occurred flash floods with serious damaged properties and loss of life in the Muang Xay City, in 1945, 1985, 2008, 2013 and 2017.

- From 1985 onwards 4 major flood events have occurred (1985, 1992, 2008 and 2017) due to river flooding

2. In 2008, as a result of a diminishing tropical cyclone and heavy rainfall (recorded maximum daily rainfall was 152.7 mm), one fatality and extensive property damage was inflicted in Muang Xay City.
3. The 2013 flash flood event occurred as a result of torrential rains on 20th ~ 21st August with maximum daily rainfall of 93.6 mm. Seven districts suffered damage to infrastructure, loss of life (17 persons), and loss of agricultural production up to a value of 1,233 million kips (150,000 USD). Flood damage in Muang Xay was largely caused by inundation from the Nam Kor River.
4. The recent flood event of August 2017 was primarily caused by the extreme discharge of the Nam Mao River after severe rainfall in the Nam Mao River. The damage occurred mainly along the Nam Mao River. The Muang Xay experienced high water levels, but limited damage occurred in the downtown, which is downstream of the confluence of the Nam Mao with the Nam Kor River.
5. As with the 2017 flood, most likely, also other flooding events were caused by extreme flows in just one of the upstream rivers such as the Nam Kor, Nam Hin and Nam Mao River. According to the provincial report, rainfall recorded during 4th ~ 5th August measured 132.22 mm. On 5th August, the flood event in Muang Xay lasted between 7 AM and 6 PM. 1 person was died, 9 houses were destroyed and another 40 houses were badly damaged.

A3.2.2 Type of Flood Damage

6. Based on the recent flood events, the type of flood damage in Muang Xay is classified by river flood and inter water flood. The flood character by each type is as follows:

(1) River Flood

7. Based on historical flood events, the frequency of river flood is a low, but if river flood occurs, it causes significant damage in Muang Xay. One of the reasons for the river flood is the lack of discharge capacity in the river channel, and the other is the failure to share flood discharge in the basin.

(2) Inland Flood

8. The inland flood due to internal water in the Muang Xay is characterized by relatively frequent occurrence despite small amount of rainfall in the basin of Nam Kor, Nam Hin and Nam Mao, and the damage is relatively small scale compared to river flood. The reason for occurrence of inland flood is that the capability of the drainage sector is small and there is a lack of planning and management for drainage system in Muang Xay.

A3.3 River Conditions

A3.3.1 The Nam Kor River

9. The upstream area of the Nam Kor River has relatively narrow width, there are no facilities for flood control within basin. The erosion of the Nam Kor River is currently in progress, and sediment resulting from erosion are deposited at downtown of Muang Xay, where the flow velocity is reduced. In particular, it can be caused problem on insufficient cross-sectional area of flow in downtown of Muang Xay during flooding period.

Figure A3-3 Present Condition at the Upstream of the Nam Kor River

10. The downstream area of the Nam Kor River, which flows through the downtown of the Muang Xay, is adjacent to the residential section. Both sides of the river have unsecured area to protect flooding such as levee and bank protection. The downtown of the Muang Xay, located confluence by 3 rivers such as Nam Kor River, Nam Mao River and Nam Hin River, also has flood-prone topographical features as bottlenecks.

Figure A3-4 Present Condition at the Downstream of Nam Kor Bridge 5

A3.3.2 The Nam Mao River

11. The Nam Mao River has relatively wide width and gentle slope compared to nearby rivers such as the Nam Kor River and the Nam Hin River. The Theow Weir, which has width of 25 m and crest elevation of 653.33 MSL, is located just upstream of the De Yin Bridge in the middle part of the Nam Kor River.

Figure A3-5 Present Condition at the Downstream of the Nam Mao Bridge

Figure A3-6 Present Condition at the Nam Mao River

Weir at the Upstream of the Nam Mao Bridge (De Yin Bridge)

A3.3.3 The Nam Hin River

12. The upstream area of the Nam Hin River has relatively narrow width and a reservoir without water-gate to control flood. The high-speed railway between Vientiane and China is located at the downstream area of the Nam Hin River.

Nam Hin Reservoir

Rapid Railway under Construction

Figure A3-7 Present Condition at the Nam Hin River

A3.4 Problems

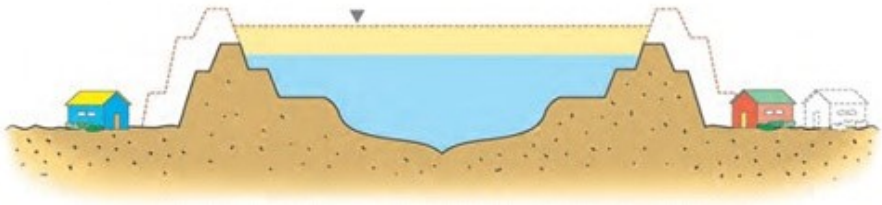
A3.4.1 The Discharge Capacity of the River

13. River flooding is caused by heavy rainfall in the upstream catchment or basin, leading to high river discharges and overtopping of rivers. There are no facilities such as dike, embankment, water gate and weir to prevent flooding of the high water level in Nam Kor River, Nam Hin River and Nam Mao River. As the erosion accumulates during the flood, the slope of the river also becomes more gradually gentle. Figure A3-9 Shows concept for river improvement in shortage of discharge capacity.

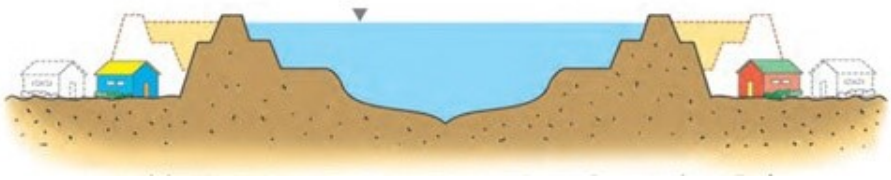
Upstream Section of the Nam Kor River

Downtown Section of the Muang Xay

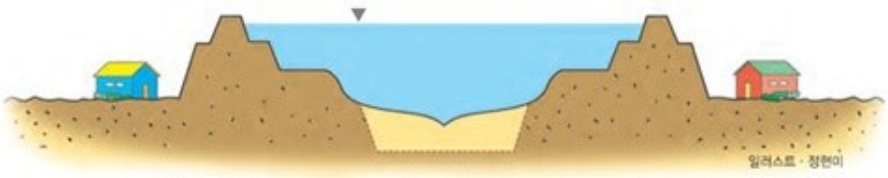
Figure A3-8 Insufficient Discharge Capacity of the Nam Kor River



"Levee" to share excess flood by raising the embankment



"Levee" to share excess flood by widening the river width



“Dredging” to lower flood level by removing sediment from river bed

Figure A3-9 Concept Design for the River Improvement

A3.4.2 Drainage Capacity of Urban Area

14. Pluvial flooding occurs when high-intensity local storm events lead to urban flooding due to insufficient drainage capacity or bottlenecks in the urban drainage system of the Muang Xay. Figure A3-10 shows concept of general flooding due to internal and external water in downtown.

Drainage Outlet near the Market

Drainage Outlet near the Stadium

Ordinary | Flooding due to back water | Flooding due to overflow

Figure A3-10 Conceptual Diagram for Inundation

A3.4.3 Heavy Rainfall by Climate Change

15. The Climate change caused by global warming is causing abnormal weather conditions, with large amounts of rainfall all at once in the river basin. The Muang Xay in Northern Lao PDR, which is the target area for this service, is also not an exception, and it has been an increase in heavy rainfall due to climate change. However, the current condition of the Nam Kor River that passes through Muang Xay is so lacking in discharge capacity to protect from torrential heavy rain caused by climate change.

16. Therefore, a comprehensive approach is needed to reduce flood damage, and it is also necessary to find an optimal measure by dividing the portion to be shared by basin and the portion to be shared by river channel. Figure A3-11 show concept for flood allocation by river channel and Figure 3-12 shows concept for flood allocation by river basin.

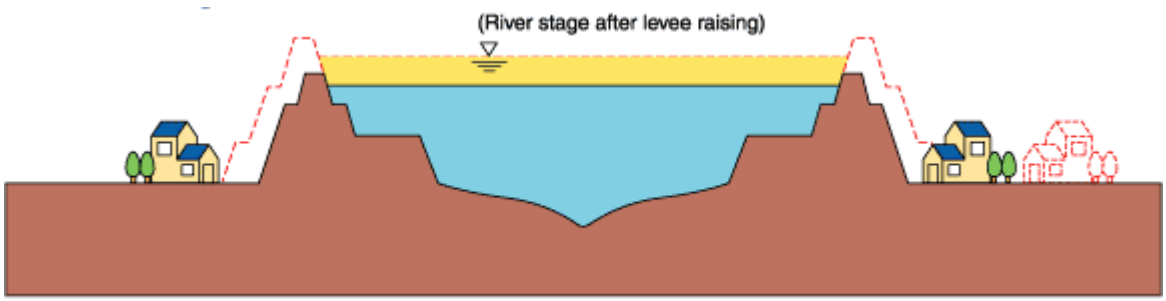


Figure A3-11 Concept for Flood Allocation by River Channel

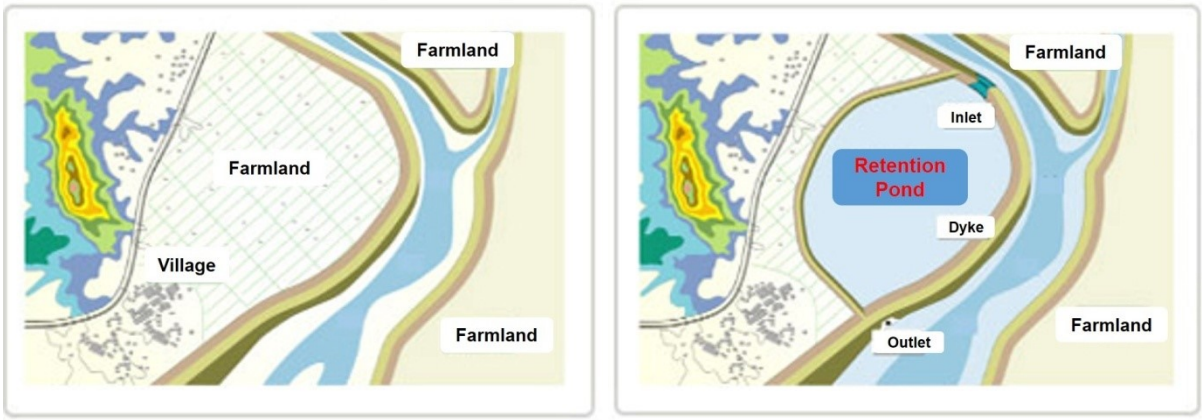


Figure A3-12 Concept for Flood Allocation in River Basin

A3.4.4 Bank Erosion

17. The bank erosion process of Lao PDR is an entirely natural process since the river has a high hydraulic gradient in this reach. Such conditions combined with erodible bank material cause the river to meander. Riverside surveys undertaken by the consultant identified that the season when erosion is most active is towards the end of the flood season during October and November. One of the main reasons why bank erosion is so severe during this time seems to be connected to soil moisture. At the end of the wet season the soil of the river bank has maximum moisture content: which increases its weight and makes the river bank more prone to erosion and slippage, particularly when combined with rapidly receding water levels in the river.

18. These processes not only threaten the flood embankment but also infrastructures and residence areas. In the latter case the result is a significant or even a complete loss of property value, while land values close to the river fall markedly.

19. As mentioned above, this damage from bank erosion is also one of the main social problems in the Project area. Table A3-7 shows bank erosion status in the Project area.

Table A3-4 Status of Bank Erosion

	
River / Location	Nam Kor / Near the Gasoline Station
General Condition	Description: - Severe scouring and erosion at both sides of river - Houses adjoining to left side of the Nam Kor River River Width: 15 ~ 20m / River Bed: Sand and lay Levee and Bank Protection Type: None
	
River / Location	Nam Kor / Near the Phu That Pagoda
General Condition	Description: - Severe erosion at left side of river - Natural river with relatively wide width and gentle slope - Shortage of park and leisure space for local residents River Width: 20 ~ 25 m / River Bed: Gravel and sand Levee and Bank Protection Type: None
	

River / Location	Nam Kor / Near the New Oudomxay Stadium
General Condition	Description: - Houses adjoining along the Nam Kor River - Severe scouring and erosion at both sides of river - Insufficient cross-sectional area in rainy season River Width: 20 ~ 25 m / River Bed: Gravel, sand and clay Levee and Bank Protection Type: None

A3.4.5 River Management

20. The Oudomxay Government has carried out plan for flood control in major district of province including the downtown of the Muang Xay, but is lacking a plan for integrated river management considering geographic and urban character. Therefore, integrated river plan and maintenance measures are required to improve flood control capabilities in downtown of the Muang Xay, and to strengthen the city's resilience in case of flood disaster.

A3.5 Needs

A3.5.1 Flood Control Plan in the Muang Xay

21. In order to improve the discharge capacity of the Nam Kor River, which flows through downtown of the Muang Xay, it is necessary to establish a plan for flood protection measure in the Muang Xay by preparing various measures such as channel widening, river improvement, levee and bank protection, embankment, and water gates, etc.

A3.5.2 Drainage System Improvement Plan in the Muang Xay

22. It is necessary to establish a plan for the Muang Xay drainage system, which can prevent damage caused by inland flood in event of torrential and heavy rain by establishing a drainage network in downtown of the Muang Xay, considering geographical characteristics.

A3.5.3 Flow Allocation Plan for Flood Reduction in River Basin

23. The Muang Xay, which is located at the confluence of the three rivers, has a relatively narrow width of river channel, and a residential area along the river. In order to minimize the scale of flood protection measure in downtown of the Muang Xay, the plan should be considered measures at the upper part of river basin to reduce flood

flowing into the Muang Xay. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a plan for flood allocation within the river basin by reviewing the facilities (retention pond, dam and reservoir) for reducing flood discharge at the upper area of river basin.

A3.5.4 Green Infrastructure and Riverside Park Plan

24. The three measures mentioned above are structural measures for flood protection in downtown of the Muang Xay. It is necessary to consider the riverside park and green infrastructure facilities, which is non-structural measures to be introduced in the river basin, to maximize the effect of the structural measures.

ATTACHMENT 4A: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND IN OUDOMXAY PROVINCE

1. This Attachment shows key locations of forest areas in Lao PDR and key resources in ODX Province (A4.1) and ethnicity (A4.2).

A4.1 Locations of forest area and other resources

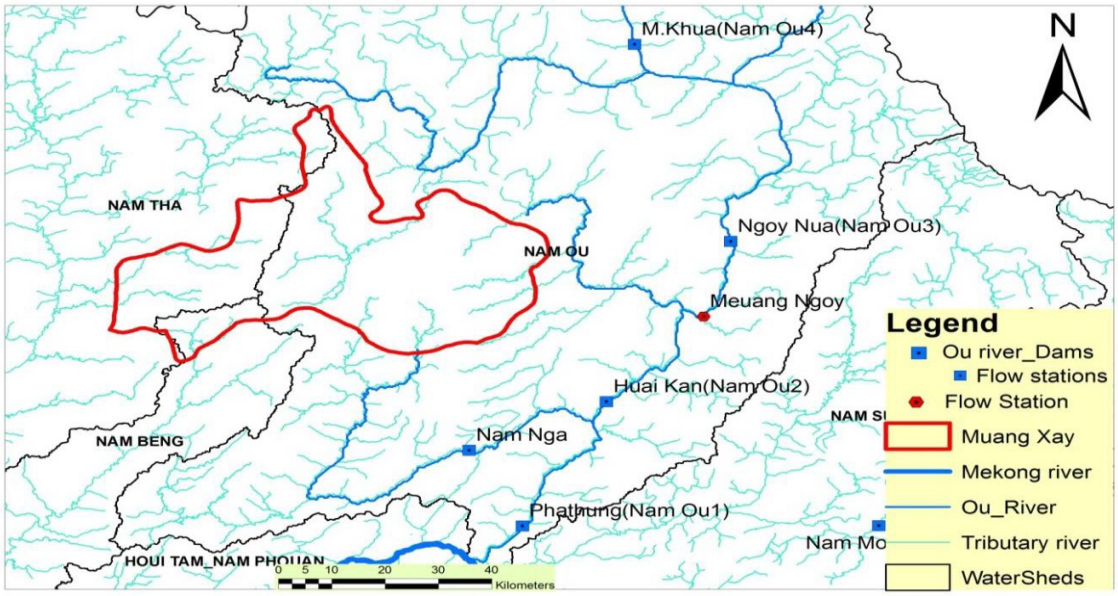


Figure A4-1 Location of River Flow Monitoring Station surrounding Muang Xay

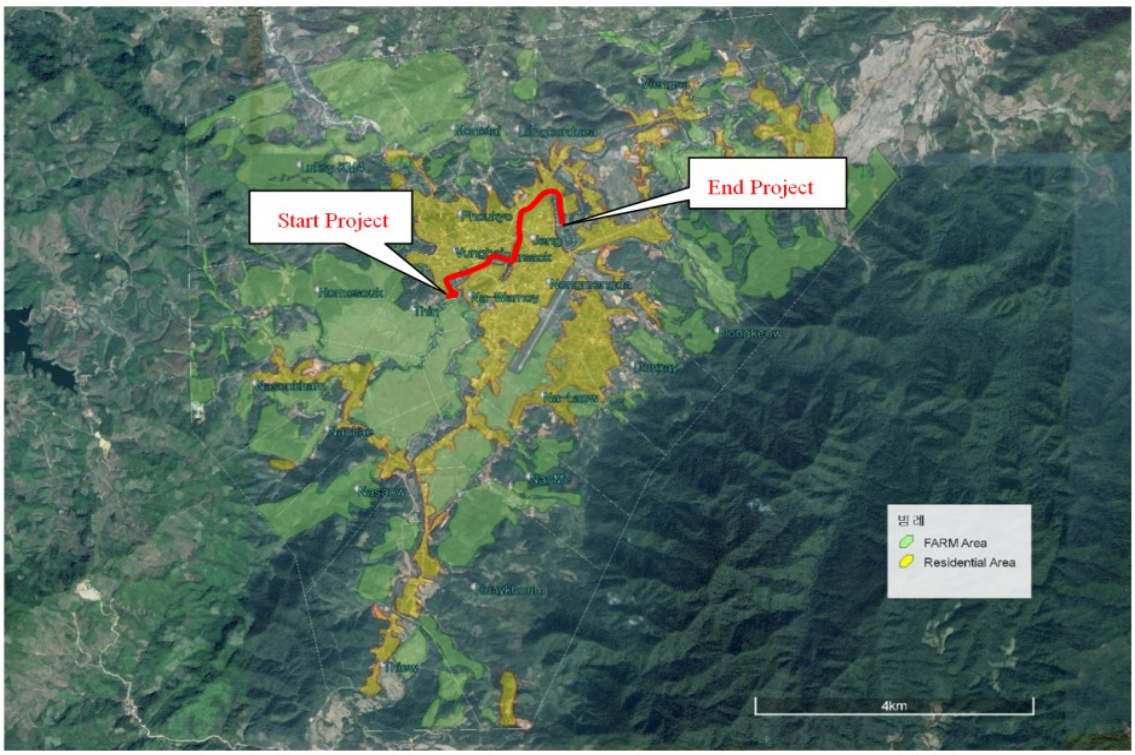


Figure A4-2 Land Use Map in the Muang Xay

Figure A4-3 Locations of hospitals, schools, and temples nearby the Project area

Figure A4-4 Map of Villages located in Project Area (Lot 1 and Lot 2)

ATTACHMENT 4B: LABORATORY RESULTS OF WATER, AIR AND NOISE QUALITY ANALYSIS (NEW)

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ
ຄະນະວິສະວະກຳສາດ

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 26 ມີນາ 2020

ຜົນວິເຄາະຄຸນນະພາບນ້ຳ
(Water Quality Analysis Results)
ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ເມືອງໄຊ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ

ລຳດັບ No.	ໄຕ້ວັດແທກ Parameter	ຫົວໜ່ວຍ Unit	ຕົວຢ່າງນ້ຳ			ມາດຕະຖານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຫ່ງຊາດ
			ຈຸດທີ01	ຈຸດທີ02	ຈຸດທີ03	
01	Temperature	°C	23.8	23.4	23.4	n'
02	pH		6.0	6.6	6.7	6-8
03	EC	µS/cm	0.560	0.242	0.356	≤1,000
04	DO	mg/L	5.2	4.9	4.2	6.0
05	Turbidity	NTU	65	13.54	2.85	-
06	TDS	mg/L	0.280	0.121	0.187	-
07	TSS	mg/L	60	35	20	≤25
08	BOD_5	mg/L	16	6	9	-
09	COD	mg/L	36	10	12	5-7
10	Chloride,Cl^-	mg/L	0.04	0.01	0.01	-
11	NO_3-N	mg/L	0.012	0.008	0.021	5
12	NH_3-N	mg/L	0.017	0.011	0.014	0.5
13	PO_4-P	mg/L	0.121	0.126	0.114	0.5
14	Alkalinity	mg/L	156	138	196	-
15	Iron (Fe)	mg/L	0.031	0.010	0.020	-
16	Manganese (Mn)	mg/L	0.002	0.001	0.002	1.0
17	Arsenic (As)	mg/L	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.01
18	Lead (Pb)	mg/L	ND	0.001	ND	0.01
19	Mercury (Hg)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	0.001
20	Zinc (Zn)	mg/L	0.004	0.002	0.008	1.0
21	Tin (Sn)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	-
22	Nickel (Ni)	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	0.1
23	Copper (Cu)	mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.002	1.5
24	Chromium (Cr^{+6})	mg/L	ND	ND	ND	0.05
25	Fecal Bacteria	MPN/100mL	2.5	1.6	1.4	1,000
26	Total Coliform Bacteria	MPN/100mL	2,600	1,600	1,100	5,000

ໝາຍເຫດ: ຄ່າມາດຕະຖານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຫ່ງຊາດອີງຕາມຂໍ້ຕົກລົງວ່າດ້ວຍມາດຕະຖານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຫ່ງຊາດ,ສະບັບເລກທີ 81/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ກຸມພາ 2017.

ຄະນະບໍດີ
ວິສະວະກຳສາດ

ສຈ. ປອ. ວິມານ ພູມມະວົງ

ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບຫ້ອງທົດລອງເຄມີ

ປັນຍາ ສີມີງຄຸນ

ຄະນະວິສະວະກຳສາດ, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຖະໜົນມິດຕະພາບລາວ-ໄທ, ບ້ານໂສກປ່າຫຼວງ, ເມືອງສີສັດຕະນາກ,ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ,ສປປລາວ
ຕູ້ໄປສະນີ : 3166, ໂທລະສັບ : 856-021-312072, 856-021-312090 ເບີແຜກ: 856-021-314382, E-mail : feadmin@fe-nuol.edu.la

ຄວ

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ
ຄະນະວິສະວະກຳສາດ

ເລກທີ 045/ຄວສ 2020

ຜົນວິເຄາະຄຸນນະພາບອາກາດ ແລະ ສຽງ
(Air and Noise Quality Analysis Results)

ຊື່: ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພນ້ຳຖ້ວມ ໃນຕົວເມືອງແບບປະສົມປະສານ ເທດສະບານ ເມືອງໄຊ ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

I. ຜົນວິເຄາະຄຸນນະພາບອາກາດ

1. ບ້ານຫ້ວຍຊຸມ: ຈຸດພິກັດ (1) 0810109-2285951

ລ/ດ	ອຸນະພູມ	ຕົວວັດແທກ (PM)	ມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດ 2017 (mg/m^3)	ຂີ້ຝຸ່ນທີ່ວັດແທກໄດ້ (mg/m^3)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	AT:30.5°C DP:23.3°C RH:64.1% WB:25.5°C	2.5µm	0.05	0.481	ວັດແທກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ເຂດ ຊຸມຊົນ
2		5 µm	-	0.123	
3		10 µm	0.12	0.245	

2. ບ້ານ ຖິ່ນ: ຈຸດພິກັດ (2) 0810495-2290618

ລ/ດ	ອຸນະພູມ	ຕົວວັດແທກ (PM)	ມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດ 2017 (mg/m^3)	ຂີ້ຝຸ່ນທີ່ວັດແທກໄດ້ (mg/m^3)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	AT:30.8°C DP:24°C RH:65.9% WB:26.1°C	2.5µm	0.05	0.33	ວັດແທກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ມີການສັນຈອນ
2		5 µm	-	0.201	
3		10 µm	0.12	0.16	

3. ປ່າສັກ: ຈຸດພິກັດ (3) 0811306-2290866

ລ/ດ	ອຸນະພູມ	ຕົວວັດແທກ (PM)	ມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດ 2017 (mg/m^3)	ຂີ້ຝຸ່ນທີ່ວັດແທກໄດ້ (mg/m^3)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	AT:30.8°C DP:24°C RH:65.9% WB:26.1°C	2.5µm	0.05	0.83	ວັດແທກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ມີການສັນຈອນ, ເດີນດິນແດງ
2		5 µm	-	0.1	
3		10 µm	0.12	0.0409	

ຄະນະວິສະວະກຳສາດ, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຖະໜົນມິດຕະພາບລາວ-ໄທ,ບ້ານໄຊຍະປ່າຫຼວງ, ເມືອງສີສັດຕະນາກ,ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ,ສປປລາວ
ຕູ້ໄປສະນີ: 3166, ໂທລະສັບ : 856-021-312072, 856-021-312090(ແຟັກ: 856-021-314382,E-mail : admin_fe@fe-nuol.edu.la
ຄວສ

4. ບ້ານ ດອນແກ້ວ: ຈຸດພິກັດ (4) 0812065-2292224

ລ/ດ	ອຸນະພູມ	ຕົວວັດແທກ (PM)	ມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດ 2017 (mg/m³)	ຂີ້ຝຸ່ນທີ່ວັດແທກໄດ້ (mg/m³)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	AT:30°C DP:22.8°C RH:63.3% WB:26.1°C	2.5μm	0.05	0.19	ວັດແທກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ມີການສັນຈອນ
2		5 μm	-	0.1	
3		10 μm	0.12	0.0409	

II. ຜົນວິເຄາະຄຸນນະພາບສຽງ

ຈຸດ	ບ້ານ	ຈຸດພິກັດ	ຕົວວັດແທກ Parameter	ມາດຕະຖານແຫ່ງຊາດ 2017 (dB)	ຄ່າທີ່ວັດແທກໄດ້ຕົວຈິງ (dB)	ໝາຍເຫດ
1	ຖົ່ນ	47Q 0810495 UTM 2290618	LAeq 24 hours	70	51.2	ວັດແທກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ມີການສັນຈອນ
2	ປາສັກ	47Q 0812065 UTM 2292224	LAeq 24 hours	70	52,5	ວັດແທກໃນຕົວເມືອງ ມີການສັນຈອນ

ໝາຍເຫດ: ມາດຕະຖານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແຫ່ງຊາດ ສະບັບເລກທີ 81/ລບ, ລົງວັນທີ 21 ກຸມພາ 2017.

AT: ອຸນຫະພູມໃນສະພາບອາກາດ °C DP: ອຸນຫະພູມກະເປາະແຫ້ງ °C WB: ອຸນຫະພູມກະເປາະປຽກ °C ,

RH: ຄວາມຊຸ່ມສໍາພັດ %

ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ວັນທີ 22 ກໍລະກົດ 2020

ຄະນະບໍດີ

ຮສ.ປອ.ຄຳພຸຍ ສຸດທິສົມບັດ

ຜູ້ຮັບຜິດຊອບຫ້ອງທົດລອງເຄມີ

ຄະນະວິສະວະກຳສາດ, ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລແຫ່ງຊາດ, ຖະໜົນມິດຕະພາບລາວ-ໄທ, ບ້ານໂສກປ່າຫຼວງ, ເມືອງສີສັດຕະນາກ, ນະຄອນຫຼວງວຽງຈັນ, ສປປລາວ ຄວສ
ຕູ້ໄປສະນີ: 3166, ໂທລະສັບ : 856-021-312072, 856-021-312090 ແຟັກ: 856-021-314382, E-mail : admin_fea@fe-nuol.edu.la

A4.2 Ethnicity in ODX province

1. Oudomxay: The Heart of Northern Laos with four provinces bordering Oudomxay, the province has evolved into tourism crossroads. Inspect its 13-km-long Chom Ong Cave, Nam Kat Waterfall, and Pakbeng on the Mekong, before heading to your next destination.


Sources: https://wearelao.com/destinations-northern-laos/oudomxay-heart-northern-laos

a) Oudomxay's History

2. Follow Oudomxay's past from the fortified "Big Village" to becoming a Lao province. According to some historians, the Khmu were the first people to settle in today's Oudomxay Province around the year 700. In about 1260, ethnic Lai migrated from Sipsongpanna in Southern China, and built Ban Luang Cheng (Big Village) in the area of today's Muang Xay. This original Lao Lai Village remains part of Muang Xay and is called Bang Cheng.

3. Lai culture, which followed Buddhism mixed with Khmu traditions, grew and became regionally influential. The Khmu and resident Tai Lue lived together and shared the same rice fields. For protection, they erected fortifications between the villages of Na Sao and Na Lai. In 1828, Hmong tribes from China began to settle in Oudomxay.

4. Oudomxay was a part of Luang Prabang until 1961, when it was declared Souvanhnaphoum Province. The name was changed to Muang Xay Province in 1965, before finally being declared Oudomxay in 1969. In 1987 the provincial capital moved from Ban Nahin to Muang Xay, and in 1992, the districts of Pak Tha and Pha Oudom were reassigned to Bokeo Province.

b) Oudomxay's Ethnic Diversity

5. In Oudomxay Province, there are approximately 12 different ethnic groups, of which the largest is the Khmu ethnic group. According to the provincial administration, the Khmu, who are part of the Mon-Khmer linguistic family and include Khmu Lue, Khmu Khong, Khmu Ou, Khmu Bit, constitute approximately 60% of the population. The Hmong Khao ethnic group, the second largest ethnic group, is part of the Hmong Mie and comprises 14% of the ethnic groups. The Tai-Dam ethnic group, the smallest ethnic group, is part of the Tai-Kadai family and comprises 2% of the ethnic groups. Other ethnic groups living in the province include Akha, Phouthai (Thai Dam and Thai Khao), Phou Noi (Phou Xang, Phou Kongsat, and Phou Nhot), Lao Houy (also "Lenten"), Phouan, Ly, Yang, Ikho and Ho (Oudomxay Provincial Information, Culture and Tourism Department). Each of the twelve ethnic minorities has its own languages, cultural heritage and traditions.

6. Khmu are said to be the oldest inhabitants of Northern Lao PDR, and are now settled throughout all Northern provinces and as far as Bolikhamxay Province. Next to the Lao Loum, they are numerically the largest ethnic group in the country. They have several sub-groups which co-reside, including Rok, Luu, Ou, and Khrong. Khmu are strongly governed by spirits, both benevolent and dangerous, which influence foundations of customary law. The world of the spirits consistently influences gender relations, land use and property rights, and change disturbs the relationship between the Khmu and the external world. Different levels of spirits govern different choices made by men and women – some spirits are territorial, associated with particular places or locations, others are associated with the village and under the authority of the territorial spirit. The belief in spirits can influence the choices made by men and women in their daily routine, seasonal activities, property rights and relationships between the sexes. Other spirits govern the structure of the household and are normally ancestral who continue to protect the well-being of families. Lastly, there are individual spirits, linked to the household.

7. Each sub-group may be composed of several patrilineal clans called “ta”. Ta names are totemic, meaning they are taken from a natural object, or animal, or bird, to which the clan considers itself closely related and usually has prohibitions associated with the totem. Among Khmu Lue in Oudomxay, ta may include Teu Mong (a kind of civet cat), Teu va (a kind of fern), Teu Kok (a species of bird), etc. The totem is the household spirit, and membership of a ta depends in which house a child is born. Ta membership determines marriage choices and by association, property rights.

8. Hmong Khao (“White” Hmong) is one of five Hmong sub-groups present in Lao PDR. After Khmu, Hmong has the largest population of all ethnic groups in the country. The Hmong trace their origins in Lao PDR to waves of migration from China in the early years of the 19th century. Causes for this migration attributed by both Hmong respondents and research sources include historical conflict between Hmong and Han Chinese, population growth, unacceptable burden of taxation and refusal to integrate with Han Chinese. Migrated Hmong are now found throughout the northern provinces of Lao PDR, Southern Yunnan, Northern Vietnam and Northern Thailand.

9. Typically, Hmong have settled in the highest areas of the upland, even preferring to be buried on mountain tops. They have a reputation of being both hard working and more recently, assertive in Oudomxay Province over acquiring land and property. Hmong Khao are also structured by clans, or seng (e.g., Toe, Veu, Tsiong, Moa, Lee, Va, Ya, Ha, Ja, and Keu). The seng determines the boundaries of land and property rights, and protects the role of men as transmitters of those rights by constraining women’s choices, particularly as to who and when a woman may marry.

10. Immerse yourself in Oudomxay’s ethnic diversity. The Khmu make up the majority, while the Akha, Lao Loum, Tai Lue, Hmong, and smaller groups round out the population.

11. **Lao Loum**, or "lowland Lao", inhabit Oudomxay’s river valleys. Traditionally their income has been generated by wet-rice cultivation. Lao Loum villages are characterized by houses on wooden posts to protect them from the annual floods and to cool houses. The space under the house is also used to keep livestock.

12. The **Tai Lue** began migrating to Oudomxay from Southern China in the 15th century. They are known for their stilt houses with long sloping roofs, and producing strong *lao khao* liquor and intricate silk and cotton textiles. Tai Lue practice a mix of animism and Buddhism, and most villages have a temple and monks, as well as a sacred pillar where they hold rituals for natural spirits.

c) Ethnicity and Religions in ODX in the Project Area

13. The geographical spread of ethnic groups across the 16 project villages including: Lao Lum, Khmu, Phounoi, Hor, Leu, Tai Dam, and Hmong. The population of the villages is dominant by Lao Lum, which covers about 40% (9,757 people; 4998 females) of total population in all villages following by Khmu and Hor. For more information about number of ethnic groups presents in the following tables.

14. A Lao language is the main languages using by Lao Lum. It has recognized as an official language of the country. Lao Lum live in the lowland area of the province and believe in Buddhism. Khmu (often referred to as Lao Theung) traditionally live in the middle hill areas, are animist, tend to practice Swidden agriculture, utilize forest products and are relatively isolated from the dominant lowland culture - although there has been assimilation and integration for centuries. This linguistic family includes 32 ethnic groups and related sub-groups. Their language links them to the Mon and the Khmer.

15. The main primary religion in the project area is Buddhism, covers more than 50% of total population. As people in the 16-village present combination ethnic groups, some of them have specific traditional and culture as well as believe in spirit.

ATTACHMENT 5A: RESULTS FROM SAFEGUARD SCREENING

1. This Attachment presents the results of safeguard screening for ODX project (Project) based on the ESMF safeguard screening form provided in Appendix A2 (*General Environmental Assessment Policy Instrument: Screening Form*)" and Appendix A3 (*Site-Specific Environmental and Social Screening Form*). The impact assessment (positive and negative) was made based on the baseline conditions for physical, biological, socio-economic, cultural and visual observation of the Project's area taking into account the risks during Project implementation.

2. Table A5-1 identifies the criteria used for assessing the significance of potential negative impacts which the impact magnitude take into account the Project design, engineering and modelling, while the receptor/resource sensitivity consider existing environmental and social baseline conditions. These classifications have been used as an input into the impact significance rating (Negligible, Minor, Moderate or Major). Tables A5-2, A5-3, and A5-4 below present the results. The results confirm that the proposed ODX project can be classified according to WB safeguard policies as EA category B.

3. Additional information on the assessment including those related to the Nam Kor movable weir is provided in Attachment 5B.

Table A5-1 Screening Matrix for Impacts Significance

Receptor / Resource Sensitivity	**Impact Magnitude**			
	Negligible	Low	Medium	High
Low	Negligible	Minor	Minor	Moderate
Medium	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Major
High	Negligible	Moderate	Major	Major

Table A5-2 The Results of Environmental Assessment Category Screening

No.	**Environmental Impact**	**Impacts Significance**			**Mitigation Measures**
		MA	**MO**	**MI**	
1	Will the project generate dust or noise? YES		✓		Spray water 2 times a day and implement the construction during day time; Develop and implement Dust and Noise Control Plan; More details are presented in Attachment 5B (Key Issues and Mitigation Measures for ESMP and C-ESMP) and Attachment 6 (ECOP).
2	Will the project require borrow and quarry sites (cuts, fills, quarries or extraction of material (stone, gravel, aggregate, sand)? YES		✓		Obtain the approval and stabilize and rehabilitate the site after use; Develop and implement Borrow and Quarry Management Plan; More details are presented in Attachment 5B (Key Issues and Mitigation Measures for ESMP and C-ESMP) and Attachment 6 (ECOP).
3	Will the project impact on fish and other aquatic life in the river, terrestrial biodiversity, YES but the impacts are not			✓	However, the weir and dike works may disturb the natural flow, however, the design has been made to minimize the negative impacts. River work will

No.	Environmental Impact	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
	expected to be significant .since the area is subject to major flooding every year and there are no critical aquatic resources located within the project area; there, significant adverse impacts on aquatic life and biodiversity is not expected during construction. Also, there are no critical habitats, wildlife corridors and wetlands as the project site located in urban area.				require a diversion to allow the water flow.
4	Will the project require the creation of material stockpiles and disposal of excavated materials? YES. The river improvement activities will involve excavation and proper disposal of excavated materials from the Nam Mao and Nam Kor Rivers. Good quality of dredged materials will be used for diking while those unsuitable materials will be disposed off at the designate sites. The disposal sites identified are located on private lands with no sensitive environmental and social resources and do not expected to have impacts on future land use of the areas. However, there will be more disposal sites that will be identified by the PMU. Additional impacts assessment and measures will be provided in the contractor ESMP for the remaining sites will need to be submitted for WB review and clearance.		✓		Obtain the approval of local authorities and stabilize and rehabilitate the sites after use; Develop and implement Spoil/Unusable Excavated Disposal Plan; More details are presented in Attachment 2 related to *location and agreement of land owners)* and Attachments 5B related to key issues and mitigation measures (for ESMP and C-ESMP) and Attachment 6 (ECOP).
5	Will the project alter surface water hydrology of waterways or streams? YES. The river improvement activities have been designed to increase water flow in Nam Mao and Nam Kor. This is the main objective of the project.		✓		However, the weir and dike works may disturb the natural flow, however, the design has been made to minimize the negative impacts. River work will require a diversion to allow the water flow.
6	Will the project impact on water		✓		Make efforts to mitigate potential

No.	Environmental Impact	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
	quality and possible water users? YES. Excavation or earth works will increase turbidity of water and possible disturbance of bottom sediment. Earth works/ excavation will be made during dry season when very low water existing with limit water use while river bank gardens may be affected in some areas.				impacts on water quality and water users through consultation with local communities and provide compensation to those that may be affected adversely as agreed for the project. To mitigate impacts during operations, agreement will be developed with local communities to ensure that waste discharge into the rivers will be strictly prohibited and local communities will ensure that this agreement will be complied with. To mitigate impacts during construction, measures on the following aspects should be developed and included in the Contractor-ESMP (C-ESMP) : • Solid Waste Management (no dumping of solid waste in the river/stream) • General Construction Site Management including spill and emergency response, chance find procedures, etc.; • Runoff/Erosion and Sedimentation Control ; • Water quality management (no directly discharge of wastewater from camp into the natural stream/river); • More details are presented in Attachment 5B (Key Issues and Mitigation Measures for ESMP and C-ESMP) and Attachment 6 (ECOP).
7	Will the project require the establishment of a camp for construction workers? YES. To prevent possible impacts of Covid19 pandemic during construction, PIU and contractors will take proactive actions as required by the Government and also acceptable to the WB.		✓		• Consultation with DPWT and local community on the location of the worker camps. In principle, a worker camp should not be located within 500 meters of any sensitive receptors in the project area and/or at least 200 meters from any surface water course and not within 2 kilometers of a protected area. • Develop and implement Labor Influx Management Plan which could cover Worker Camp Management Plan; • Comply with measures required in (i) the main ESMP, section -

No.	Environmental Impact	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
					Labor Management, Worker Camp and Storage Area, (ii) Attachment 5B (Key Issues and Mitigation Measures for ESMP and CESMP), (iii) Attachment 6 (ECOP), and (iv) Attachment 7 (Project Code of Conduct (CoC) on gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC)).
8	Will the project increase soil erosion? YES. In effective control and management of construction sites during construction as well as during wet season will increase soil erosion and sediment in the river due to runoff.		✓		Develop and implement Runoff/Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plan, Site Clearance and Restoration Management Plan, Borrow and Quarry Management Plan, Spoil/excavated Disposal Plan as parts of C-ESMP. More details are presented in Attachment 5B (Key Issues and Mitigation Measures for ESMP and C-ESMP) and Attachment 6 (ECOP).
9	Will there be an impact on community health and safety? YES. As mentioned above under the Worker Camp, efforts will be made to mitigate potential impacts on staff and workers as well as on local communities on prevention of Covid19 pandemic.		✓		Develop and implement measures to manage impacts on Occupational and Community Health and Safety and Traffic Management and Road Safety; Install safety, warning and speed limited signs at all risk points and community areas. Regularly consultation with communities about the construction activities and schedule to be carried in the community area. More details are presented in Attachment 5B (Key Issues and Mitigation Measures for ESMP and C-ESMP); Attachment 6 (ECOP); and Attachment 7 (COC).
10	Will the project require the creation of temporary access or haul roads? YES. The Project will not create the new access road but the access to project activities including quarry and borrow pits will use the existing local access roads.		✓		• Develop and implement Traffic Management Plan. • Regularly consultation with communities about the construction activities and schedule to be carried in the community area.
11	Will there be an impact on cultural heritage site? Yes. There are 32 local stupas located near the Project boundary.			✓	• After consultation with local authorities and communities, the project design was revised to avoid the impact on these stupas by installing the walk path as a detour line across the local temple

No.	Environmental Impact	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
					for connectivity.
NE=Negligible, MI=Minor, MO=Moderate, MA=Major					

Table A5-3 The Result of Ethnic Groups (EG) Screening

No.	Impact on Ethnic Groups	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
1	Are there ethnic minority groups present in the sub-project area. YES		✓		Consultations with EG have been conducted throughout the project development, construction and operation. An EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and effectively implemented with community broad support established in the affected villages. The RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.
2	Do they maintain distinctive customs or economic activities? YES		✓		Consultations with EG have been conducted throughout the project development, construction and operation. An EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and effectively implemented with community broad support established in the affected villages. The RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.
3	Will the project disrupt their community life? YES		✓		Consultations with EG have been conducted throughout the project development, construction and operation. An EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and effectively implemented with community broad support established in the affected villages. The RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.
4	Will the project positively affect their health, education, social activity, livelihoods or security? YES.		✓		Consultations with EG have been conducted throughout the project development, construction and operation. An EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and effectively implemented with community broad support established in the affected villages. The RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.
5	Will the project negatively affect their health, education, social activity, livelihoods or security? YES.		✓		Consultations with EG have been conducted throughout the project development, construction and operation. An EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and effectively implemented with community broad support established in the affected villages. The RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.

No.	Impact on Ethnic Groups	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
	Will there be loss of housing, land, crops, trees or access to resources owned, controlled or used by ethnic minority households? YES.		✓		Consultations with EG have been conducted throughout the project development, construction and operation. An EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and effectively implemented with community broad support established in the affected villages. The RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.
NE=Negligible, MI=Minor, MO=Moderate, MA=Major					

Table A5-4 The Result of Land Acquisition & Resettlement (LAR) Screening

No.	Social Impact	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
1	Is the site for land acquisition known? Is the ownership status and current usage of the land known? YES.		✓		The ARAP in line with RPF as well as an EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and implemented with full compensation paid to all 9 PAHs and no major issues raised while the EGEP has been effectively implemented with community broad support established in all affected villages. The data on PAHs and PAPs for the Lot 2 has been determined and provided in the RAP2 and EGEP2 submitted to the WB Task Team.
2	Will there be loss of housing, agricultural plots, crops, trees, and fixed assets, businesses or enterprises and incomes and livelihoods? If involuntary resettlement impacts are expected? YES.	✓			Complete the compensation and relocation before starting the works. The ARAP in line with RPF as well as an EGEP in line with the EGEF for the Project Lot 1 activities has been prepared and implemented with full compensation paid to all 9 PAHs and no major issues raised while the EGEP has been effectively implemented with community broad support established in all affected villages from both Lot 1 and Lot 2. The Lot 2 activities will likely affect ten villages with a total of 280 households by various forms of asset losses including an appropriate 10,649m2 of residential land, 128,676m2 of agriculture lan, 44 housing structures (38 households), 11 shops (9 households) and 114 secondary structures, and 6,315 crops and trees. These have been determinded and provided in the RAP2 and EGEP2 submitted to the WB Task Team.
3	Will any social or economic activities be affected by land use-		✓		Provide income restoration for loss of income.

No.	Social Impact	Impacts Significance			Mitigation Measures
		MA	MO	MI	
	related changes? YES.				
4	Will coordination between government agencies be required to deal with land acquisition? Are there sufficient skilled staffs in the Executing Agency for resettlement planning and implementation? Are training and capacity-building interventions required prior to resettlement planning and implementation? YES.		✓		Resettlement Committee was established. Cut-off Date was declared. Training and capacity building has been provided and more trainings will be provided through out project construction.
5	Social issues from worker and labor influx. YES		✓		Consultation and awareness raising campaign have been and will continue to be carried out during the work implementation. ESHS measures including COC on GBV/VAC and ECOP provided in this ESMP will be adopted and applied by the work contractor and its workers. GRM is in place in all affected villages for PAPs to raise their complaints and workers GRM with focal point to be assigned is also required in the ESHS measures to be established by the contractor. Compliance monitoring will be carried by the PMU with support from its supervision consultant".
NE=Negligible, MI=Minor, MO=Moderate, MA=Major					

ATTACHMENT 5B: KEY ISSUES AND MITIGATION MEASURES FOR ODX PROJECT ESMP AND C-ESMP

5B.1 Introduction

1. This Attachment presents the technical guidance for the preparation of the final Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for ODX project (Project-ESMP). It identifies the nature and level of impacts (Table 5B.1); the key issues and mitigation measures to be conducted during detailed design, preconstruction, and operations (Tables 5B.2) which are responsible by PMU and/or PIU assisted by EDPD/PTI and DPWT; and those to be conducted during construction by contractor (Table 5B.3). The mitigation measures identified in Tables 5B.2 and 5B.3 will be applied for all works (river profile improvement, riverside parks, bridges, weirs and river drainage improvement) to be carried out during the implementation of ODX project. This Attachment also provides technical guidance for the preparation, approval, implementation, and monitoring of the contractor's ESMP (i.e. C-ESMP).

2. In addition to this Attachment, the Project-ESMP also includes the generic Environmental Code of Practices (ECOP) in Attachment 6, the Code of Conduct on gender-based violence and violence against children (COC) in Attachment 7, and the mitigation measures in responded to COVID-19 pandemic in Attachment 8 will be applied during construction. Attachment 9 provides a sample form for monitoring of grievance redress mechanism (GRM) as well as a form on accident reporting.

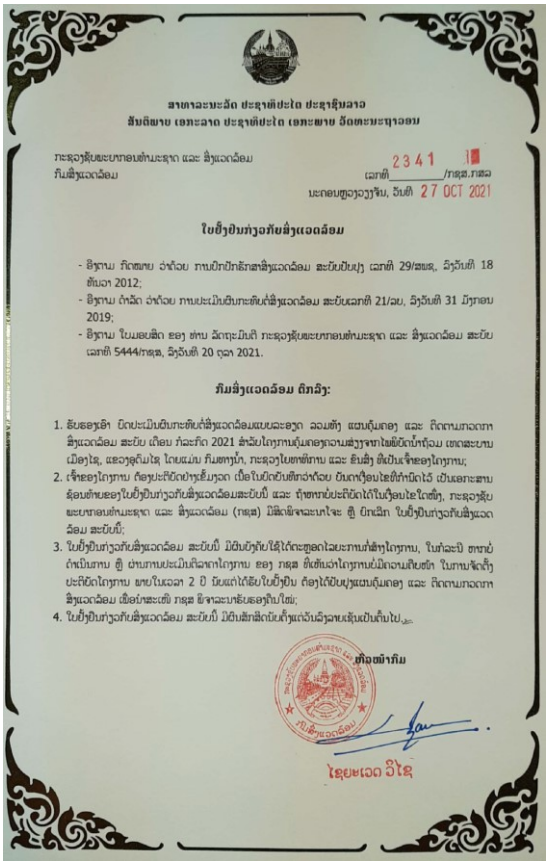
3. It is important that the implementing agencies responsible for implementation of the ESMP and supervision of the contract (PMU/DOW, EDPD/PTI, and PIU/DPWT) can incorporate the mitigation measures described in the ESMP report (Section 5) as well as in this Attachment (5B) into the detailed design (DD) and/or bidding/contract documents (BD/CD) as appropriate including establishment and operations a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and finalization of the ESMP implementation and budget arrangement. Section 5B.2 briefly highlights the environmental and social safeguard (ESS) requirements to be considered during DD while Section 5B.3 highlights the requirements related to GRM. The agencies will ensure that the bidders and the contractor are aware and acknowledge the obligations to comply with the ESS requirements that are included in the contract and that all the cost are part of the contract cost. The contractor will also be required to maintain close consultation with local communities and operationalized its GRM in connection with that of DPWT and EDPD/PTI.

4. The Project-ESMP is also closely connected to the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the Ethnic Engagement Plan (EGEP) to be cleared by World Bank (WB) as well as the approval conditions of the Government of Lao PDR (GOL) for the Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) and issuance of the Environment and Compliance Certificate (ECC) and other regulatory authorities attached to any permits or approvals for the Project. These requirements will be considered during the preparation and approval of the C-ESMP and its sub plans. Preparation and implementation of the C-ESMP is the contractor responsibility while those for RAP/ARAP and EGEP are the responsibility of GOL.

5. PMU/DOW and EDPD/PTI will ensure that (a) the recommendations as provided in Sections A5B.2, A5B.3 and A5B.4 will be integrated into the detailed designs and (b) the guidelines for preparation of C-ESMP provided in the Section A5B and Attachments 6, 7, 8, and 9 are included in the bidding document (BD) and contract document (CD). PMU/DOW and EDPD/PTI will also establish a GRM process at MPWT, DPWT, and contractor levels and ensure that the contractor establish and maintain close relations with local authorities and local communities.

6. Box A5.1 below provides confirmation on the ECC issuance by MONRE for ODX project approving the ESIA report submitted in July 2021. DPWT of ODX has established a Safeguard Monitoring Working Group (SMWG) to be responsible for monitoring of the ECC compliance in consultation with PMU of DOW and EDPD of PTI.

Box A5.1 MONRE ECC for ODX project (27 October 2021)

The ECC	Key conditions:
	1. Project Owner shall strictly comply with all the measures to mitigate the environmental and social impact as defined under the approved Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIA) and the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) and shall fully bear and financial responsible in full for all the impacts and mitigation measures including any remedies and compensations caused by the project in any cases that were not identified in the EIA Report including mistakes or adverse impacts of the Project caused by the Project Owner , the contractor, sub-contractor, employees, representatives, agents, experts or consultants or other persons authorized to perform on behalf of the Project Owner. 2. Project Owner shall fully bear and financial responsible for all information and data provided in the approved EIA and ESMP Reports and provide all the assistance and facilitation to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and line sectors at central and local levels in the monitoring of ESMMP implementation. 3. Project Owner shall assure not to discharge pollutants to water sources, air and soil during the project implementation including general waste, hazardous waste and other chemical waste or nuisance (from the Project construction and operation) and shall control the pollution to be strictly compliance with the National Environmental Standard of Laos.

	4. Project Owner shall monitor the implementation of the environmental and social mitigation measures by themselves by complying with the conditions set in the Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan. Project Owner shall submit the report to the relevance government agencies and the MONRE on quarterly, basis (3 months). In case of any occurrence of emergency events and violations that may cause material adverse effect on the environment and social and other unexpected impacts, the Project Owner shall immediately report and submit a written report within 24 hours including immediately provide corrective actions in a good time manner. Project Owner will receive a warning and/or penalty for not submitting the report as required. 5. Project Owner shall provide monitoring budget to MONRE at central and local levels for monitoring of the ESMMP implementation.

5B.2 Key Mitigation Measures to be considered during Detailed Design

(a) Application of green design and non-restructureal measures

7. During the preliminary design, it was recommended that (a) Dikes and river levee banks should be designed to control strong stormwater and sedimentation to prevent pollution and erosion during the construction; (b) Vegetation in riparian zone should be retained so that it provides habitat for aquatic life; and (c) All design of proposed flood mitigation measures should have a guideline to minimize possible negative impacts caused by the Project. Detailed engineering designs should be provided for the assessment of environmental engineering guidelines. Relevant engineering guidelines should include, but not limited to, natural stream and channel design; aquatic habitat design; sustainable dam and water storage design and operations (see 5B.3 below); bridge design (if needed) for debris flow and flood protection; levee bank and flood structure geotechnical and structural design guidelines; and geotechnical investigations for slope, dam and levee / dike design.

8. Efforts were made to follow these recommendations. Under Component 1.2, DOW mobilized an international consulting firm (SCB) to look at the possibility to apply the non-structural and green measures in the context of urban planning and a plan to promote the non-structural and an environmental-friendly design concept for Muang Xay have been made. However, due to limited funds available, these recommendations will be considered in the future project.

(b) Minimization of impacts due to resettlement and land acquisition

9. Efforts have also been made during detailed design of both Lot 1 and Lot 2 to minimize the impacts on local communities related to land acquisition and resettlement. Resettlement committees have been established at provincial, district, and village levels (PRC, DRC, VRC)

and they were trained on RPF and EGEF requirements and the ARAP and EGEP for the Lot 1 have been cleared by WB social specialist. RAP and EGEP for the Lot 2 were submitted to the WB Task Team.

5B.3 Guidelines for Safe Operations of Nam Kor Movable Weir

10. Construction of the Nam Kor movable weir has been incorporated in the detailed design of the construction under the Lot 1 which was reviewed by the WB in late 2020. A simple safety report was prepared by ISAN describing the design of the movable weir i.e. information on the concept on weir design and specification (see Attachment 1) as well as on the review on hydrology stability (by reviewing normal flow (stand up/lie down) and assess an emergency flow (weir breaking) at the target area using 1D hydraulic analysis model HEC-RAS (see Box A5.1).

11. For the emergency flow, the water level after the weir installation was assumed as the water level when the weir breaking and the stored volume which is similar to the total discharge (about 18,825 m3 at 1.5 m height during low flow) is made. The results suggested that with the Nam Kor weir at low-flow (when the weir is stand-up) and emergency flows would have some impacts at a distance about 3.40 km downstream which is considered low as land are mostly farmlands, shrubs and bushes. Comparison of water level for low flow and emergency flow cases downstream of the weir is provided in Box A5.2 below.

Box A5.2 Risk analysis of the movable weir conducted by ISAN during the Detailed Design Stage

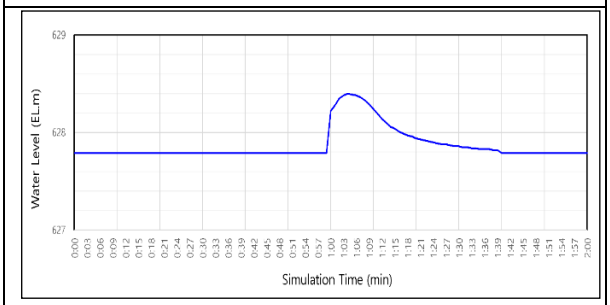
Hydrological stability assessment: By reviewing normal flow (stand up/lie down) and emergency flow (weir breaking) at the target area using 1D hydraulic analysis model HEC-RAS. Discharge at low-flow was predicted by reviewing observation data at Nam Kor Bridge No. 2 and the results were used as upper boundary conditions to review hydraulic characteristics of the target channel at low-flow.

Water flow (dry season). The results of water level at low-flow, the water level of the Nam Kor Bridge No. 2 was recorded at EL. 630.58m, and based on this, the discharge was calculated at about 4 m^3/s. Hydrological stability was evaluated by comparing the results of the review on the installation of the movable weir with the results of the review on the emergency such as collapse based on the discharge in the low-flow.

Emergency Flow: To apply the emergency (weir breaking) condition, the water level after the weir installation was assumed as the water level when the weir breaking, the stored volume which is similar to the total discharge was applied. Based on the total storage volume of about 18,825 m^3 at 1.5 m height,

3.4 km Affected Section at Downstream when Emergency

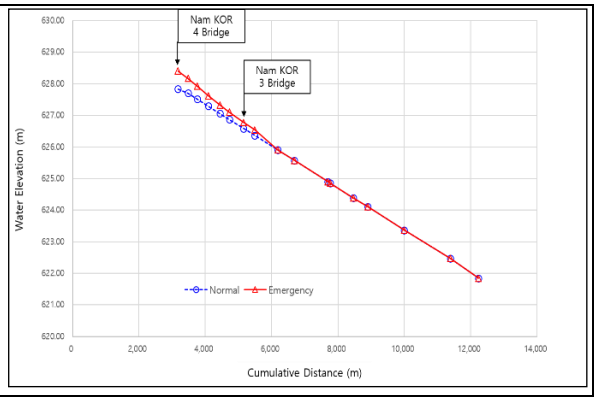
Water Level at Downstream of Movable Weir



Comparison of Water Level (Low-flow and Emergency)

emergency conditions were applied to unsteady flood model as below considering drainage time.

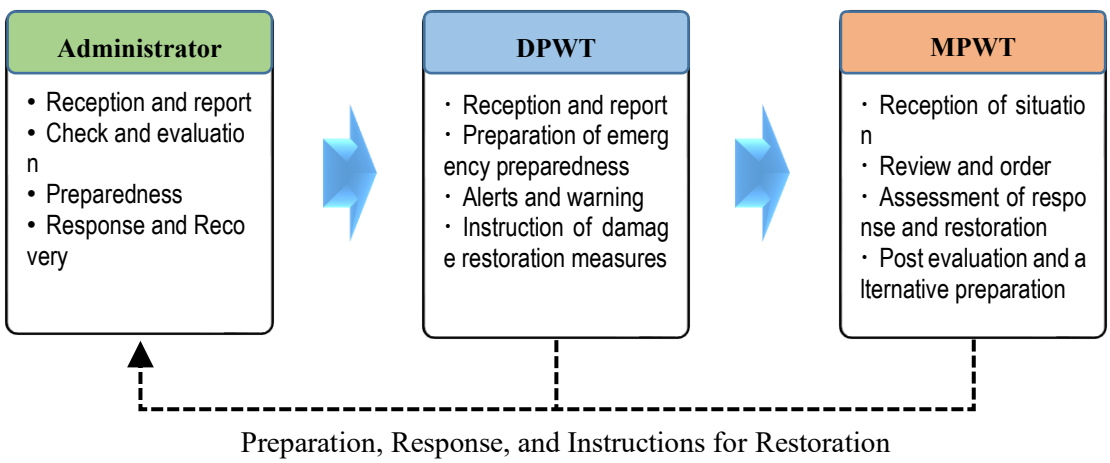
Impacts. The results of the flow analysis at the target area by the Nam Kor weir installation at low-flow (when the weir is stand-up) and emergency flow shows that it has impacts until about 3.40 km downstream (333 m downstream of Nam Kor Bridge No. 3).



12. The safety report also identified the need to prepare and implement an environmental management plan (EMP) defining clarity on the reporting system for weir operations (see Box A5.3 below). When the weir operator receives a report from a witness on a situation threatening safety, the weir operator should recognize and evaluate the situation accurately, report it to the upper authority, and carry out appropriate response activities promptly. Thus, the weir operator should be familiar with how to acquire important information about an emergency situation. In the event of an emergency, the weir operators should make systematic reports, such as local and central management agencies. Preparation of an operation manual of the Nam Kor movable weir and training of the operator will also necessary to avoid adverse impacts downstream of Nam Kor.

13. This proposal will be discussed will local authorities and local communities as part of the community engagement plan to be conducted by DPWT during implementation of the Project.

Box A5.3 Reporting system in case of emergency (example)



14. In December 2021, additional information on downstream communities and location of important tourism spot between Muang Xay and Muang La are provided (see Box A5.4). There are 11 villages with a number of local business and livelihood activities.

15. To mitigate adverse impacts, it is also desirable to avoid artificial activities at river such as cultivation, dining, and playing in water, considering the small changes can cause risks, although hydraulic impacts have been confirmed to be minimal in the rest of the sections except

direct downstream of the weir installation in case of an emergency. Additionally, the proposed movable weir will be operated as follows; i) lie-down: normal and flood season, and ii) stand-up: to exercise boat racing of local team for 2 – 3 months per year. Therefore, water quality will be good because of water flushing frequently.

Box A5.4 Map of Village and Key Tourism downstream of Nam Kor (after the movable weir)

Table A5-5 village along downstream from Muang Xay to Muang La

No	Name of Village	No. of HH	No. of People	No. of HH stay along the river	Distance from Muang Xay (km)
1	Ban. Nongmengda	380	2280	35	0.2
2	Ban. Donkeo	280	1680	0	2
3	Ban. Viengsa	250	1500	68	3
4	Ban. Bor	350	2100	0	4
5	Ban. Fan	270	1620	75	7.7
6	Ban. Mai	85	510	85	8.6
7	Ban. Kat	287	1722	22	13
8	Ban. Houaysang	215	1290	17	15.2
9	Ban. Pounghieng	177	1062	135	19
10	Ban. Longya	95	570	95	21
11	Ban. Phonsavang	90	540	90	34
Total		**2,479**	**14,874**	**622**	

16. Taking the construction plan into account, it may conclude that an Action Plan to mitigate potential impacts downstream of Nam Kor weir during dry season will include (1) In 2022, (a) complete preparation of an operation manual for the Nam Kor movable weir and a training plan for staff responsible for operations of the weir is completed, and at least 1 training is provided and (b) complete the discussion and agreement between the local authority of Muang Xay and that of Muang La on the proposed environmental management plan (EMP) recommended in the safety report for the movable weir and the prohibited activities identified in Section 5B.3 and a communication procedure is established. (2) In 2023, complete at least one additional training on the operations manual of Nam Kor weir and one additional meeting between the LA of Muang Xay and Muang La.

5B.4 Community Consultation and GRM

17. To mitigate potential impacts on local community, community consultation will be made throughout the Project implementation while grievances will be addressed at the village, district, province, and national levels. The GRM principles and process described in Section 7 of the ESMP report will be applied at all Project levels including contractors. Grievance related to safeguard issues from ethnic groups that result from Project activities will be resolved by the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). At each level grievance details, discussions, and outcomes will be recorded in a grievance logbook, and the data provided to the GRC for recording in the 'Grievance and Complaints Logging System' (GCLS). Status of grievances submitted, and grievance redress will be reported to DPWT management through the monthly reporting as generated by the GCLS. The complainant also retains the right to bypass this procedure and can address a grievance directly to the EDPD/PTI Office or the National and Provincial Assembly, as provided for by law in Lao PDR as well as to the World Bank through the World Bank's Grievance Redress Service (GRS). Key requirements can be highlighted below.

18. *The GRM process* will be operated as follows:

- The EDPD/PTI at the MPWT in Vientiane will host the GCLS.
- In each Project Province, the Environment and Social Unit (ESU) under the DPWT—who are responsible for monitoring contractors—will assemble records of all complaints, and supply them to the EDPD/PTI either directly, or by entering into the GCLS.
- For each province, a 'Grievance Redress Committee' (GRC) will be established. The GRC will nominate a secretary who is responsible to monitor and facilitate resolution of complaints.
- The affected peoples (AP) (or his/her representative) may submit his/her complaint in a number of ways e.g. by written letter, phone, SMS messages and email to the GRC or, alternatively, raise his/her voice in a public or individual meeting with project staff.

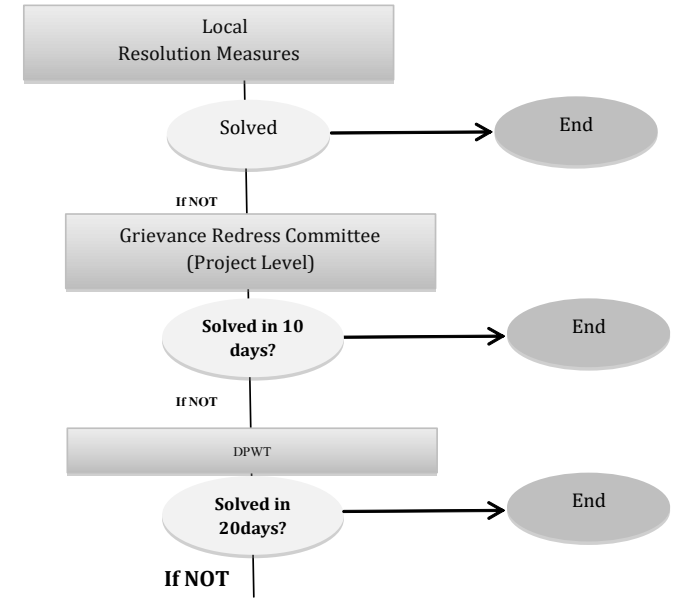
19. Before construction, PMU/DOW and EDPD/PTI will establish a GRM mechanism and disseminate information to the public, local communities, and contractor. During construction, contractor will be required to regularly conduct consultation with local community and report

to DPWT on GRM implementation. The status of submitted grievances and grievance redress will be reported to Project Manager through the monthly report (see Attachments 8 for forms).

5B.6 ESMP Implementation Arrangement

20. The Project-ESMP implementation arrangement, capacity building and training, and budget arrangement will be implemented according to Section 8 of the ESMP report. To ensure effective implementation of these activities on the ground, priority actions will be as follows:

- DPWT will establish a Safeguard Monitoring Working Group (SMWG) comprising DPWT, PONRE, LWU, and other related local authorities to be responsible for undertaking periodic monitoring of the ESMP, ARAP, and EGEP implementation including GRM tracking and Contractor performance of the approved C-ESMP.
- EDPD/PTI will (a) provide specific guidelines and more extensive training and capacity building on occupational and community health and safety (OCHS) to DPWT, PONRE, contractors, and the SMWG, including ways for achieving effective site management and use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), active participation of local communities, and effective application of GRM record; (b) review/revise the current monitoring and reporting forms to enhance effectiveness of the monitoring and reporting process; and (c) ensure that adequate budget can be transferred to the DPWT and the SMWG and timely submission of the ES monitoring report (ESMR).
- The proposed mitigation measures identified in Table A5B.1 and Table A5B.2 will also be applied to the implementation of works and technical assistance (TA) activities to be implemented under Component 1.



Box A5.5 GCLS process as part of the GRM

*The GRC will meet to try and resolve the matter at community level and make a recommendation within 7-10 working days from receipt of complaint. If there is no decision after 10 days, the AP can refer the complaint to the Director of DPWT in the province who will then address the complaint and respond to the complainant within 20 days.

*All submitted complaints and grievances will be entered into the GCLS within two working days of being received by the PMU and DPWT. Each complaint and grievance will be ranked, analyzed and monitored according to type, accessibility and degree of priority. The status of grievances submitted, and grievance redress will be reported by EDPWT in collaboration with PMU. The GCLS web site will display data on resolution rates which will enable the communities to be kept informed of progress of resolution of grievances. Individuals will be notified within 5 working days of the status of their grievance once it has been addressed by the appropriate parties.

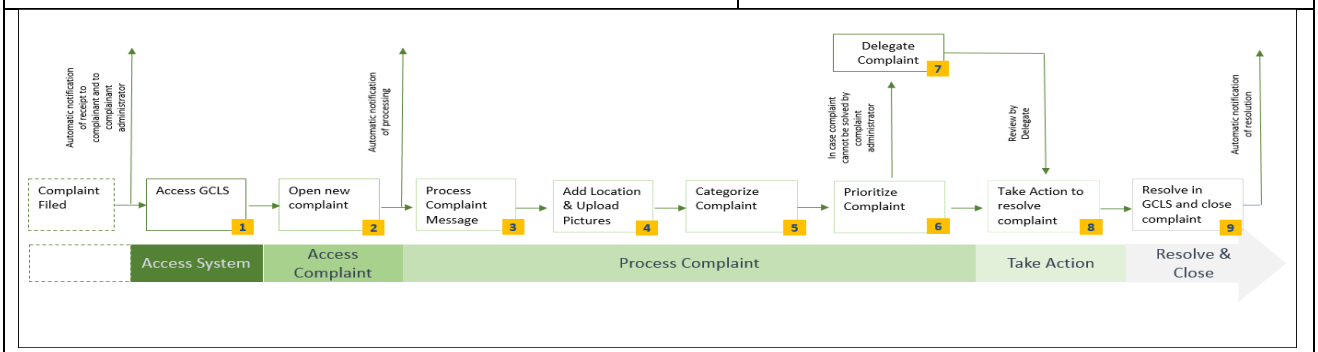


Table 5B-1 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts of Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management in Muang Xay District

Impact/Issue	Comment/Description of Impact	Extent	Duration	Magnitude/ Intensity	Probability	Significance
Bio-Physical and Chemical						
Changes in surface water quality	The construction works such as river profile improvement and bank protection would impact on downstream surface water quality in Nam Kor and Nam Mao Rivers due to increased erosion and sediment transport.	Regional	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate
Changes in groundwater quality	Due to the soil type, there is low permeability for pollution of ground water.	Local	Construction	Low	Possible	Minor
Changes to surface water hydrology downstream of Project areas.	The river profile improvement, bank protection, and other facilities (i.e. Nam Mao weir, Nam Kor movable weir, and flab gates) will ease water flow.	Regional	Construction / Operation	Medium e	Likely	Moderate
Changes to air quality	▪ Dust generation: nuisance level impacts and risk to community and occupational health. ▪ Emissions from vehicles and equipment.	Local	Construction / Operation	Medium	Possible	Moderate
Changes to ambient noise levels	Noise from construction equipment/vehicles and generators may affect noise levels.	Local	Construction / Operation	Medium	Likely	Moderate
Changes to aquatic biota	The construction works such as river profile improvement and bank protection would impact on aquatic habitat and resources in Nam Kor and Nam Mao Rivers due to increased erosion and sediment transport.	Local	Construction / Operation	Medium	Likely	Moderate
	Potential spills and leakages of hydrocarbon, hazardous materials, hazardous and non-hazardous waste result in changes of aquatic habitat and fauna.	Local	Construction	Medium	Possible	Minor
Changes to terrestrial habitat and fauna	Loss or significant adverse impacts on riparian flora and fauna species and habit of conservation significance.	Local	Construction / Operation	Low	Possible	Minor
	Introduction and spread of diseases from Project workforce.	Regional	Construction	Low	Possible	Minor

Impact/Issue	Comment/Description of Impact	Extent	Duration	Magnitude/ Intensity	Probability	Significance
Community health and safety	Community health and safety due to transportation of construction materials	Local	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate
	Injury / death to local community members gaining unauthorized access to Project facilities.	Local	Construction	Medium	Unlikely	Moderate
Changes to land cover	Development of Riverside Park 1 & 2 will require significant land use changes.	Local	Construction / Operation	Medium	Likely	Moderate
Changes to areas of natural habitat	Dike and bank-protection works will require riparian vegetation removal.	Local	Construction	Low	Possible	Minor
Socio-economic and Cultural						
Physical displacement of residences and other physical assets.	River profile improvement, dike, bank-protection and riverside parks development will have impacts on existing structures and assets.	Local	Construction	High	Likely	Major
Changes involving loss of private and/or communal land	Possibility of private and/or communal land loss due to the Project development works.	Local	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate
Changes involving loss of livelihoods	Possibility of loss of livelihoods during construction and operation phase (e.g. local shops & services, fishing, farming in certain areas).	Local	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate
Changes involving loss of physical cultural heritage	Inappropriate disturbance of cultural sites and artifacts during construction (i.e. earthworks); lack of chance find procedure.	Local	Construction	Low	Possible	Minor
Changes involving physical and/or economic displacement of people	River profile improvement, dike, bank-protection and riverside parks development would have impacts on local businesses and services infrastructure.	Local	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate

Impact/Issue	Comment/Description of Impact	Extent	Duration	Magnitude/ Intensity	Probability	Significance
Changes to local traffic patterns	Potential increased traffic during construction due to Project vehicles and traffic disturbance to local residents.	Local	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate
	Potential ease of traffic after completion of Project works.	Local	Operation	Medium	Possible	Moderate
Changes to fisheries	River profile improvement, bank-protection and riverside parks development would have impacts on local fisheries.	Local	Construction / Operation	Low	Possible	Minor
Changes in local wage labor incomes/livelihood opportunities	Possibility of increased income and livelihood opportunities due to the project.	Regional	Construction	Medium	Possible	Moderate
Changes in local trade/commercial incomes/opportunities	Possibility of increased income and livelihood opportunities due to the project.	Regional	Construction	Medium	Possible	Moderate
Changes in visual amenity	The dike, bank-protection and riverside parks improve visual amenity.	Local	Construction / Operation	Medium	Likely	Moderate
Changes to public infrastructure/community resources	The Project development would affect public infrastructure such as water supply, roads, bridges, etc.	Local	Construction	Medium	Likely	Moderate

Table 5B-2 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Details Design, Preconstruction, and Operational Phases

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities Causing Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
	Detailed Design Phase				
1	Construction and operations of the proposed movable weir downstream of Nam Kor may affect on local businesses and livelihood activities and along the downstream area, if the weir is not properly designed.	This event is considered low however effort has been made during the detailed design to minimize impacts from flood hazard and to deal with emergency cases. This includes a simple assessment to assess the risk and identify communities and important area that may be affected in case of emergency. An action plan to mitigate potential negative impacts due to operations of Nam Kor movable weir has been proposed (see Operation Phase below). Design of the proposed movable weir including a risk assessment was reviewed by WB as part of the technical engineering design in late 2020.	DPWT of ODX assisted by EDPD of PTI is responsible for the planning and implementation of the action plan while PMU of DOW will ensure that adequate budget is allocated for the preparation and implementation of the action plan.	Completion of the action plan to mitigate impacts of the Nam Kor movable weir before completion of the construction for moveable weir	See discussion in Section A5B-3 of this attachment (Att 5B)
	Preconstruction Phase				
1	Works execution can increase dust, noise, vibration, and other impacts on local environment and local community	Prepare and implement specific plans that can reduce the negative impacts be applied through the preparation of C-ESMP and the application of ECOP and COC.	• Contractor to prepare and implement the C-ESMP and its sub plans and submit to CSC/FE for review and approval • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	See indicators under construction (Table 5B.3) below	See Table A5B-3 below and ECOP in Attachment 6

Table 5B-2 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Details Design, Preconstruction, and Operational Phases

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities Causing Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
2	Physical displacement of residences and other physical assets may cause adverse impacts on local land user and/or local people, especially the vulnerable ethnic groups (VEG)	• Prepare and implement RAP. WB clearance of the RAP will be required before implementation. • VEG are presented in the Project site and/or affected by the Project activities; an EGEP is being prepared and implemented. WB clearance of the EGEP will be required before implementation. • Conduct consultation with local authorities and communities as required by the government. Consultation with VEG will be conducted in line with the EGEF. • Established and operationalized Project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).	• PMU/DOW assisted by the detailed design consultant is preparing RAP and EGEP in consultation with MONE. • PMU/DOW and DUPH/PTI will assist the local authorities and ensure effective and timely implementation of RAP and EGEP. • PMU/DOW and DPWT will establish and ensure effective operations of GRM	• No unresolved complaints. • All complaints and corrective actions are properly recorded in the GRM record	RAP and EGEP are prepared as a standalone document
3	Relocation of public utilities	• Early consultation with the public utility owner and local community since it will involve relocation cost. • Prepare a Public Utility Relocation Plan (PURP) and take appropriate actions to minimize impacts on local peoples.	PMU/DOW and Contractor to prepare PURP in consultation with Department of Urban Planning and Housing (DUPH) and DPWT.	Timely completed and implemented the PURP.	This can be part of the works site clearance plan
	During Operations. DPWT of ODX is responsible for operations of project facilities. During project implementation, efforts will be made to ensure that DPWT of ODX will have adequate capacity to implement the mitigation measures designed to minimize potential impacts of the project during operations				

Table 5B-2 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Details Design, Preconstruction, and Operational Phases

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities Causing Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
1	The improved infrastructure will reduce flooding and bank erosion and enhance local socio-economic conditions of Muang Xay. There is a possibility of increased income and more livelihood resilience due to lower risk to annual floods	Ensure capacity and resources to ensure effective operations and maintenance of the project infrastructure and effective engagement with local communities.	• DPWT • Local communities	Positive impacts	
2	*Operations of low dike or embankment:* This may affect the local flooding in areas that are not protected and/or increase negative impacts and/or unexpected loss	• Carefully consider these impacts during the planning and design of the investment to avoid/minimize the potential negative impacts. • Conduct technical analysis to identify the best options (location and height of the dike, etc.) to avoid/minimize the issues as well as conduct consultation with affected households/ communities.	• PMU/DOW and DPWT. • During implementation capacity of DPWT to minimize the impacts during operations should be ensured.	Zero of loss caused by flooding.	

Table 5B-2 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Details Design, Preconstruction, and Operational Phases

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities Causing Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
3	*Operations of the river bank improvement and needs for execution.* This may affect the erosion and/or sedimentation pattern of the river bank upstream and downstream of the project sites.	• Plan and implement an effective monitoring program for the riverbank erosion upstream and downstream of the project sites. The monitoring program should be able to track change of water flow as well as water level using a simple method and local observation. This should be a joint effort between DPWT and local community. • Identify 2-3 pilot sites to develop appropriate local technology that can reduce river bank erosion as well as tapping sedimentation using local materials, low cost-soft engineering, and engaging active participation of local communities. Planning and design of these pilots will be made through extensive consultation with local agencies and local communities.	• PMU/DOW, PTI, and DPWT. A Safeguard Monitoring Working Group (SMWG) or task force will be established to assist DPWT ensure effective monitoring and reporting of contractor performance on the ground. DOW and DPWT will ensure that funding support for monitoring is timely and effectively made.	This will be established by the SMWG	Close coordination with EGEP and the results and activities of Component 1.2 with active involvement of women and/or local mass organizations.

Table 5B-2 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Details Design, Preconstruction, and Operational Phases

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities Causing Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
4	*Operations of flap gates and movable weir may create some risk on community health and safety in Project area and downstream area of Nam Kor.* This may change the amount of water and water quality between the upstream and downstream area which can affect water uses of water users.	• Preparation of an operation manuals for the flap gates. • Preparation and implementation of a Communication and Community Engagement Plan (CCEP) with an aim to prevent discharge of solid and liquid wastes into the river is necessary. The CCEP will be made in close consultation with local authorities and local communities (LA/LC) and/or the water users upstream and downstream of the gates. The activities will be conducted in 2022 to 2023.	• DPWT to follow all ESS requirements in ECOP. • CSC/FE will review and approve the plan as part of the C-ESMP • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Sufficient amount of water and cleanliness of water quality at upstream and downstream area	

Table 5B-2 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Details Design, Preconstruction, and Operational Phases

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities Causing Impacts	Mitigation Measures	Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
5	Quick release of large amount of water downstream in case of emergency may create adverse impacts on local communities and water users downstream. Muang La is located downstream of Nam Kor, about 28 km downstream of Muang Xay and it is an active tourism site. The water level after the weir installation was assumed as the water level when the weir breaking and the stored volume which is similar to the total discharge (about 18,825 m3 at 1.5 m height during low flow) is made. The results suggested that with the Nam Kor weir at low-flow (when the weir is stand-up) an emergency flows would have some impacts at a distance about 3.4 km downstream which is considered low as the land are mostly covered by farmland.	Implement the Action Plan described in Section A5B-3 (paragraph 16) which include: • In 2022, (a) complete preparation of an operation manual for the Nam Kor movable weir and a training plan for staff responsible for operations of the weir is completed, and at least 1 training is provided and (b) complete the discussion and agreement between the local authority of Muang Xay and that of Muang La on the proposed environmental management plan (EMP) recommended in the safety report for the movable weir and the prohibited activities identified in Section 5B.3 and a communication procedure is established. • In 2023, complete at least one additional training on the operations manual of Nam Kor weir and one additional meeting between the LA of Muang Xay and Muang La.	PMU/DOW, EDPD/PTI, DPWT, and local authorities.	Movable weir is operated in accordance with guidance in the Operations Manual to be prepared by ISAN	This event is considered low

Table 5B-3 Key Issues and Mitigation Measures during Construction Phase (to be included in bidding and contract documents)

**For Component 1, the construction services consultant (CSC) / field engineer (FE) will be the Implementation Support and Works Supervision Consultant (ISWS) to be mobilized by the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Waterways (PMU/DOW)*

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
	Construction phase				
1	Establishment and operation of worker camps could increase waste generation, water pollution, and disturbance and other direct and indirect social impacts to local community	• Ensure that the sites for campsite are approved by the Project and local authority; Selection of the camp sites should be made through tripartite consultation including community, Contractor, and the subproject representative. • Ensure that basic camp facilities are provided including security, septic tanks, latrines, safe water supply, mosquito net, blanket, safe paths, fire prevention equipment, etc. • Ensure that (a) washing areas, demarcated and water from washing areas and kitchen is released in sumps, (b) septic tanks of appropriate design have been used for sewage treatment and outlets are released into sumps and must not create a pond of stagnant water, and (c) the latrines, septic tanks, and sumps are built at a safe distance from water body, stream, or dry streambed, and the sump bottom is above the groundwater level.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan to management worker camp as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	• Location of the work camp should be shown in the C-ESMP. • No complaints from local authorities and local residents due to location and activities of the worker camps. *Safe and comfortable living of staff and workers	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
		• Details will be included in the C-ESMP under the Worker Camp Management Plan (WCMP) and shall be complied with the project ESMP especially Section 5.7.2.			
3	*Extraction and transportation of construction and excavated materials* (stone, sand, laterite, soil, etc.) *will damage local resources and environment as well as increase local traffic and damage local road conditions*	• Restriction on work load on the vehicles and on movement of contractor's vehicles on designation routes; deploy traffic man at the village to control the traffic as needed and ensure that the access tracks, which are prone to dust emissions and disturbance to local resident are managed by water spraying daily and the areas sensitive to noise and vibration are managed through enforcement of speed limit control. • After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will have to be restored by the contractor, as it is contractor's obligations. • Ensure that surface run-off controls are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. • Ensure that the natural resources use and/or extraction are legally permitted by GOL and that as part of the C-ESMP, a sub plan on transportation of construction materials and transportation route will be prepared. If new	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on construction waste management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	• Proper management of the site and no complaints from local authorities and residents	Also see the measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
		quarry sites are opened a rehabilitation plan should also be prepared.			
4	*Sedimentation, runoff and erosion from construction areas:* The removal of vegetation and earthworks on the river banks and in-stream works will detach sand, silt, and clay which will be suspended in the water column for eventual deposition downstream.	• Prepare and implement Spoil/dredge Material Disposal Plan, Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan, and Water Quality Management Plan as part of C-ESMP. • Ensure that surface run-off and sedimentation control measures such as sedimentation ponds and silt fences are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. • After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will have to be restored by the contractor, as it is contractor's obligations.	• Contractor prepares and implement sub-plans as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	• Proper management of the site and no complaints from local authorities and residents	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
5	Establishment and operation of construction materials and equipment stockyards and access roads would increase dust, noise, vibration, safety, and disturbance to local people	• Ensure that the locations are far away from residential areas and take actions to mitigate dust, noise, vibration, water pollution, waste, etc. • Implement measures indicated in related sub plans described in ECOP	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on waste management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Proper management of the site and no complaints from local authorities and residents	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
6	Disposal of waste generated from project sites and workers camp may increase health issues to local people and unclean environment	• Recycle metallic, glass waste; burry organic waste in impervious pit covered with soil. • Solid waste will be properly segregated and collected by private sector licensed by the provincial authority to be disposed at the government landfill.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on waste management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	• No health issue occurred. • Clean work sites and worker camp	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
7	*Construction wastes, garbage and refuse*	• Procedures for on-site management and off-site disposal need to be addressed in the C-ESMP. A source of fill (borrow) materials as well as spoil disposal area will need to be established in the area where the civil works will be implemented. • It is expected that in area where excavation and diking will be conducted site-specific sub plan on the construction materials (quarry and borrow) and dredge material disposal plan should be prepared as part of the C-ESMP. • A sub plan on construction waste management and/or recycles as well as a sub plan for management of hazardous waste to be generated should also be prepared.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on traffic and transport management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	• No complaints from local residents regarding dust, noise, vibration, road safety, and the usage of the tracks/access roads	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
8	Access tracks/ haulage routs (if needed)	• The moving machinery should remain within the project boundary. • Ensure that the access tracks, which are prone to dust emissions and disturbance to local resident, are managed by water spraying daily and the areas sensitive to noise and vibration are managed through enforcement of speed limit control. • Training, routine maintenance, monitoring, and implementation of all aspects of the contractor's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan are required to minimise the residual impacts to an acceptable level • After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will be restored by the Contractor, as it is Contractor's obligations. Ensure that surface run-off controls are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. • Restriction on movement of Contractor's vehicles on designation routes; deploy traffic man at the village to control the traffic as needed.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on traffic and transport management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	No complaints from local residents regarding dust, noise, vibration, road safety, and the usage of the tracks/access roads	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
9	Hiring skilled workers from outside of the locality can create social conflicts with local peoples	• Hiring of workers from the local communities as much as possible.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on labor management as part of the	Number of local workers at the worksite.	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
			C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT		
10	Poor workers safety and hygienic conditions may cause accidents and illness of workers and/or create poor health and other social issues to local peoples	• Provide protective clothing and equipment for workers especially those handling hazardous materials, (helmets, adequate footwear) for concrete works (long boots, gloves), for welders (protective screen, gloves dungaree), etc.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on occupational and community health and safety as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Safe working conditions	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
11	Water for staff and workers consumption and construction	• Provide adequate and safe water for consumption at sites and work camp.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on work yard/camp as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor	Water tanker and pump provided by the Contractor	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
			and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT		
12	Interruption of water supply	• Inform residents and provide water supply as needed.	• Contractor take action	No complaint from residents	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
13	Social issues	• Ensure that conflicts with local authorities and local communities are avoided. • Ensure that focus group meetings are conducted with both men and women to identify any water related and other issues related to the subproject implementation. • To mitigate the potential social impacts during construction, Code of Conduct (COC) on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Gender-based Violence (GBV) or Violence Against Children (VAC) is provided in Attachment 7.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on labor management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	No social conflicts due to the subproject activities and/or workers.	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP and COC on SEA, GBV and VAC
14	Storage of hazardous material (including wastes)	• Provide hard compacted, impervious and bounded flooring to hazardous material storage areas; Label each container indicating what is stored within; . Training in safe handling techniques, routine maintenance, monitoring, and implementation of all aspects of the contractor's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on construction site management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor	No health hazard and water contamination occurred.	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
			and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT		
15	Construction activities; handling of fuels, oil spell and lubricants	• Ensure that no contaminated effluent is released in to the environment. • Ensure that fuels, oils, and other hazardous substances handled and stored according to standard safety practices such as secondary containment. • Fuel tanks should be labeled and stored in impervious lining and dykes etc • Ensure that vehicle refueling to be planned on need basis to minimize travel and chance spills. • Ensure that operating vehicles are checked regularly for any fuel, oil, or battery fluid leakage. • Training, routine maintenance, monitoring, and implementation of all aspects of the contractor's Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan	• Contractor prepares and implements plan on construction site management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	No oil spill observed	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
16	Cutting of trees in the riparian areas.	• To get agreement of the local community and community	• Contractor prepares and implements plan for site clearance, excavation, restoration, etc. as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE	No complaints from local authority and/or residents.	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
			CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT		
17	Disposal of unusable excavated materials from river improvement works	• Information on impacts on spoil disposal sites on environmental and social aspects, relevant measures and consultation with nearby household will be prepared by DOW/PMU with support from CSC/ISWS and advice from EDPD/PTI and provided for WB Task Team review prior to disposal. • Reuse excavated materials as much as possible. • Stockpile the excavated materials to non-agriculture and protected area and in a minimum area and away from storm water. • Consultation with local authorities and local people including nearby households will be conducted. Agreements with land owners were obtained and provided in Attachment 2. • For disposal sites: the following areas should be avoided: mountainous or high slope areas prone to erosion, environmentally sensitive	• Contractor prepares and implements spoil disposal plan as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Minimum impacts on the environment including removal of tree and on future land use	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
		areas such as water sources, wetland, and sensitive forests. • Removal of tree should be avoid and minimize. • The surplus soil to be disposed in the private land as per the agreements with land owners shall be free of shrubs or clumps of shrubs with stems. • Quality of spoil to be disposed should be tested and proper measures provided to mitigate impacts from disposal. • All truckloads of loose materials are covered during transportation. • The vehicle speed not to be exceeded from 30Km/h. Vehicles will be tuned regularly to minimize the smoke emissions. • Watering of disposal sites and/or transportation routes to minimize dust emissions. • Additional consultations with nearby households will be conducted by PMU and site specific impacts and mitigation measures will be submitted to at the WB Task Team before the disposal takes place. • In addition, the disposal site will be implemented and stabilized for a safe use			

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
		and verified by the land owner before handover the site to the land owner. • DOW/PMU and CSC/FE will conduct regular compliance monitoring of disposal sites. The contractor is required to prepare a site closure report for each site with verified signature of the land owner and submit to DOW/PMU via CSC/FE			
18	Loss of fertile soil and vegetation; impacts on natural vegetation and embankment erosion along the watercourse.	• Remove surface soil of the location, stocked in a proper place and once the construction is finished, put the soil back on that place. The leftover spoil soil should be collected and kept aside for rehabilitation of the site at later stage of the work; re-vegetate the embankments with indigenous plant species	• Contractor prepares and implements plan for site clearance/restoration as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Riverbanks stabilized and re-vegetated	
19	Noise, vibration, and air quality (mostly dust)	• All truckloads of loose materials are covered during transportation. Water spraying or any other methods are used by the Contractor to maintain the works areas, adjacent areas, and roads, in a dustless condition, as well the vehicle speed not to be exceeded from 30Km/h. Vehicles will be tuned regularly to minimize the smoke emissions.	• Contractor prepares and implements plan for environmental quality management as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards	Excessive dust and noise generation controlled	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
		• Watering of active construction work areas and/or transportation routes to minimize dust emissions, regular and effective maintenance of equipment will mitigate emissions and noise; • Covering of construction materials, re-vegetation of disturbed areas immediately following construction also assists in reducing dust emissions; • The use of noise barriers in sensitive areas and controlling of vehicle speed and hours of work are effective noise and vibration mitigation measures. • Vehicles and equipment used to be fitted, as applicable, and with properly maintained silencers. Restriction on loudly playing radio/tape recorders etc. • Effective management of construction activities, equipment, and contractor/workers/drivers. • The C-ESMP, occupational and community health and safety plan, a sub plan to control emission of dust, air quality, noise, and vibration during construction and transportation of construction materials should be prepared.	compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT		

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
20	Excavation of borrow areas	• Excavate borrow soil up to maximum depth at average of 2m; with slope boundaries	• Contractor prepares and implements plan for quarry and borrow pit management plan as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Borrow area rehabilitated as per specification	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
21	Rehabilitation of borrow pits	• Proper rehabilitation of borrow pits; Removal and storage of top 15 cm topsoil having organic materials and spreading it back during restoration of borrow area			
22	Encountering archaeological sites during earth works	• The project field supervisor (CSC or filed engineer) will halt the work at the site and inform to the regional team leader and Archaeological Department immediately.	• Contractor to follow "chance finds procedure" in ECOP • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	The report from the CSC/FE, community, and contractor	See "chance find procedures" in ECOP
23	Aesthetic/ scenic quality	• Carry out complete restoration of the construction sites. • Remove all waste, debris, unused construction material, and spoil from the worksites.	• Contractor to follow all ESS requirements in ECOP • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor	Cleanliness and tidiness of works sites and work camp	See all relevant plans in ECOP

#	Activities causing impacts	Mitigation Measures	Action Plan and Responsible Entities	Monitoring Indicators	Remarks
			and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT		
22	Excavation in Nam Mao and Nam Kor will increase turbidity in the river and/or increase river bank erosion.	• Prepare and implement Spoil/dredge Material Disposal Plan, Sedimentation and Erosion Control Plan, and Water Quality Management Plan as part of C-ESMP. • Ensure that surface run-off and sedimentation control measures such as sedimentation ponds and silt fences are installed and maintained to minimize erosion. • After completion of construction work all the damaged roads / tracks will have to be restored by the contractor, as it is contractor's obligations.	• Contractor prepares and implement sub-plans as part of the C-ESMP to be reviewed and approved by CSC/FE • CSC/FE will regularly monitor safeguards compliance of contractor and report results to PMU/ DOW and DPWT	Proper management of the site and no complaints on water uses (water turbidity) from local authorities and residents.	The measures/plan will be implemented as part of the ECOP
24	Possible safety risk due to UXO during construction	Include responsibility on UXO clearance in the bidding document and ensure that the contractor is aware of this application	• PMU/DOW and DPWT	No accident due to UXO during construction	UXO risk is considered low.

ATTACHMENT 6: PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF PRACTICE (ECOP)

1. This attachment presents a generic ECOP to be applied during the preparation of the contractor Environmental and Social Management Plan (C-ESMP) for Oudomxay (ODX) project. It will be incorporated into the bidding document (BD) and contract document (CD) and the implementation cost will be part of the contract cost. The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and/or field engineer will be assigned to supervise and monitor Contractor's compliance with ECOP and the approved the C-ESMP by DOW/PMU on a day-to-day basis. The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in Oudomxay province (PIU/DPWT) will be assigned to conduct monthly monitor and reporting for contractor performance.

2. Quarterly monitoring and six-moth monitoring will be conducted by the Safeguards Monitoring Working Group (SMWG) comprising PONRE/DONRE and other local entities; the Project Management Unit of the Department of Water (PMU/DOW); and the Environment Research and Disaster Prevention Division of the Public Works and Transport Institute (EDPD/PTI). This ECOP can be adjusted during the preparation and approval of the C-ESMP.

3. ***Application of ECOP:*** The ECOP describes the Contractor's obligations during the construction phase with an aim to mitigate the typical potential negative impacts of civil works on local environment and local population such as increased in air, noise, vibration, waste generation, safety risks, local traffic, etc. which could be mitigate through good environmental management and construction practices. However site-specific measures may be required to address site-specific issues identified in Attachment 5B as agreed between DOW/PMU and the contractor. Key actions during the application this ECOP are highlighted as follows:

- During preparation of the C-ESMP, incorporate specific actions and/or mitigation measures identified in Table 5B-3 as well as those to be required by MONRE including the results from consultation with local authorities and community into the final ECOP (Parts 1, 2, and 3). Based on the initial consultation with local authorities and community specific requirements has been incorporated as the site-specific actions into Part (2) of this ECOP. This part could be modified as appropriate.
- After the C-ESMP is approved by the DOW/PMU with support from CSC/ISWS and advice from EDPD/PTI, the activities will be conducted in compliance with the approved C-ESMP.

4. ***Scope of ECOP:*** ECOP requirements are divided into 3 parts: (1) General Provision and Planning, (2) Site-Specific Actions, and (3) Works Management and Monitoring. Part (1) describes roles and responsibility of the subproject owner, the Contractor, and supervisor including the basic requirements of the WB groups and the principles for Contractor to consider during the planning or development of the contractor's standard operation procedures. Part (2) describes site-specific requirements that require particular attention as a result of specific concerns expressed by local authorities and/or communities, typical issues observed during supervision, and/or site-specific issues. Part (3) describes standard requirements during execution of works to reduce potential impacts on air, noise, vibration, water, etc. including key monitoring indicators that could facilitate effective supervision and monitoring.

5. The following guidelines will be implemented by the Contractor and is considered as part of contract documents of the subproject to be conducted by Contractor. It is noted that the final application of the ECOP can be adjusted during the preparation of C-ESMP to ensure that it is effective and practical taking into account the nature of the contract, locations and nature

of the project activities, and agreement between DOW/PMU and contractor. Key change should be reported in the E&S safeguard monitoring report. The C-ESMP will also have a clear action to mitigate potential safety risk related to UXO as well as those to be carried to address Covid19 pandemic issues (see Attachment 9).

Part (1): General Provision and Planning

Section (1.1) Contractor responsibility

6. The Contractor is responsible for making best effort to reduce and mitigate the potential negative impacts on local environment and local resident including making payment for all damages that may occur. Performance of the Contractor will be closely supervised and monitored by the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and/or qualified field engineer as well as periodic monitored by a qualified consultant to be assigned by the subproject owner (DPWT) and/or staff from the Environment and Social Unit of DWPT (SMWG/DPWT). Results of the ECOP compliance monitoring will be included as part of the subproject progress report. Compliance with ECOP will be required throughout the construction period.

7. For clarity, the term "works" and/or "construction" in this document includes all site preparation, demolition, spoil disposal, materials and waste removal and all related engineering and construction activities.

Section (1.2)Non-compliance reporting procedures

8. The Contractor (and its subcontractors if any) must comply with the final ECOP. To ensure that necessary action has been undertaken and that steps to avoid adverse impacts and/or reoccurrence have been implemented, the CSC, the SMWG/DPWT, and/or the Contractors must advise the subproject owner within 24 hours of any serious incidents of non-compliance with the final ECOP that may have serious consequence. In the event of working practices being deemed dangerous either by the subproject owners, the local authorities, or the other concerned agencies, immediate remedial action must be taken by the Contractors. The Contractors must keep records of any incidents and any ameliorative action taken. The records on non-compliance that could be practically addressed (not cause serious impacts) will be reported to the subproject owner on a monthly basis.

9. The Contractor will be responsible for dealing with any reports/grievance forwarded by the project investment owner, Police or other agencies (by following instruction from the project investment owner representative as appropriate) as soon as practicable, preferably within one hour but always within 24 hours of receipt by either the Contractor. The CSC/SMWG will monitor and ensure that the Contractor has taken appropriate action. Where appropriate, approval remedial actions may require an agreement from the local authorities and/or other Government agencies. Procedures should be put in place to ensure, as far as is reasonably practical, that necessary actions can be undertaken to avoid recurrence and/or serious damage.

Section (1.3)Liaising with local authorities and the public

10. Prior to the commencement of project investment activities and throughout the construction duration, the Contractor will work closely with the local authorities and other agencies to ensure full compliance with Government regulations and will also provide adequate information on the Project to the general public, especially those that may cause public safety, nuisance, and sensitive areas and the locations of storage and special handling areas. The Contractor will provide information and reporting telephone "Hot Line" staffed at all times

during working hours. Information on this facility shall be prominently displayed on site hoardings.

Section (1.4) Community relations

11. The Contractor will assign one community-relation personnel, who will be focused on engaging with the community to provide appropriate information and to be the first line of response to resolve issues of concern. Contractor will take reasonable steps to engage with residents of ethnic minority backgrounds and residents with disabilities (or other priority groups as appropriate), who may be differentially affected by construction impacts.

12. The Contractor will ensure that local residents nearby the construction sites will be informed in advance of works taking place, including the estimated duration. In the case of work required in response to an emergency, local residents shall be advised as soon as reasonably practicable that emergency work is taking place. Potentially affected residents will also be notified of the 'Hotline' number, which will operate during working hours. The "Hotline" will be maintained to handle enquiries regarding construction activities from the general public as well as to act as a first point of contact and information in the case of any emergency. All calls will be logged, together with the responses given and the callers' concerns action and a response provided promptly. The helpline will be widely advertised and displayed on site signboards.

13. The Contractor respond quickly to emergencies, complaints or other contacts made via the 'Hotline' or any other recognized means and liaise closely with the emergency services, local authority officers and other agencies (based on established contacts) who may be involved in incidents or emergency situations.

14. The Contractor will manage the work sites, work camps, and workers in a way that is acceptable to local residents and will not create any social impacts due to workers. Any construction workers, office staff, Contractor's employees, or any other person related to the Project found violating the *"prohibitions*" activities listed in Section (1.5) below may be subject to disciplinary actions that can range from a simple reprimand to termination of his/her employment depending on the seriousness of the violation.

Section (1.5) Prohibitions

15. The following activities are prohibited on or near the subproject sites:

- Cutting of trees for any reason outside the approved construction area; Hunting, fishing, wildlife capture, or plant collection; Buying of wild animals for food; Having caged wild animals (especially birds) in camps; Poaching of any description; Explosive and chemical fishing; Disturbance to anything with architectural or historical value;
- Building of fires; Use of unapproved toxic materials, including lead-based paints, asbestos, etc.; Use of firearms (except authorized security guards); Use of alcohol by workers in office hours; Driving in an unsafe manner in local roads; and
- Washing cars or machinery in streams or creeks; Maintenance (change of oils and filters) of cars and equipment outside authorized areas; Creating nuisances and disturbances in or near communities; Disposing garbage in unauthorized places; Indiscriminate disposal of rubbish or construction wastes; Littering the site; Spillage of potential pollutants, such as petroleum products; Collection of firewood; Urinating or defecating outside the designated facilities; and Burning of wastes and/or cleared vegetation.

Part (2) ESS Specific Requirements

Section (2.1) Implementation of "Chance Find Procedures"

16. If the Contractor discovers archeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, including graveyards and/or individual graves during excavation or construction, the Contractor will carry out the following steps:

- Stop the construction activities in the area of the chance finds;
- Delineate the discovered site or area;
- Secure the site to prevent any damage or loss of removable objects. In cases of removable antiquities or sensitive remains, a night guard shall be arranged until the responsible local authorities or the National Culture Administration take over;
- Notify the project engineer, supervisor (CSC), the project owner (PMU/DOW), and/or DPWT and EDPD/PTI who in turn will notify the responsible local authorities and the provincial Culture Department immediately (within 24 hours or less);
- Responsible local authorities and the provincial Culture Department would be in charge of protecting and preserving the site before deciding on subsequent appropriate procedures. This would require a preliminary evaluation of the findings to be performed by the archaeologists of National Culture Administration. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage; those include the aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values;
- Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities and the provincial Culture Department. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage;
- Implementation for the authority decision concerning the management of the finding shall be communicated in writing by relevant local authorities; and
- Construction work could resume only after permission is given from the responsible local authorities or the provincial Culture Department concerning safeguard of the heritage.

Section (2.2) Implementation of the Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) guideline

17. In line with the WB safeguard policy, the Contractor is required to comply with the Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines (EHSG)[1] established for the project investment with financial support from the WB. For the Project, the Contractor will prepare a number of

[1] The EHSG provides general guidance on the pollution prevention and abatement measures and workplace and community health and safety guidelines that are normally acceptable in WBG-supported projects, particularly in cases where the borrowing country does not have standards, or when its standards fall significantly short of international or industry-wide norms. The EHSG are divided in two parts: general guidelines on health and safety and pollution prevention and abatement, including general standards for air and water quality, and a set of sector-specific guidelines for various types of development projects.

management plans/sub plans to protect the local environment and ensuring safety of workers and local peoples. On the latter, an occupational and community health and safety plan (OCHSP) will be prepared and incorporated into the Contractor's own Standard Operating Procedures (C-SOPs). At a minimum the following rules will be strictly followed, however, more comprehensive measures may be required:

Site Environment and OCHS Rules

- Daily and weekly OCHS orientation sessions before starting work;
- Wearing of personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, helmets, safety shoes, dungarees, goggles etc;
- Follow the messages and instructions displayed on the environmental management plans and OCHS notice boards installed on site;
- Promptly reporting all accidents to the concerned authority;
- Maintain appropriate barricades of dangerous areas, as required;
- Vehicles must be driven at a safe speed, observing speed limits of 30 Km/h in sensitive areas and use only the designated routes as mentioned in the Traffic and Transport Management Plan (TTMP);
- Drivers must have a valid driving license for the class of vehicle they are operating;
- Vehicles should only be parked in designated parking areas; and
- Land mines/UXO clearance of the project area as needed.

***Health and Hygiene*:** The measures should include:

- Provision of adequate medical facilities to the staff;
- Provision of hygienic food to the employees;
- Provision of cooling and heating facilities to the staff; and
- Provision of drainage, sewerage and septic tanks in camp area.

Security: Security measures should include:

- Regular attendance and a controlled time keeping of all employees;
- Restriction of un-authorized persons to the work areas and/or worker camps;
- Restriction of carrying weapons and control hunting by employees; and
- Provision of boundary walls/ fences with proper exits to the camp.

Section (2.3) ESS Requirements before Commencement of Construction

20. Before construction begins (at each Project site), all the following requirements will be completed, checked and approved by DWPT, PONRE, and EDPD/PTI:

- Within 28 days after contract awarded, submission of the C-ESMP with adequate measures to mitigate potential negative impacts described in this ECOP. The C-ESMP will be prepared in line with the Project-ESMP and it will be reviewed and

approved by PMU/DOW with support from CSC/FE and advice from EDPD/PTI. The approved C-ESMP will be sent to EDPD/PTI, DPWT, and/or PONRE.

- Recruitment of key ESS staff of the contractor to be responsible for environmental, social and safety aspects.
- Establishment of worker camps with quality health services and sanitary equipment and all required supporting facilities and workshop/material storage area in comply with the ESS requirements related to the labour management, worker camp and storage area described in Part 3. Worker camps and storage areas will be checked and approved by DPWT and PONRE before moving or utilization of the area.
- Development of Code of Conducts (COC) and Company Project Rules regarding health and safety of workers and local communities to prevent and address potential risks and issues associated with possible labour influx including SEA, GBV and VAC (see Attachment 6). The Contractor will provide training to all Contractor's staffs and workers working for the Project. Code of Conducts and Company Project Rules will be signed and stamped by company management team and all staffs and workers.
- Provision of a list of Contractor's key staff, engineers, and worker to be working on site. The information will be included, but not limited to, personal data, criminal check and health data to ensure that all employees are free of the following diseases: liver cancer and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) with the following information: names and surnames, ages, address (village, district, province, contact details, status (single, married), health (good), family information (number of children, name of wife, address and contact details) and among others. The list of employees will need to be attached in C-ESMP and distribute to all project affected communities/villages.
- Consultation with affected communities/villages on Project activities, risks/ impacts, prevention and mitigation measures and other community health and safety information. The consultation reports will be submitted to DWPT and EDPD/PTI with list of participation and minutes of consultation.

21. The Contractor will (a) install signs and signals on works in progress to ensure safety both during day and night time; (b) ensure no blockage of access to households during construction and/or provide alternative access, provide footbridges and access of neighbours; and (c) endure construction of proper drainage on the site. The measures should be considered and the key ones are highlighted as follows:

- Project sign board will be installed at the beginning and the end sections of the Project.
- Speed limit signs will be installed at both edges of village, communities, schools, hospitals and other sensitive areas with speed limit between 20-25km/hr or any speed issued by local authorities;
- Speed limit and caution signs at both edges of each active construction area;
- Install signs indicating way to work camps, borrow pits, quarries, etc.,
- Bypass signs, reflection, etc.,

- Ensuring that local communities are active involve in the planning and installation of these signs and help preventing damages and/or loss as much as possible.

22. The Contractor will also be required to complete the environmental management sub plans and the OCHS Plan and complete at least one training for all contractor staff and workers working for the Project with records of any training and induction. Periodic and follow-up trainings will be conducted at least 1 time in every 3 months.

Section (2.4) ESS Requirements during Construction and Project-Site Closure

23. The ESS requirements during Construction is provided in Part 3. The Contractor will also be required to manage all activities in compliance with laws, rules and other permits related to site construction regulations (what is allowed and not allowed on work sites) and will protect public properties. Degradation and demolition of private properties will be avoided. Paying compensation to damage to the public facilities and/or private property will be required. The Contractor will inform PMU/DOW and DPWT on issue and/or damages that may unexpectedly occur.

24. As part of the ECOP, the Contractor is responsible for protection of local environment against dust, air, noise, vibration, exhaust fuels and oils, and other solid wastes generated from the work sites. The Contractor will manage waste properly and do not burn them on site and will also provide proper storage for construction materials, organize parking and displacements of machines in the site. Used oil and construction waste materials must be appropriately disposed-off and adequate waste disposal and sanitation services will be provided at the construction site next to the generated areas. In order to protect soil, surface and ground water the Contractor will avoid any wastewater discharge, oil spill and discharge of any type of pollutants on soils, in surface or ground waters, in sewers and drainage ditches. Compensation measures may be required.

25. *Construction site closure.* Before each Project site is considered completed, the following actions will be undertaken:

- Clean up all wastes and disruption and removal of construction equipment, construction waste and general wastes from the Project ROW and all location used by the Project during construction such as worker camps, parking bays, and storage areas, borrow pits, quarries and ancillary facilities.
- Stabilize all borrow pits or implement all agreed measures in accordance with agreements stipulated in minutes or documents signed between the Contractor and landowners. If needed, signing of a handover documents for borrow pits will be required.
- Stabilize and/or rehabilitate all project sites to ensure community safety and erosion control.
- Together with DPWT and PONRE, provide training on OHS to all affected community. All training will be recorded and affected communities will sign the training received sheet.

- Submission of ES Site Closure Report to DPWT and EDPF/PTI one month before project completion inspection. Any potentially defects to the works will be fixed to ensure good conditions before completing the contract.

Section (2.5) GOL Regulations and Comments from Local Communities

26. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared and Environmental Compliance Certificate (ECC) has been issued before commencement of construction. The Contractor will be required to comply with the ECC approval conditions as well as to be responsive to the concerns and/or the requests made by local authorities and/or local communities throughout the contract period.

Part (3) Works Management and Monitoring

27. This section provides technical guidance on the ESS requirements during construction phase. At a minimum, the Contractor is required to prepare and submit to DOW/PMU through CSC/FE the following, but not limited to, plans/sub plans: (i) Construction Site Management Plan (CSMP) including site safety, spill prevention, and emergency response, (ii) Occupational and Community Health and Safety Plan (OCHSP), (iii) Environmental Quality Management Plan (EQMP), (iv) Site Clearance and Borrow Pit Management Plan (SCBMP), (v) Waste Management and Recycling Plan (WMRP), (vi) Works/Worker Camp Management Plan (WCMP), (vii) Traffic and Transportation Management Plan (TTMP), (viii) Labor Management Plan (LMP), and (ix) Monitoring and Reporting Plan (MRP). Scope of these plans are described below.

Section (3.1) Construction Sites Management Plan (CSMP)

28. *This plan aims to mitigate potential impacts at the construction sites in general.* Key requirements are related to working hours, site layout and appearance and good housekeeping as well as operations of equipment and vehicles including prevention of spill and emergency response**.** Monthly inspection/meeting should be conducted to ensure that these procedures are adhered to. The Contractor must follow a 'good housekeeping' policy at all times. Preparation of contractor SOP (C-SOP) may be required by DOW/PMU. All Project sites should be cleared by the Contractor on completion of the construction.

(a) *General requirements on construction sites*

29. The Contractor is required to minimize, as far as reasonably practicable, any adverse environmental impact of their construction activities. All appropriate licenses and consents in respect of site operations will be timely secured. A construction site should satisfy the following requirements:

- *Working hours:* Core working hours will be from 0800 to 1800 on weekdays and 0800 to 1300 on Saturday and this should be established in close consultation with local authorities and local resident. Noisy operations will not take place outside these hours without prior approval from the SMWG/CSC/FE. All construction related traffic can be adjusted according to the agreed working hours for each site. Any exemption will require an agreement with the PMU/DOW, CSC/FE, and/or local authorities.
- *Site layout*. The overall site layout must be designed and approved under regulations to suit the construction location, the site's area, natural and climate conditions in the place of construction, facilitate the construction and ensure safety for human,

machines and equipment at the construction site and the surrounding areas affected by construction activities.

- *Site arrangement*. Supplies and materials are placed neatly according to the approved overall plan design. Supplies, materials and obstacles are not placed on roads, emergency exits or fire entrances. Flammable and explosive material warehouses are not arranged near the place of construction and tents. Waste materials are removed and discharged in prescribed places. Water drainage systems are regularly cleared to ensure that the construction ground is always dry.
- *Signs*. At the construction site, appropriate signs must be installed. At the main entrance, a plan of the overall ground of the construction site and working regulations is displayed. Safety measures and rules are publicized at the construction site for compliance. At dangerous places at the construction site, such as areas going through local community with limited space and/or dangerous operations, installation of temporary fences, warning signs and instructions for accident prevention (including installation of light/reflection) must be provided.
- *Good housekeeping:* The Contractor will follow a 'good housekeeping' policy at all time for the workers and the surrounding environment. This will include, but not necessarily be limited to the following: dust and noise control; waste treatment, keeping the site clean and tidy. To sites located near residential areas, wastes must be covered and collected and properly disposed-off. Construction and waste materials during transportation must be properly covered to ensure safety and environmental sanitation.
- *Training of staff and workers.* Before starting construction, an approved design of construction measures including those related to transportation of construction materials are required. The measures will include those to ensure safety of workers, construction machines and equipment for each job, and/or local people. Training of workers and/or drivers on technical and use instructions, etc. will also be required. During construction, the approved design as well as regulations, standards and technical processes are complied with. Jobs dependent on the quality of previous jobs are performed only after the previous jobs have been tested to meet quality requirements under regulations.

(b) Local cultural and traditional sites

30. The Contractor is required to respect local cultural/historical sites, including temples and other spiritual sites/resources for ethnic peoples and ensuring security and privacy of women and households in close proximity to the camps. Measures can be included in an appropriate management plan described in this ECOP.

(c) Fire, spill, and emergency plan

31. The Contractor to set up specific measures for prevention of fire and spill of toxic/hazardous chemicals and provide appropriate facilities and equipment that could help fighting fire at the construction site, which has its own working regulations on its specific duties and powers. A sub plan on to prevent fire and toxic/hazardous chemical spill will be prepared and approved under regulations including preparation of emergency response. This will include assignment of specific staff and/or team to be responsible for ensuring safety and organizes training on these procedures. In/near urban area, at the construction site, local fire-fighting equipment are arranged (if possible). At fire-prone places, inflammable signboards and fire-fighting and alarm equipment are installed to promptly detect fires and take remedies.

Section (3.2) Occupational and Community Health Safety Plan (OCHSP)

32. *This plan aims to ensure safety of contractor workers and staff who work on the Project and well as protection of community safety.* Experience of riverworks in Lao PDR suggested that safety of worker and local community are high priority, especially when the activities are conducted in rural and/or mountainous areas due to limited space/area for operations of heavy equipment and vehicles.

33. The Contractor is required to take the following actions:

- Conduct a safety risk assessment of all construct sites and identify the area and type of safety risks and prepare/implement measures to mitigate them effectively. Electric equipment should be safely insulated during the construction process while the workers knowledge on safety techniques and ways to give first aid to persons who get electric shock and/or accident should also be provided.
- Ensure that key managers and workers are fully capable in the jobs they perform under regulations. Operators of construction machines and equipment and performers of jobs with strict labor safety requirements are trained in labor safety and possess labor safety cards under regulations. Workers at the construction site are provided with medical checks-up and safety training and adequate personal safety equipment under the labor law.
- Construction machines and equipment with strict labor safety requirements are inspected by and registered with competent agencies under regulations for operation at the construction site. During operation, they comply with safety processes and measures. If construction equipment is operated outside the construction site, the investor approves safety measures for construction-affected people, machines, equipment and works inside and outside the construction site. If due to construction conditions, equipment have to be placed outside the construction site and while not in operation, if they operate outside the construction site, such is permitted by authorized agencies under local regulations.
- *Unexploded Ordnance (UXO):* Although the risk is considered low, but due consideration and actions will be required. The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring UXO safety of the construction site. The response process needs to be included in emergency procedures. The emergency procedures will be prepared and carried out if UXO risk is identified at the construction site.

34. The Contractor is also responsible for maintaining good hygiene, safety, and social welfare security of the work sites, including protection of and health and safety of staff and workers. The Contractor will prevent standing water in open construction pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid potential contamination of the water table and the development of a habitat for disease-carrying vectors and insects. Safe and sustainable construction materials and construction method should be used.

Section (3.3) Environmental Quality Management Plan (EQMP)

35. *This plan aims to reduce potential impacts on air, noise, vibration, and water quality.* During construction, the Contractor will specifically take serious actions on the following:

- To control dust by using water or through other means and the construction site will be cleaned on a daily basis;
- To work with local authority and management local traffic effectively and ensure traffic access and safety of local residents and river users during the works. Speed

limit at work sites and community area will be applied to all vehicles and cars. All vehicles and their drivers must be identified and registered, and the drivers are properly trained;

36. ***Dust, noise, and vibration.*** The Contractor must make efforts to control dust, noise, and vibration levels from the site, as far as is reasonably practicable. Excessive noise/vibration generation activities must be in accordance with GOL standards. For critical areas, the Contractor many be required to conduct noise measurement in close consultation with the local residents and establish appropriate measures to control and manage noise level. Measures for reducing dust and other air pollution, noise, and vibration are provided as follows:

- *Inform the residents:* Prior to commencement of work at any site, the Contractor will be required to inform the local authority and residents regarding the construction plan and potential noise and vibration that may occur from the construction activities, including measures to reduce noise and vibration.
- *Dust control:* The Contractor will ensue that no burning of waste materials on site; adequate water supply is available on site; dry sweeping of large areas is not allowed; Cover all trucks carrying loose or potentially dusty materials (soil, mud, etc.) to and from construction site; Water or sprinkle the construction areas periodically, especially at site located near residential area; avoid overloaded of trucks; routinely clean public roads and access routes; Ensure vehicles working on site have exhausts positioned such that the risk of re-suspension of ground dust is minimized (exhausts should preferably point upwards), where reasonably practicable; Control driving speed on un-surfaced haul routes and work areas; Ensure bulk cement and other fine powder materials are delivered in enclosed tankers and stored in silos with suitable emission control systems to prevent escape of material and overfilling during delivery; Mix large quantities of cement, grouts and other similar materials in designated areas; Store materials with the potential to produce dust away from site boundaries where reasonably practicable; Minimize the amount of excavated material held on site; Sheet, seal or damp down unavoidable stockpiles of excavated material held on site, where required; Seal or re-vegetate completed earthworks as soon as reasonably practicable after completion.
- Care must be undertaken during the transportation of construction materials to and from the construction site; the spoil must be covered at all time. Fly-tipping will not be permitted. Loads must only be deposited at designated sites. The Contractor will be responsible for all the trucks delivering to, or exiting from, a worksite and will clean up all damage that may occur to public road and other public facilities. Care should be taken when loading or unloading vehicles or dismantling scaffolding or moving materials to reduce impact noise. Loading or unloading bays may have to be housed in suitable acoustic enclosures**.**
- Noisy plant or equipment including will be sited as far away as is practicable from noise sensitive buildings. The use of barriers, (e.g. soil mounds), site huts, acoustic sheds or partitions to deflect noise away from noise sensitive areas should be employed wherever practicable.
- The Contractor will be obliged to comply with the vibration levels according to GOL standards. Due attention will be given to minimize human exposure (1 Hz to 80 Hz) and protection of damage to nearby structures.

37. ***Water quality.*** The Contractor must take all the efforts to prevent wastes (solid and liquid) discharge into all rivers and to protect surface and groundwater from pollution and other

adverse impacts including changes to water levels, flows and general water quality. Discharge of engine oil and oily waste from dredgers and construction machines to the rivers will be strictly prohibited. Engine oil, used oil, and other toxic substances and hazardous wastes must be properly collected, stored, treated, and/or disposed-off. Key measures are as follows:

- *Used oil/engine oil:* The oil container at the construction site (especially when the site is located less than 10 meters from the waterways) must be of sufficient strength to ensure to prevent leakage. The container must be situated within a secondary containment system (bunded), which will prevent the release of any leaked oil. The Contractor must make provisions to ensure that all hazardous substances including oil drums or containers on site are properly labeled and properly stored and that no oil or other contaminants are allowed to reach water courses or groundwater.
- *Wastewater from sites:* Whenever possible, the Contractor must minimize the amounts of wastewater that need to be discharged and find alternative means of disposal. The Contractor will ensure that any seepage and wastewater arising from the works and camp sites must be collected and discharged via a settlement tank. The standards for wastewater treatment prior to discharge must be agreed in advance with the ESA. Contaminated water or water of an uncertain quality must be discharged into sewers by tankers or other approved means of disposal.
- *Drainage.* Water drainage must be designed to avoid stagnant conditions that could create bad smell and unsanitary condition. The Contractor must agree with the ESA in advance, details of the methodology to be employed, prior to commencement of the construction. Particular attention must be given to regular pest control treatment (particularly rats and flies); removal of sludge and other debris after drainage; reducing smell nuisance from sludge and algae by measures including deodorizing, hosing down etc. Safety measures must also be taken to protect both the general public and employees and to prevent fly-tipping and illegal access during the development works.

Section (3.4) Works/Worker Camp Management Plan (WCMP)

38. *This plan aims to mitigate negative impacts due to establishment and operations of work yard and worker camps including storage site management.* The Contractor will carry out, but not limited to, the following:

- The Worker Camp and workshop storage area will be located on areas far enough from water points, houses and sensitive areas in consultation with the community and the subproject owner. Worker camps shall not be located within 500 meters of any sensitive receptors, urban area and at least 200 meters from any surface water course and not within 2 kilometers of a protected area.
- Worker camps, cooking facilities, and toilets will be provided with roofs, walls and wooden floors or paved with concrete while the camp yards and storage can be compacted or paved with gravels. If possible, the worker camps should be fenced and provided with entrance gates to prevent unauthorized entry. In addition, the worker camps will be provided with storm water drainage system around the camp facilities to prevent flooding, mud, erosion and sediment transport to natural environment.
- Worker camps will be provided with basic facilities and utilities including but not limited to: office, notice boards and regulations of the company and about the

Project, beds, mosquito nets, blankets, clean drinking water and safe portable water, sufficient waste bins, first aid kits and necessary medicines, fire extinguishers, etc.

- For bathing and toilets, the Contractor will ensure that (1)separate toilets for males and females and sewage and wastewater will be retained in sediment pond(s); (2) Toilet chambers will be designed appropriately to be able to treat sludge and sewage prior to discharge to closed retention ponds without exposure to vectors and/or diseases; (3) building of toilet rooms, sewage chambers and retention ponds will be away from natural water bodies, streams, and wetland areas. The floor of retention chambers will be above the aquifer layer.
- Material storage facilities and workshop will be in proximity or within work camp area with fences, compacted ground or paved with gravel and drainage system.
- Hazardous material storage area will be provided with roof, walls and concrete floor and bunds, storm water drainage and oil traps. Engine oil change requires steel trays on the floor to prevent hydrocarbon spills on soils. If spill is found, immediate cleaning is required by collecting contaminated soil and to a temporary container and maintained in hazardous storage area.

40. The Contractor will consult with local authority regarding the location of the worker camps and will provide appropriate water supply, garbage collection, toilets, mosquito net, and other health protection measures to all workers. Fishing, wildlife hunting, and other social disturbance to local societies are prohibited. Training of workers on safety, good hygiene, and prohibitions activities is required. Detail measures as follow:

(a) During the preconstruction stage:

- Contractor will consult with local authority and subproject management unit regarding the location of the worker camps
- Once work camp location is identified, the Contractor will set up temporary accommodation for all the workers throughout the construction or maintenance period. In terms of supply and storage of domestic water at the work camp area, the Contractor will comply with the following requirements: (a) Provide adequate drinking water supply for the work camps in appropriate tanks/containers. The Contractor will identify appropriate public water source for drinking in consultation with the local authority; (b) in case no appropriate source of water is identified, the Contractor will take water from other sources which will be tested and treated before supplied to the work camps; (c) All water supply and storage areas must be away from the wastewater storage area, drainage system or other sources of contamination according to the regulations. Water from drains or contaminated water must not be used as domestic water at the site.
- At all construction sites, facilities for washing and necessary and appropriate tools must be provided by the Contractor. Bathrooms must be provided separately for male and female workers. Such facilities must ensure convenience for use and cleaning.
- Waste discharges, wastewater must be properly collected and disposed-off.
- First aid/Emergency aid kit. The first/emergency aid kit must be available at the work camp area and managed by a responsible person. This person must be trained

on emergency/first aid. Injured or seriously sick people must be taken to the nearest hospital.

- *Community relations.* The Contractor will ensure that conflicts between the workers and local population are avoided.

(b) Construction stage:

- Work camps must be kept clean and tidy, unaffected by oil spill and construction wastes. Any oil spilt or leaked must be cleaned immediately to avoid soil and water contamination. Some actions to carry out are as follow: (a) avoid oil leakage into surface water or groundwater; (b) wastewater must not be disposed directly to natural water areas; (c) solid waste materials are removed and discharged in prescribed places at frequent intervals; (d) First/Emergency aid supplies and materials and cleaning tools are regularly provided.
- PMU/DOW and/or CSC/FE will monitor the housekeeping of work camp areas and ensure these areas are kept clean throughout the construction period.

(c) Construction completion.

- During this stage, all work camps and facilities will be cleared away and removed from the site. The site will be rehabilitated to ensure the operation of the works.

Section (3.5) Site Clearance and Borrow Pit Management Plan (SCBMP)

41. *This plan aims to mitigate negative impacts due to excavation, site clearance, tree cutting in project alignment, stockpiling, quarries, and borrow pits including the needs for revegetation and/or rehabilitation of the work sites*. Considerable amounts of borrow materials will therefore be needed to improve the swamp ground, including replacement of swamp deposits with rock fill, and in areas of embankment to attain the appropriate height of earthworks on which to form the required works.

(a) Tree cutting, quarry and borrow pit

42. Tree cannot be cut without approval from CFC/FE. The Contractor will use a quarry of materials according to the regulations and compensate by planting of trees in case of deforestation or tree felling. When possible, the Contractor should develop maintenance and reclamation plans, protect soil surfaces during construction and re-vegetate or physically stabilize eligible surfaces, preserve existing fauna and flora and preserve natural habitats along streams, steep slopes, and ecologically sensitive areas.

43. The materials required to be sourced locally for riverworks construction including (river profile improvement, dike and bank-protection), riverside parks, bridges, weirs and urban drainage improvement. Borrow materials for embankment fill. Quarry stone for production of aggregates for asphalt, crushed stone base, concrete and masonry works; and Sand for concrete and mortar. It is expected that these sites will supply source materials to the closest section of the alignment to minimise the impact of transporting materials.

44. Commercial quarries and borrow pits approved by local environmental agencies should be used as much as possible. If non-commercial quarries and/or borrow pits are newly opened or expanded and used, in consultation with the CSC/FE, the Contractor will comply with the following requirements:

- Large-scale borrow pits or stockpiles will need site-specific measures that may go beyond those required in this ECOP.

- All locations to be used must be previously identified in the approved construction specifications. Sensitive sites such as scenic spots, areas of natural habitat, areas near sensitive receptors, or areas near water should be avoided.
- When water pollution is expected, an open ditch will be built around the stockpile site to intercept wastewater.
- Stockpile topsoil when first opening a borrow pit and use it later to restore the area to near natural conditions.
- If needed, disposal sites will include a retaining wall.
- If the need for new sites arises during construction, they must be pre-approved by the responsible local authorities.
- If landowners are affected by use of their areas for stockpiles or borrow pits, they must be included in the project resettlement plan and proper agreement and record will be secured.
- For any stockpile, quarry, or borrow pit sites opened for this project should be used only for the project activities and it should not to be used afterwards, unless it has been authorized by local authorities.
- If access/rescue roads are needed, actions to mitigate all negative impacts described in this ESCOP will also be applied. The alignment for each of these roads must be clearly determined with its impacts and mitigation measures.

(b) Earth excavation and demolition materials

46. During site physical clearance, earth excavation must be carefully handled to reduce dust and possible obstruction and causing nuisance and health impacts to local residents. Excavation that affects existing traffic and public utilities (such as pipeline, water supply, and bridges) must be properly planned in consultation with local authority and informed to the residents in advance. All excavation materials will be reused for dike/weir/gate construction and/or land filling at or nearby the work site. Demolition materials must be properly disposed-off. The Contractor must consult PMU/DOW and/or CSC/FE on the final selection of disposal sites and methods.

47. To mitigate potential impacts of material excavation include: Potential UXO risk; Exposure of soil that has the potential to lead to increased erosion and discharge of sediment into waterways; Exposed faces and slopes that may be at risk of landslide or collapse; The dewatering of some areas within source sites has potential to impact on flow activation of potential plumes; Discharge of effluents from aggregate washing and crushing has potential to impact on water quality; and Increased noise, dust and vibrations in the local area surrounding the source sites. The Contractor will consult local authorities and communities on UXO risks at all borrow materials, quarry stone and sand site, a quick assessment is undertaken for each site to ensure that UXO risk and impacts on local community and local environment are low and appropriate actions will be made by contractor to mitigate these risks/impacts. Obtaining approval letter from local authorities is required before utilization of each site. Each site should have a clear plan for mitigation of erosion and/or sedimentation measures including construction of drainage controls and sedimentation ponds, daily deployment and maintenance of sediment control devices such as silt fences and jute netting, and planning of quarrying operations to minimise long-term exposure of erosive materials. It is expected that each quarry will also have a rehabilitation plan for the closure of the site after the sourcing of materials.

(d) Protection of natural habitats.

48. The Contractor must observe the national and local regulations and policies related to protected areas/species, wildlife sanctuaries. No trees in nearby sensitive areas can be cut without obtaining prior agreement with the authorities. When possible, organize training courses to improve environmental protection awareness of the staff and local communities. When the construction activities are carried out near and/or within sensitive areas (such as conservation and protection areas), the Contractor will ensure that the workers will not be involved in fishing and wildlife hunting and/or collection of plants, biodiversity and the activities (such as borrow pit) will not be located in the sensitive area without permission of local authorities.

49. *Site restoration.* The Contractor will use a quarry of materials according to the regulations and compensate by planting of trees in case of deforestation or tree felling. When possible, the Contractor should develop maintenance and reclamation plans, protect soil surfaces during construction and re-vegetate or physically stabilize eligible surfaces, preserve existing fauna and flora and preserve natural habitats along streams, steep slopes, and ecologically sensitive areas.

Section (3.6) Waste Management and Recycling Plan (WMRP)

50. *This plan aims to mitigate potential negative impacts due to generation of construction wastes and operations of works and worker camps (construction, hazardous, domestic) including recycle and reuse plan to be conducted during project construction.*

(b) Construction and hazardous wastes.

51. Preconstruction and construction activities may generate large amount of construction wastes including those generating from resurfacing and excavation of soil, old road surface and/or concrete structure and other surplus materials (oily wastes, miscellaneous woods, steel, etc.). Although most of these wastes are not toxic or dangerous (except for some oily wastes such as oily cloths after cleansing machines and equipment, etc.), proper measures for waste collection and treatment are required to avoid contaminating local environment (water quality, soil, natural habitats, landscape, and scenery) and local residents. The Contractor will prepare and implement a plan to reduce the generation of these wastes. When possible, these wastes should be properly reused and/or recycle. Bags and other solid wastes will be collected for recycling while appropriate arrangement will be made if a temporary disposal area will be required. Appropriate final disposal sites must be identified and implemented.

(c) *Domestic solid wastes*

52. Generation of these wastes (food wastes and garbage including plastic) will be minimized and/or reused when possible. The Contractor must carry out appropriate measures for waste collection and treatment. The domestic wastes will be collected in plastic or wooden bins with lids placed in convenient places and in worker canteens. Periodically, at appropriate time, transport those bins to the disposal sites (the sites should be approved by local authorities). The Contractor must sign a contract with the Urban Environmental and Construction Company to collect and treat these wastes during construction. In case the wastes cannot be transported to the dumping site (for example, due to lack of appropriate transport route), wastes must be buried at temporary dumps in the project area in a sanitary way – a waste layer covered by a layer of soil, and when the dump is filled, it is covered by a soil layer about 50 cm thick. Temporary dump sites must be located at least 500 m away from residential areas, 200 m away from work camps and surface water sources, and not in the prevalent wind direction of the area. Upon completion of works, cover the entire temporary dumps with soil, ensure land, and landscape restoration for the subproject area.

Section (3.7) Traffic and Transportation Management Plan (TTMP)

53. *This plan aims to address negative impacts due to increase in traffic and transportation of construction materials especially those related to road safety, traffic congestions, dust, noise, and vibration.* Key requirements are as follows:

- The Contractor will be required to use designated construction traffic routes as agreed and/or directed by the local authorities and the Police. The number of truck movements, hours of operation and any truck holding areas will be agreed in advance with the local authority and the Police. Plans will be required for each site showing the site entrances/exits and the agreed access roads for use to the nearest main road, and the routes to be used by truck to and from the strategic road network.
- The Contractor will maintain an up to date log of all drivers that will include a written undertaking from them to adhere to the local authority's approved routes for construction traffic. In the case of non-compliance, the Contractor and/or their sub-contractor(s) would be in breach of contract, necessitating disciplinary action against individual drivers.
- The Contractor may be required to provide truck stickers uniquely identifying the group of construction sites included in each contract, details of which shall be submitted to the local authority for approval. For identification purposes the Contractor will fix these in a prominent position on all trucks frequently serving the construction site. The identification will need to be sufficiently large to be easily read from a distance of 20 meters. Trucks waiting to enter or leave the site must switch off their engines to avoid unnecessary engine noise and emissions. Restrictions on the size and weight of vehicles accessing each site may be imposed depending on agreed access routes.

54. For construction that interference with a carriageway or footway, the Contractor will inform the local authorities, responsible agencies, and local residents before commencing the works and proposed measures to minimize the safety risk and inconvenience to the public. All necessary consents and licenses must be obtained in advance. The safety of the public must be ensured. In the case of temporary footways, reasonable access shall be provided for people in accordance with the following requirements:

- Any temporary footways and carriageways will be constructed to the reasonable requirements of the local authorities and should have uniform surfaces as much as possible;
- Clear signing must be provided at all times for pedestrian routes with the minimum number of changes to all temporary layouts in order to reduce confusion. Advance warning should, if possible, indicate alternative existing wheelchair-accessible routes;
- After completion of the works all materials arising from the works will be cleared from the highway leaving the same in a clean and tidy condition to the reasonable requirements of the local authorities; and
- The Contractor will be responsible for any damage caused by their activities to the roads and public facilities in the vicinity of the worksite. Any defects caused by the Contractors must be rectified immediately if dangerous or otherwise within 24 hours.
- Any street furniture (electrical or non-electrical) cannot be removed or relocated by the Contractor or any of its sub-contractors without written agreement from the responsible agencies.

Section (3.8) Labor Management Plan (LMP) --COC

56. *This plan aims to minimize potential direct and indirect social impacts of contractor's staff and workers including their behaviors on local communities.* The Contractor will be required to have appropriate contract arrangement with staff and workers as well as to prohibit actions that may cause negative social impacts (direct and indirect) due to labor influx and possible health impacts (STDs, AIDs, etc.) to local peoples. The Contractor is required to implement and comply with Occupational Health and Community Safety Plan (OHCSP) as one of main part of overall ESHS requirements. The Contractor is encouraged to hire local labours including community and female workers to extent possible. Where local labours are not adequately available in the Project sites, labour or camp site management plan and is required to be prepared and implemented and monitored potential external labour influx and associated risks including SEA, GBV and VAC. Code of Conducts (COC) and Company Project Rules regarding health and safety of workers and local communities will be applied by the contractors and their sub-contractors and workers to be hired under the Project to manage the risks anticipated.

57. The Contractor will also be responsible for maintaining good hygiene, safety, and social welfare security of the work sites, including protection of and health and safety of staff and workers. The Contractor will prevent standing water in open construction pits, quarries or fill areas to avoid potential contamination of the water table and the development of a habitat for disease-carrying vectors and insects. Safe and sustainable construction materials and construction method should be used.

Section (3.9) Monitoring and reporting Plan (MERP)

58. *This plan aims to ensure that the mitigation measures are conducted timely and effectively.* The Contractor will be required to submit the Contractor ESS monitoring report to DPWT and PONRE (with a copy to EDPD/PTI) on every 25th of each month. The report can be submitted electronically as agreed. Key monitoring sub plan and/or indicators (also see Attachment 5 Table 5B-3.

(a) Site Management and Monitoring

59. Following approval of the C-ESMP, the Contractor will be required to attend a series of meetings with the CSC and/or Field Engineers to ensure that all compliance conditions and procedures are clearly understood and actions can be implemented on the ground. As part of the day-to-day supervision of works, the CSC/FE are also responsible for day-to-day supervision and monitoring of compliance of the C-ESMP and report the results in the progress report. The Contractor will be responsible for ensuring that all sub-contractors abide by the conditions of the C-ESMP.

(b) M&E Plan

60. During construction, the Contractor will specifically take serious actions on the following:

- To control dust by using water or through other means and the construction site will be cleaned on a daily basis;
- To work with local authority and management local traffic effectively and ensure traffic access of road safety of local residents and road users during the works. Speed limit at work sites and community area will be applied to all vehicles and cars. All vehicles and their drivers must be identified and registered, and the drivers are properly trained;
- To respect the cultural sites, ensure security and privacy of women and households in close proximity to the camps and the use of asbestos containing materials is not allowed;

- To conduct daily monitoring and inspection of construction activities to ensure environmental and social impacts are managed and mitigated appropriately in local communities. These potential impacts include wastes, discharge, dust, community health and safety, OCHS, construction waste contaminated on private land, social issues and social security, etc.;
- To implement and maintain a good community-relations in comply with requirements in the section on Community Relation below; and
- To comply with Non-compliance Reporting Procedures as specified in Part 1 of the ECOP.

(c) Contractors Reporting

61. The Contractor will prepare two levels of ESS reports:

- Weekly Environmental Checklists – These will be prepared weekly by the Contractor's ESS management (ESSM) team and the checklist will be submitted to the CSC/Engineer on a weekly basis. EDPD/PTI will provide a sample for the checklist.
- Monthly Summary Report - in respect of compliance with C-ESMP will be submitted to the PMU/DOW and DPWT through the CSC/Engineer (with a copy to EDPD/PTI) on every 25th of each month. The report can be submitted electronically as agreed.

ATTACHMENT 7: PROJECT CODE OF CONDUCT (COC) ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (GBV) AND VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN (VAC)

1. This Attachment provides guidance on the social Code of Conduct (COC) to be included in works contract to address the issues related to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC) which is a new requirement to be applied to all projects with WB financing. These samples are used in several World Bank projects by the Lao MPWT such as LRSP2 and NR13N starting 2018. Sections A7.1, A7.2, A7.3, A7.4, A7.5, and A7.6 presents (i) Table of contents, objectives, scope, and definitions; (ii) Samples code of conduct; (iii) Action plan; (iv) GRM; (v) Services providers; (vi) CoC Focal Point; and (vii) Attachment 1 - Potential Procedures for Addressing GBV and VAC.

A7.1 Table of Content

2. Table of Content, Objective, Scope, and Definitions are as follows:

Table of Contents

Attachment 1 - Potential Procedures for Addressing GBV and VAC

Background

3. The purpose of these *Codes of Conduct and Action Plan to prevent Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence against Children (VAC)* is to introduce a set of key definitions, minimum standard sample Codes of Conduct, and guidelines that establish mechanisms for preventing, reporting and addressing GBV and VAC within the work site and in its immediate surrounding communities. The application of the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct will help prevent and/or mitigate the risks of GBV and VAC on the project.

4. Mutual respect and fair treatment between those working on the project and local communities is critical to a safe, respectful, and productive workplace and operating environment. GBV and VAC can be one of the most serious violations of respect and fair treatment which can harm the local community, and significantly damage trust and cooperation between parties.

5. These Codes of Conduct are to be adopted by those working on the project and are meant to: (i) create common awareness about GBV and VAC; (ii) ensure a shared understanding; and, (iii) create a clear system for identifying, responding to, and sanctioning GBV and VAC incidents.

6. Ensuring that all project staff understand the values of the project, understand expectations for all employees, and acknowledge the consequences for violations of these values, will help to create a smoother, more respectful and productive project implementation thereby helping ensure that the project's objectives will be achieved.

Scope

7. [use what is in draft bidding documents]

Definitions

8. The following definitions apply:

- *Gender-Based Violence (GBV):* is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.
- *Violence against Children (VAC):* is defined as physical, sexual or psychological harm of minor children (i.e. under the age of 18) including using for profit, labor, sexual gratification, or some other personal or financial advantage.
- *Accountability Measures:* are the measures put in place to ensure the confidentiality of survivors and to hold contractors, consultants and the client responsible for instituting a fair system of addressing cases of GBV and VAC.
- *Child:* is used interchangeably with the term 'minor' and refers to a person under the age of 18.[2] This is in accordance with Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.
- *Child Protection (CP): is* an activity or initiative designed to protect children from any form of harm, particularly arising from VAC.

[2] The Kingdom of Cambodia is party to this convention. http://www.pseataskforce.org/uploads/tools/1478613357.pdf

- *Consent:* is the informed choice underlying an individual's free and voluntary intention, acceptance or agreement to do something. No consent can be found when such acceptance or agreement is obtained through the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the World Bank considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18[3], even in the event that national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defense.
- *Consultant:* is as any firm, company, organization or other institution that has been awarded a contract to provide consulting services in the context of the RAMP-II, to the project, and has hired managers and/or employees to conduct this work.
- *Contractor:* is any firm, company, organization or other institution that has been awarded a contract to conduct infrastructure development works in the context of the RAMP-II project and has hired managers and/or employees to conduct this work. This also includes sub-contractors hired to undertake activities on behalf of the contractor.
- *Employee:* is as any individual offering labor to the contractor or consultant within country on or off the work site, under a formal or informal employment contract or arrangement, typically but not necessarily in exchange for a salary (e.g. including unpaid interns and volunteers), with no responsibility to manage or supervise other employees.
- *Employer:* Ministry of Public Works and Transport
- *GBV and VAC Allegation Procedure:* is the prescribed procedure to be followed when reporting incidents of GBV or VAC.
- *GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct:* The Codes of Conduct adopted for the project covering the commitment of the company, and the responsibilities of managers and individuals with regards to GBV and VAC.
- *GBV and VAC Compliance Team (GCCT):* a team established by the project to address GBV and VAC issues.
- *Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM):* is the process established by the RAMP-II project to receive and address complaints.
- *Grooming:* are behaviors that make it easier for a perpetrator to procure a child for sexual activity. For example, an offender might build a relationship of trust with the child, and then seek to sexualize that relationship (for example by encouraging romantic feelings or exposing the child to sexual concepts through pornography).
- *Manager:* is any individual offering labor to the contractor or consultant, on or off the work site, under a formal employment contract and in exchange for a salary, with responsibility to control or direct the activities of a contractor's or consultant's team, unit, division or similar, and to supervise and manage a pre-defined number of employees.

[3] See UN Resolution 62/214. United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support to Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Staff and Related Personnel; UN Secretariat (2003) ST/SGB/2003/13 Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse; IOM (2016) Policy and Procedures for Preventing and Responding to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

- *Online Grooming:* is the act of sending an electronic message with indecent content to a recipient who the sender believes to be a minor, with the intention of procuring the recipient to engage in or submit to sexual activity with another person, including but not necessarily the sender[4].
- *Perpetrator:* is the person(s) who commit(s) or threaten(s) to commit an act or acts of GBV or VAC.
- *Response Protocol:* is the mechanisms set in place to respond to cases of GBV and VAC.
- *Survivor/Survivors:* is the person(s) adversely affected by GBV or VAC. Women, men and children can be survivors of GBV; children can be survivors of VAC.
- *Work Site:* is the area in which infrastructure development works are being conducted, as part of the project.
- *Work Site Surroundings:* is the 'Project Area of Influence' which are any area, urban or rural, directly affected by the project, including all human settlements found on it.

A7.2 Sample Codes of Conduct

9. This section presents three sample Codes of Conduct as the minimum standard for use under civil works contracts for the Project (RAMP-II). These codes will be confirmed and agreed upon prior commencement of works and cleared by the Supervision Consultant.

- *Company Code of Conduct:* Commits the company to addressing GBV and VAC issues;
- *Manager's Code of Conduct:* Commits managers to implementing the Company Code of Conduct, as well as those signed by individuals; and,
- *Individual Code of Conduct:* Code of Conduct for everyone working on the project, including managers.

(a) Company Code of Conduct: Preventing Gender Based Violence and Violence Against Children

10. In the context of the Project, the company is committed to creating and maintaining an environment in which gender based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC) have no place, and where they will not be tolerated by any employee, associate, or representative of the company. Therefore, in order to ensure that all those engaged in the project are aware of this commitment, and in order to prevent, be aware of, and respond to any allegations of GBV and VAC, the company commits to the following core principles and minimum standards of behavior that will apply to all company employees, associates, and representatives including sub-contractors, without exception:

1. The company—and therefore all employees, associates, and representatives—commit to treating women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status. Acts of GBV and VAC are in violation of this commitment.
2. Demeaning, threatening, harassing, abusive, culturally inappropriate, or sexually provocative language and behavior are prohibited among all company employees, associates, and its representatives.
3. Acts of GBV or VAC constitute gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for administrative sanctions, which may include penalties and/or termination of employment. All forms of GBV and VAC, including grooming are unacceptable, regardless of whether

they take place on the work site, the work site surroundings, at worker's camps or at worker's homes.

4. In addition to company sanctions, legal prosecution of those who commit acts of GBV or VAC will be pursued if appropriate.
5. Sexual contact or activity with children under 18—including through digital media—is prohibited. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.
6. Sexual favors—for instance, making promises or favorable treatment dependent on sexual acts—or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior are prohibited.
7. Unless there is full consent[5] by all parties involved in the sexual act, sexual interactions between the company's employees (at any level) and members of the communities surrounding the work place are prohibited. This includes relationships involving the withholding/promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.
8. All employees, including volunteers and sub-contractors are highly encouraged to report suspected or actual acts of GBV and/or VAC by a fellow worker, whether in the same company or not. Reports must be made in accordance with GBV and VAC Allegation Procedures.
9. Managers are required to report suspected or actual acts of GBV and/or VAC as they have a responsibility to uphold company commitments and hold their direct reports responsible.
10. Comply with all relevant local legislation, including labor laws in relation to child labor.
11. To ensure that the above principles are implemented effectively the company commits to ensuring that:
12. All managers sign the 'Manager's Code of Conduct' detailing their responsibilities for implementing the company's commitments and enforcing the responsibilities in the 'Individual Code of Conduct'.
13. All employees sign the project's 'Individual Code of Conduct' confirming their agreement not to engage in activities resulting in GBV or VAC.
14. Displaying the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct prominently and in clear view at workers' camps, offices, and in public areas of the work space. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas, health clinics.
15. Ensure that posted and distributed copies of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct are translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas as well as for any international staff in their native language.
16. An appropriate person is nominated as the company's 'Focal Point' for addressing GBV and VAC issues, including representing the company on the GBV and VAC Compliance Team (GCCT) which is comprised of representatives from the client, contractor(s), the supervision consultant, and local service provider(s).

[5]**Consent** is defined as the informed choice underlying an individual's free and voluntary intention, acceptance or agreement to do something. No consent can be found when such acceptance or agreement is obtained through the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the World Bank considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even in the event that national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defense.

17. Ensuring that an effective Action Plan is developed in consultation with the supervision consultant and which includes as a minimum:
    a. *GBV and VAC Allegation Procedure* to report GBV and VAC issues through the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM);
    b. *Accountability Measures* to protect confidentiality of all involved; and,
    c. *Response Protocol* applicable to GBV and VAC survivors and perpetrators.
18. That the company effectively implements the Action Plan, providing feedback to the GCCT for improvements and updates as appropriate.
19. All employees attend an induction training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure they are familiar with the company's commitments and the project's GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct.
20. All employees attend two mandatory training courses per year for the duration of the contract starting from the first induction training prior to commencement of work to reinforce the understanding of the project's GBV and VAC Code of Conduct.

Company name: _____

Signature of Company's Representative: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

(b) Manager's Code of Conduct: Preventing Gender Based Violence and Violence against Children

12. Managers at all levels have particular responsibilities to uphold the company's commitment to preventing and addressing GBV and VAC. This means that managers have an acute responsibility to create and maintain an environment that prevents GBV and VAC. Managers need to support and promote the implementation of the Company Code of Conduct. To that end, managers must adhere this Manager's Code of Conduct and also sign the Individual Code of Conduct. This commits them to supporting and developing systems that facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan and maintain a GBV-free and VAC-free environment at the workplace and in the local community. These responsibilities include but are not limited to:

Implementation

1. To ensure maximum effectiveness of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct:
    a. Prominently displaying the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct in clear view at workers' camps, offices, and in public areas of the work space. Examples of areas include waiting, rest and lobby areas of sites, canteen areas, health clinics.
    b. Ensuring all posted and distributed copies of the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct are translated into the appropriate language of use in the work site areas as well as for any international staff in their native language.
2. Verbally and in writing explain the Company and Individual Codes of Conduct to all staff.

3. Ensure that:
    a. All staff members sign the 'Individual Code of Conduct', including acknowledgment that they have read and agree with the Code of Conduct.
    b. Staff lists and signed copies of the Individual Code of Conduct are provided to the GCCT and the client.
    c. Participate in training and ensure that staff also participate as outlined below.
    d. Staff are familiar with the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and that they can use it to anonymously report concerns of GBV or VAC incidents.
    e. Staff are encouraged to report suspected or actual GBV or VAC through the GRM by raising awareness about GBV and VAC issues, emphasizing the staff's responsibility to the Company and the country hosting their employment, and emphasizing the respect for confidentiality.
4. In compliance with applicable laws and to the best of your abilities, prevent perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse from being hired, re-hired or deployed.
5. Ensure that when engaging in partnership, sub-contractor or similar agreements, these agreements:
    a. Incorporate the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct as an attachment.
    b. Include the appropriate language requiring such contracting entities and individuals, and their employees and volunteers, to comply with the Individual Codes of Conduct.
    c. expressly state that the failure of those entities or individuals, as appropriate, to take preventive measures against GBV and VAC, to investigate allegations thereof, or to take corrective actions when GBV or VAC has occurred, shall constitute grounds for sanctions and penalties in accordance with the Individual Codes of Conduct.
6. Provide resources to the GCCT to create and disseminate internal sensitization initiatives through the awareness-raising strategy under the Action Plan.
7. Ensure that any GBV or VAC issue warranting police action is reported to the client and the World Bank immediately.

Training

8. All managers are required to attend an induction manager training course prior to commencing work on site to ensure that they are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in upholding the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct. This training will be separate from the induction training course required of all employees and will provide managers with the necessary understanding and technical support needed to begin to develop the Action Plan for addressing GBV and VAC issues.
9. Ensure that time is provided during work hours and that staff attend the mandatory project facilitated induction training on GBV and VAC required of all employees prior to commencing work on site.
10. Ensure that staff attend the mandatory refresher training course required of all employees. Ensure satisfaction surveys to evaluate training are conducted by the service provider.

Response

13. Managers will be provide input to the GBV and VAC Allegation Procedures and Response Protocol developed by the GCCT, as needed as part of the final cleared Action Plan.
14. Once adopted by the Company, managers will uphold the Accountability Measures set forth in the Action Plan to maintain the confidentiality of all employees who report or (allegedly) perpetrate incidences of GBV and VAC (unless a breach of confidentiality is required to protect persons or property from serious harm or where required by law).

15. If a manager develops concerns or suspicions regarding any form of GBV or VAC by an employee, or by an employee working for another contractor on the same work site, s/he is required to report the case.
16. Once a sanction has been determined, the relevant manager(s) is/are expected to be personally responsible for ensuring that the measure is effectively enforced, within a maximum timeframe of 14 days from the date on which the decision to sanction was made.
17. Managers failing to report or comply with such provision can in turn be subject to disciplinary measures, to be determined and enacted by the company's CEO, Managing Director or equivalent highest-ranking manager. Those measures may include:
    a. Informal warning.
    b. Formal warning.
    c. Loss of up to one week's salary.
    d. Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
    e. Termination of employment.
18. Ultimately, failure to effectively respond to GBV and VAC cases on the work site by the company's managers or CEO may provide grounds for legal actions by authorities.

I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Manager's Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and VAC. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Manager's Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Manager's Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

(c) Individual Code of Conduct: Preventing Gender Based Violence and Violence against Children

I, _____, acknowledge that preventing gender based violence (GBV) and violence against children (VAC) is important. The company considers that GBV or VAC activities constitute acts of gross misconduct and are therefore grounds for sanctions, penalties or potential termination of employment. All forms of GBV or VAC are unacceptable be it on the work site, the work site surroundings, or at worker's camps. Prosecution of those who commit GBV or VAC may be pursued if appropriate.

I agree that while working on the project I will:

- Treat women, children (persons under the age of 18), and men with respect regardless of race, color, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status.
- Not use language or behavior towards women, children or men that is inappropriate, harassing, abusive, sexually provocative, demeaning or culturally inappropriate.

- Not participate in sexual contact or activity with children—including grooming, or contact through digital media. Mistaken belief regarding the age of a child is not a defense. Consent from the child is also not a defense or excuse.
- Not engage in sexual favors—for instance, making promises or favorable treatment dependent on sexual acts—or other forms of humiliating, degrading or exploitative behavior.
- Unless there is the full consent[6] by all parties involved, I will not have sexual interactions with members of the surrounding communities. This includes relationships involving the withholding or promise of actual provision of benefit (monetary or non-monetary) to community members in exchange for sex—such sexual activity is considered "non-consensual" within the scope of this Code.
- Attend and actively partake in training courses related to HIV/AIDS, GBV and VAC as requested by my employer.
- Consider reporting through the grievance redress mechanism or to my manager any suspected or actual GBV or VAC by a fellow worker, whether employed by my company or not, or any breaches of this Code of Conduct.

With regard to children under the age of 18:

- Wherever possible, ensure that another adult is present when working in the proximity of children.
- Not invite unaccompanied children unrelated to my family into my home, unless they are at immediate risk of injury or in physical danger.
- Not sleep close to unsupervised children unless absolutely necessary, in which case I must obtain my supervisor's permission, and ensure that another adult is present if possible.
- Use any computers, mobile phones, or video and digital cameras appropriately, and never to exploit or harass children or to access child pornography through any medium (see also "Use of children's images for work related purposes" below).
- Refrain from physical punishment or discipline of children.
- Refrain from hiring children for domestic or other labor which is inappropriate given their age or developmental stage, which interferes with their time available for education and recreational activities, or which places them at significant risk of injury.

Use of children's images for work related purposes

13. When photographing or filming a child for work related purposes, I must:

- Before photographing or filming a child, assess and endeavor to comply with local traditions or restrictions for reproducing personal images.
- Before photographing or filming a child, obtain informed consent from the child and a parent or guardian of the child. As part of this I must explain how the photograph or film will be used.
- Ensure photographs, films, videos and DVDs present children in a dignified and respectful manner and not in a vulnerable or submissive manner.

[6] **Consent** is defined as the informed choice underlying an individual's free and voluntary intention, acceptance or agreement to do something. No consent can be found when such acceptance or agreement is obtained through the use of threats, force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, or misrepresentation. In accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the World Bank considers that consent cannot be given by children under the age of 18, even in the event that national legislation of the country into which the Code of Conduct is introduced has a lower age. Mistaken belief regarding the age of the child and consent from the child is not a defense.

- Ensure images are honest representations of the context and the facts.
- Ensure file labels do not reveal identifying information about a child when sending images electronically.

Sanctions

14. I understand that if I breach this Individual Code of Conduct, my employer will take disciplinary action which could include:

- Informal warning.
- Formal warning.
- Loss of up to one week's salary.
- Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
- Termination of employment.
- Report to the police if warranted.

I understand that it is my responsibility to avoid actions or behaviors that could be regarded as GBV or VAC or breach this Individual Code of Conduct. I do hereby acknowledge that I have read the foregoing Individual Code of Conduct, do agree to comply with the standards contained therein and understand my roles and responsibilities to prevent and respond to GBV and VAC. I understand that any action inconsistent with this Individual Code of Conduct or failure to take action mandated by this Individual Code of Conduct may result in disciplinary action and may affect my ongoing employment.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Title: _____

Date: _____

A7.3 Action Plan

(a) The GBV and VAC Compliance Team

15. The project shall establish a 'GBV and VAC Compliance Team' (GCCT). The GCCT will include, as appropriate to the project, at least four representatives ('Focal Points') as follows:

a. A safeguards specialist from the client;

b. The occupational health and safety manager from the contractor[7], or someone else tasked with the responsibility for addressing GBV and VAC with the time and seniority to devote to the position;

c. The supervision consultant; and,

[7] Where there are multiple contractors working on the project each shall nominate a representative as appropriate.

d. A representative from a local service provider with experience in GBV and VAC (the 'Service Provider').

16. It will be the duty of the GCCT with support from the management to inform workers about the activities and responsibilities of the GCCT. To effectively serve on the GCCT, members must undergo training by the local service provider prior to the commencement of their assignment to ensure that they are sensitized on GBV and Child Protection.

17. The GCCT will be required to:

a. Approve any changes to the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct contained in this document, with clearances from the Supervision Consultant for any such changes.

b. Prepare the Action Plan reflecting the Codes of Conduct which includes:

i. GBV and VAC Allegation Procedures (See 4.3)

ii. Accountability Measures (See 4.4)

iii. An Awareness raising Strategy (See 4.5)

iv. A Response Protocol (See 4.6)

c. Obtain approval of the Action Plan by company management;

d. Obtain client clearances for the Action Plan prior to full mobilization;

e. Receive and monitor resolutions and sanctions with regard to complaints received related to GBV and VAC associated with the project; and,

f. Ensure that GBV and VAC statistics in the GRM are up to date and included in the regular project reports.

18. The GCCT shall hold quarterly update meetings to discuss ways to strengthen resources and GBV and VAC support for employees and community members.

19. The Action Plan and Code of Conduct shall be submitted to DOW/PMU for review and approval with the support from CSC/ISWS and advice from EDPD/PTI within 90 days from the contract signature date. Works will not commence unless the Engineer is satisfied with measures in place, including plan and codes. Failure to comply with such obligation should provide ground for contract suspension cancellation – this shall be determined at the sole discretion of the contracting entity, whilst intention to cancel the contract shall be notified to the World Bank team within 60 days from the proposed cancellation date.

(b) Making Complaints: GBV and VAC Allegation Procedures

20. All staff, volunteers, consultants and sub-contractors are encouraged to report suspected or actual GBV or VAC cases. Managers are required to report suspected or actual GBV and/or VAC cases as they have responsibilities to uphold company commitments and they hold their direct reports accountable for complying with the Individual Code of Conduct.

21. The project will provide information to employees and the community on how to report cases of GBV and VAC Code of Conduct breaches through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). The GCCT will follow up on cases of GBV, VAC and Code of Conduct breaches reported through the GRM.

(c) Addressing Complaints about GBV or VAC

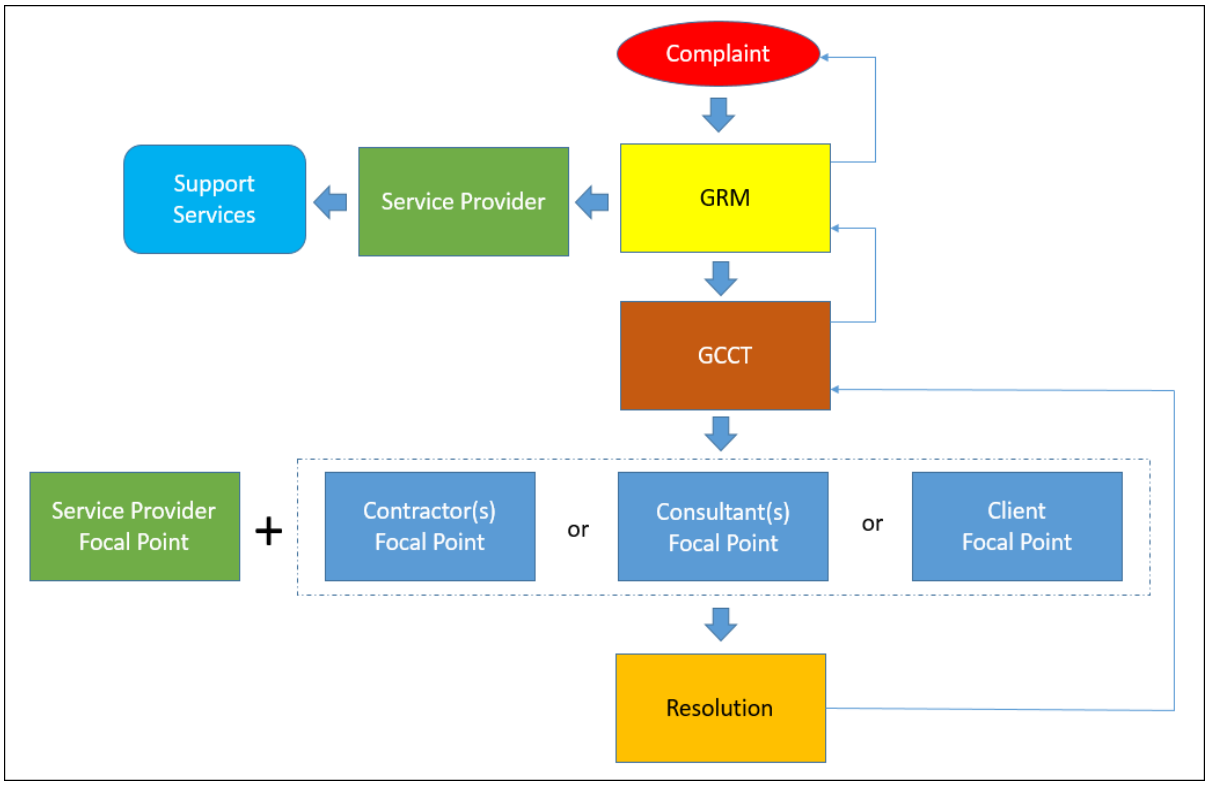
22. The figure below shows the process for addressing complaints.

A7.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

23. The project operates a grievance redress mechanism (GRM). Reports of GBV or VAC, other complaints, or other concerns may be submitted online, via telephone or mail, or in person.

24. The GRM operator will refer complaints related to GBV or VAC to the GCCT to resolve them. In accordance with the Action Plan, the GCCT through the Service Provider and Focal Point(s) will investigate the complaint and ultimately provide the GRM operator with a resolution to the complaint, or the police if necessary. The GRM operator will, upon resolution, advise the complainant of the outcome, unless it was made anonymously. Complaints made to managers or the Service Provider will be referred by them to the GRM for processing.

25. If the complaint to the GRM is made by a survivor or on behalf of a survivor, the complainant will be directly referred to the service provider to receive support services while the GCCT investigates the complaint in parallel.



A7.5 Service Provider

26. The Service Provider is a local organization (possibly an NGO) which has the technical experience and ability to provide training to staff and to support survivors of GBV or VAC. The contractor(s) will contract the services of a Service Provider, so that GBV and VAC cases can safely be referred to them. The Service Provider will also provide support and guidance to the GBV and VAC Focal Points as necessary. The Service Provider will have a representative on the GCCT and be involved in resolving complaints related to GBV or VAC. The service provider will develop and conduct the mandatory training to employees on GBV and VAC.

A7.6 GBV and VAC Focal Point

27. The GCCT will refer the complaint to the appropriate Focal Points for resolution (i.e. issues with contractor's staff will be for the contractor to resolve; consultant's staff the consultant; and client staff the client) and will advise the GCCT on potential resolutions, including referral to the police if necessary. They will be assisted by the Service Provider as appropriate.

28. All the Focal Points on the GCCT must be trained and empowered to resolve GBV and VAC issues. It is essential that all staff of the GRM and GCCT understand the guiding principles and ethical requirement of dealing with survivors of GBV and VAC. All reports should be kept confidential and

referred immediately to the Service Provider represented on the GCCT[8]. In GBV and VAC cases warranting police action, the Focal Points must appropriately refer the complaint to: (i) the authorities; (ii) the Service Provider; and, (iii) management for further action. The Employer and the World Bank are to be immediately notified.

(a) Accountability Measures

29. All reports of GBV or VAC shall be handled in a confidential manner in order to protect the rights of all involved. To ensure that survivors feel confident to disclose their experience of GBV or VAC, the client, contractor and consultant must maintain the confidentiality of employees who notify any acts or threats of violence, and of any employees accused of engaging in any acts or threats of violence (unless a breach of confidentiality is required to protect persons or property from serious harm or where required by law). The contractor and consultant must prohibit discrimination or adverse action against an employee on the basis of survivor's disclosure, experience or perceived experience of GBV or VAC (see Annex 1 for examples of actions to maintain accountability).

(b) Monitoring and Evaluation

30. The GCCT must monitor the follow up of cases that have been reported and maintain all reported cases in a confidential and secure location. Monitoring must collect the number of cases that have been reported and the share of them that are being managed by police, NGOs etc.

31. These statistics shall be reported to the GRM and the Supervision Engineer for inclusion in their reporting.

32. In GBV and VAC cases warranting police action, the client and the World Bank are to be immediately notified.

(c) Awareness-raising Strategy

33. It is important to create an Awareness-raising Strategy with activities aimed to sensitize employees on GBV and VAC on the work site and its related risks, provisions of the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct, GBV and VAC Allegation Procedures, Accountability Measures and Response Protocol. The strategy will be accompanied by a timeline, indicating the various sensitization activities through which the strategy will be implemented and also the related (expected) delivery dates. Awareness-raising activities may be linked with trainings provided by Service Provider.

(d) Response Protocol

34. The GCCT will be responsible for developing a written response[9] protocol to meet the project requirements, in accordance to national laws and protocols. The response protocol must include mechanisms to notify and respond to perpetrators in the workplace (See 4.8 for Perpetrator Policy and Response). The response protocol will include the GRM process to ensure competent and confidential response to disclosures of GBV and VAC. An employee who discloses a case of GBV or VAC in the workplace shall be referred to the GRM for further action.

(e) Survivor Support Measures

35. Appropriately respond to the survivor's complaint by respecting the survivor's choices to minimize the potential for re-traumatization and further violence against the survivor. Refer the survivor

[8] Survivors of GBV and VAC may need access to police, justice, health, psychosocial, safe shelter and livelihood services to begin on a path of healing from their experience of violence.

[9] Develop appropriate protocol for written recording of GBV issues and VAC raised in case the notes are subpoenaed. Develop processes for record keeping including activities undertaken by the GCCT.

to the Service Provider to obtain appropriate support services in the community—including medical and psychosocial support, emergency accommodation, security including police protection and livelihood support—by facilitating contact and coordination with these services. The contractor may, where feasible, provide financial and other supports to survivors of GBV or VAC for these services (see Annex 1 for examples of financial support).

36. If the survivor is an employee, in order to ensure the safety of the survivor and the workplace in general, the contractor, in consultation with the survivor, will assess the risk of ongoing abuse, to the survivor and to the workplace, and make reasonable adjustments to the work schedule and work environment as deemed necessary (see Annex 1 for examples of safety measures). The contractor will provide adequate leave to survivors seeking services after experiencing violence (see Annex 1 for details).

(f) Perpetrator Policy and Response

37. Encourage and accept notification through the GRM from employees and community members about perpetrators in the workplace. Through the GCCT and/or the Service Provider, oversee the investigation of these grievances, ensuring procedural fairness for the accused, and within the local laws. If an employee has breached the Code of Conduct, the contractor will take action which could include:

a. Undertake disciplinary action up in accordance with sanctions in the GBV and VAC Codes of Conduct;

b. Report the perpetrator to the Police as per local legal paradigms; and/or

c. If feasible, provide or facilitate counselling for the perpetrator.

(g) Administrative Sanctions

38. In accordance with the Code of Conduct, any employee identified as a potential GBV or VAC perpetrator shall be considered for disciplinary measures in line with sanctions and practices as agreed in the Individual Code of Conduct (see Annex 1 for examples of sanctions). It is important to note that, for each case, disciplinary sanctions are intended to be part of a process that is entirely internal to the employer, is placed under the full control and responsibility of its managers, and is conducted in accordance with the applicable national labor legislation.

39. Such process is expected to be fully independent from any official investigation that competent authorities (e.g. Police) may decide to conduct in relationship to the same case, and in accordance with the applicable national law. Similarly, internal disciplinary measures that the employer's managers may decide to enact are meant to be separate from any charges or sanctions that the official investigation may result into (e.g. monetary fines, detention etc.).

A7.7 Attachment 1 - Potential Procedures for Addressing GBV and VAC

Accountability Measures to maintain confidentiality can be achieved through the following actions:

1. Inform all employees that confidentiality of GBV/VAC survivors' personal information is of utmost importance.
2. Provide the GCCT with training on empathetic and non-judgmental listening.
3. Take disciplinary action, including and up to dismissal, against those who breach survivor's confidentiality (this is unless a breach of confidentiality is necessary to protect the survivor or another person from serious harm, or where required by law).

GBV and VAC Allegation Procedures should specify:

1. Who survivors can seek information and assistance from.
2. The process for community members and employees to lodge a complaint through the GRM should there be alleged GBV or VAC.

3. The mechanism for how community members and employees can escalate a request for support or notification of violence if the process for reporting is ineffective due to unavailability or non-responsiveness, or if the employee's concern in not resolved.

Financial and Other Supports to survivors can include:

1. No/low interest loans.
2. Salary advances.
3. Direct payment of medical costs.
4. Upfront payments for medical costs to be recouped from the employee's health insurance.
5. Providing or facilitating access to childcare.
6. Providing security upgrades to the employee's home.
7. Providing safe transportation to access support services or to and from accommodation.

Survivor Support measures to ensure the safety of the survivor can include:

1. Changing the employee's span of hours or pattern of hours and/or shift patterns.
2. Redesigning or changing the employee's duties.
3. Changing the employee's telephone number or email address to avoid harassing contact.
4. Relocating the employee to another work site/ alternative premises.
5. Providing safe transportation to and from work for a specified period.
6. Supporting the employee to apply for an Interim Protection Order or referring them to appropriate support.
7. Taking any other appropriate measures including those available under existing provisions for family friendly and flexible work arrangements.

Leave options for survivors that are employees can include:

1. An employee experiencing GBV should be able to request paid special leave to attend medical or psychosocial appointments, legal proceedings, relocation to safe accommodation and other activities related to GBV.
2. An employee who supports a person experiencing GBV or VAC may take carer's leave, including but not limited to accompanying them to court or hospital, or to take care of children.
3. Employees who are employed in a casual capacity may request unpaid special leave or unpaid carer's leave to undertake the activities described above.
4. The amount of leave provided will be determine by the individual's situation through consultations with the employee, the management and the GCCT where appropriate.

Potential Sanctions to employees who are perpetrators of GBV and VAC include:

- Informal warning
- Formal warning
- Additional Training
- Loss of up to one week's salary.
- Suspension of employment (without payment of salary), for a minimum period of 1 month up to a maximum of 6 months.
- Termination of employment.
- Referral to the Police or other authorities as warranted.

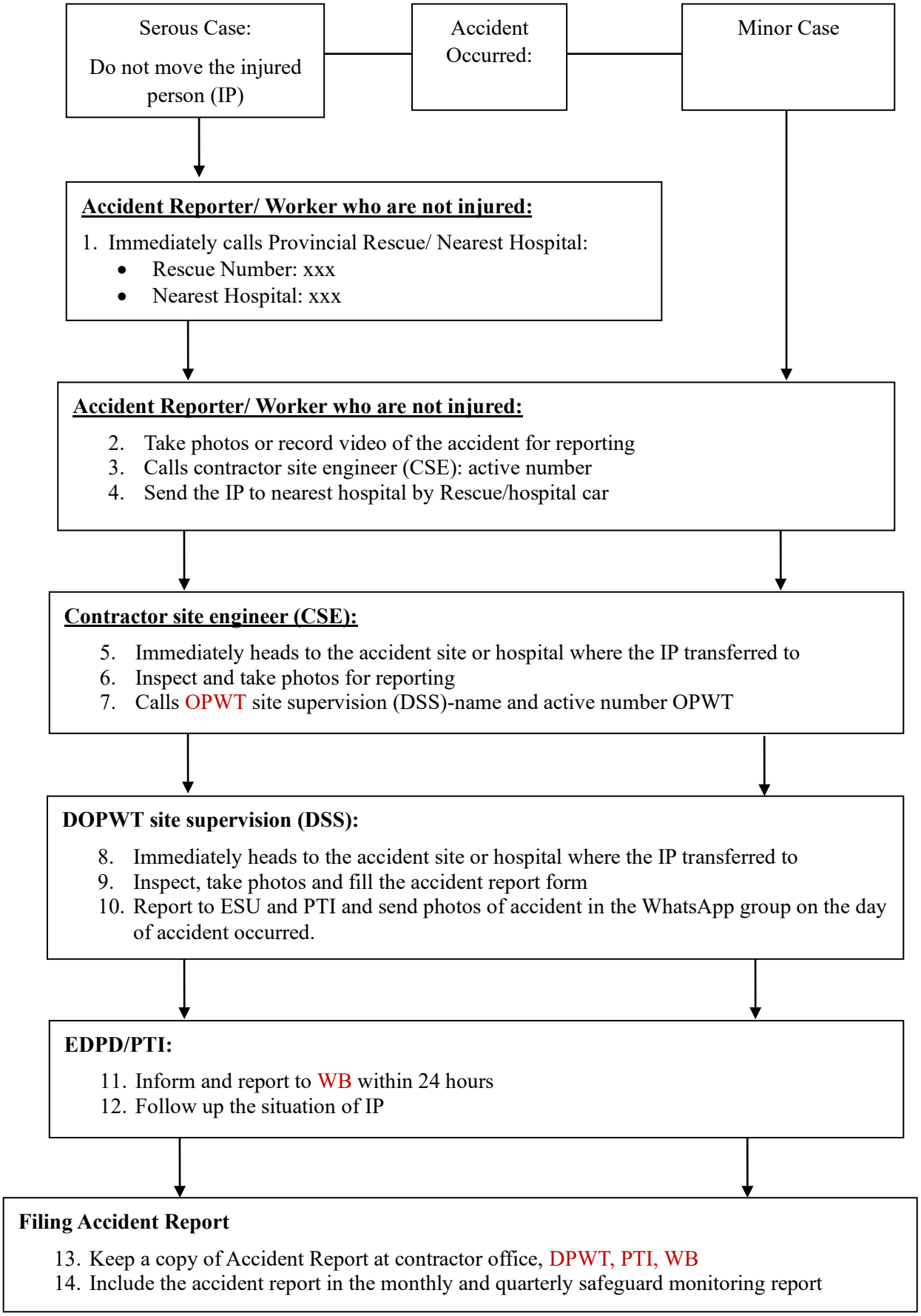
ATTACHMENT 8: SAMPLE FORM ON GRM MONITORING AND ACCIDENT REPORT

(A) Sample Form of Grievance Redress Mechanism Monitoring to be used by Village Grievance Committee

Village:……; District:……;
Provinces:…….

No	Village	Brief Description/nature of grievance	Grievance applied by and contact detail or code (not mandatory)	Ethnic Group	Date of grievance received	Grievance received by	Status of action taken		Action taken by	Remarks/ Explanation
							Solved or what action taken	Date of action completed or taken		

(b) ACCIDENT Reporting Procedure and Form



ACCIDENT REPORT

Date of the Accident: _____ **Time:** _____

Location: _____

Type of Accident: _____

Detailed Description of the Accident:

_____

Responses / Corrective Actions Taken:

_____

Possible Causes(s) of the Accident:

_____

Suggested Preventive Measures:

_____

Submitted by:		**Position:**	
Signature:		**Date:**	

Reviewed by : _____ **Date :** _____

ATTACHMENT 9: CONTINGENCY PLANNING IN RESPONSE TO COVID-19

1. In a situation when there is a spread of COVID-19, contractor has to apply or comply with the government guidelines launched in line with WHO. Additional suggestions which are adapted from WBG Response to COVID-19 Advisory note on Contingency Planning for Existing Operations dated March 16, 2020 are provided in this Annex. It is worth noting that the WBG Response to COVID-19 Advisory note may be updated from time to time. Where there is a conflict with government or WHO guideline, the government or WHO guideline prevail.

(a) Preparing for COVID-19

- Contractor's senior manager or project manager should inform PMU/DOW and DPWT and/or EDPD/PTI details of the preparations being made on site. PMU/DOW, DPWT and/or EDPD/PTI will, as necessary assist the projects with these preparations. The senior manager should be taking the advice of their healthcare team and their health and safety specialists in preparing the site, although the PMU/DOW, DPWT, and/or EDPD/PTI may also need to assist, for example with coordinating responses and/or connecting project sites with national/local healthcare official and/or specialists.
- Contractor should put in place measures to minimize the chances and contain the spread of the virus as a result of the movement of workers, ensure their sites are prepared for an outbreak, and develop and practice contingency plans so that personnel know what to do if an outbreak occurs and how treatment will be provided. These preparation measures should be communicated not only to the workforce but also the local community, to reassure them that the movement of staff is controlled, and to ensure that stigma or discrimination is reduced in the event of an outbreak.

(b) Movement of Staff

- Movement of staff can increase the risk of transmission of Covid-19 to a work site and the local community. Overseas, international and transient workers should adhere to government requirements and guidelines with respect to Covid-19 when travelling to or from worksites.
- Workers coming from or passing through countries/regions with cases of the virus[10] (a) Should not return if displaying symptoms and (b) Should self-isolate for 14 days following their return.

Self-Isolation arrangements: For self-isolation, the following actions should be considered (as appropriate):

- Workers should be provided with a single room that is well-ventilated (i.e., with open windows and an open door). If a single room is not available for each worker, adequate space should be provided to maintain a distance of at least 2meters and a curtain to separate workers sharing a room. Men and women should not share a room. A dedicated bathroom should be provided for the isolation facilities and there should be separate bathroom facilities for men and women.
- Workers in isolation should limit their movements in areas which are also used by unaffected workers shared areas), and should avoid using these areas when unaffected workers are present. Where workers in isolation need to use shared spaces (such as kitchens/canteens), arrangements should be made for cleaning prior to and after their use of the facilities. The number of staff involved in caring for those in isolation, including providing food and water, should be kept to a minimum and appropriate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) should be used by those staff.
- At a minimum, isolation areas should be cleaned daily and healthcare professionals should visit workers in the isolation areas daily. Cleaners and healthcare professionals should wear appropriate PPE and ensure good hygiene when visiting workers in isolation. Further

[10] WHO also updates information on countries reporting Covid-19 infection.

information is provided by WHO in *Home care for patients with suspected novel corona virus (COVID-19)*

- Visitors should not be allowed until the worker has shown no signs and symptoms for 14 days.

(c) Preparing for an Outbreak

2. Medical staff at the facilities or medical service personal for the facilities should be trained and be kept up to date on Country and WHO advice (https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance) and recommendations on Covid-19. They should take stock of the equipment and medicines that are present on site and ensure that there are good supplies of any necessary treatments, including paracetamol/acetaminophen and other medicine in line with country and WHO guideline.
3. The following measures should be considered (as appropriate):

- Ensure medical facilities or camp site are stocked with adequate supplies of medical Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), as a minimum: (a) Gowns, aprons; (b) Medical masks and some respirators (N95 or FFP2); (c) Gloves; and (d) Eye protection (goggles or face screens).
- Cleaners also need to be provided with PPE and disinfectant. Minimum PPE to be used when cleaning areas that have been or suspected to have been contaminated with Covid-19 are: (a) Gowns, aprons; (b) Medical masks; (c) Gloves; (d) Eye protection (goggles or face screens); and (e) Boots or closed work shoes. Cleaners should be trained in how to safely put on and use PPE by medical staff, in necessary hygiene (including hand washing) prior to, during and post cleaning duties, and in waste control (including for used PPE and cleaning materials).
- The medical staff should run awareness campaigns, training and arrange for appropriate posters, signs and advisory notices to be posted on site to advise workers on how to minimize the spread of the disease, including: (a) to self-isolate if they feel ill or think they may have had contact with the virus, and to alert medical staff; (b) to regularly wash hands thoroughly with soap and water – many times per day; (c) how to avoid disease spread when coughing/sneezing (cough sneeze in crook of elbow or in a tissue that is immediately thrown away), and not to spit; and (d) to keep at least 2meters or more away from colleagues.
- Hand washing stations should be set up at key places throughout site, including at entrances/exits to work areas, wherever there is a toilet, canteen/food and drinking water, or sleeping accommodation, at waste stations, at stores and at communal facilities. Each should have a supply of clean water, liquid soap and paper towels (for hand drying), with a closed waste bin (for used paper towels) that is regularly emptied and disposed off following government guideline.
- Where wash stations cannot be provided (for example at remote locations), alcohol-based hand rub should be provided. Enhanced cleaning arrangements should be put in place, to include regular and deep cleaning using disinfectant of catering facilities/canteens /food/drink facilities, latrines/toilets/showers, communal areas, including door handles, floors and all surfaces that are touched regularly. Worker accommodation will be in good state for keeping clean and hygienic, and for cleaning to minimize spread of infection.
- Working methods should be reviewed and changed as necessary to reduce use of PPE, in case supplies of PPE become scarce or hard to obtain. For example, water sprinkling systems at crushers and stock piles should be in good working order, trucks covered, water suppression on site increased and speed limits on haul roads lowered to reduce the need for respiratory (N95) dust masks.

(d) Contingency Planning for an Outbreak

4. The contingency plan to be developed by contractor should set out what procedures will be put in place in the event of Covid-19 reaching the site and it should be developed in consultation with national and local healthcare facilities and PMU/DOW, DPWT and/or EDPD/PTI, to ensure that arrangements are in place for the effective containment, care and treatment of workers who have contracted Covid-19.

5. The contingency plan should also consider the response if a significant number of the workforce become ill, when it is likely that access to and from a site will be restricted to avoid spread. The following measures should be considered, as appropriate:

   - Contingencies should be developed and communicated to the workforce for: (a) Isolation and testing procedures for workers (and those they have been in contact with) that display symptoms; (b) Care and treatment of workers, including where and how this will be provided; and (c) Getting adequate supplies of water, food, medical supplies and cleaning equipment in the event of an outbreak on site, especially should access to the site become restricted or movements of supplies limited. The contingency plan shall be align with the government guideline.
   - Specifically, the plan should set out what will be done if someone is suspected to become ill with Covid-19 at a worksite. The plan should: (a) Set out arrangements for putting the person in a room or area where they are isolated from others in the workplace, limiting the number of people who have contact with the person and contacting the local health authorities; (b) Consider how to identify persons who may be at risk (e.g. due to a pre-existing condition such as diabetes, heart and lung disease, or as a result of older age), and support them, without inviting stigma and discrimination into your workplace; and (c) Consider contingency and business continuity arrangements if there is an outbreak in neighboring communities.
   - Arrangements for the storage and disposal arrangements for medical waste, which may increase in volume and which can remain infectious for several days (depending upon the material). The support that site medical staff may need, as well as arrangements for transporting (without risk of cross infection) sick workers to intensive care facilities or into the care of national healthcare facilities should be discussed and agreed.
   - How to maintain worker and community safety on site should works be suspended or illness affect significant numbers of the workforce at any point. It is important that worksite safety measures are reviewed by a safety specialist and implemented prior to work areas being suspended.

(e) Communicating the plans

6. In order to reduce the risk of social stigma[11] or discrimination, and to ensure that individuals roles and responsibilities are clear, the preparation measures and contingency plans should be communicated widely. Workers, sub-contractors, suppliers, adjacent communities, and local healthcare authorities should all be made aware of the preparations that have been made.

7. When communicating to the workforce, their roles and responsibilities should be outlined clearly, and the importance for their colleagues, the local communities and their families that the workers follow the plans should be stressed. Workers may need to be reassured that they there will be no retaliation or discrimination if they self-isolate as a result of feeling ill, and also with respect to the compensation or insurance arrangements that are in place. Further guidance on preventing social stigma as a result of Covid-19 is available in WHO guidelines.

[11] Social stigma in the context of health is the negative association between a person or group of people who share certain characteristics and a specific disease.

ATTACHMENT 10: NOTES FROM CONSULTATION MEETINGS WITH PROVINCIAL OFFICIALS AND LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. During the Project preparation in 2019-2020, a project resettlement committee (PRC) has been established and two consultation meetings were conducted on 19 November 2019 and 20 January 2020 to determine the criteria and unit cost for compensation to be applied for the Project. During 11-22 May 2020, consultation meetings with local communities in the Project area were conducted (see Figure A10-1 for locations of local communities) to present the key project impacts and proposed mitigation measures identified in the draft ESMP, RAP, and EGEP. The Project description and its potential (positive and negative) impacts and the proposed mitigation measures were presented and discussed. Results from the in-depth focus group discussion with the affected communities and list of participants in the meetings are presented in this Attachment.

2. The results of consultation have been incorporated and addressed in the final ESMP, RAP and EGEP and they will be followed up and monitored during the project implementation and operation. Tables A10-1 to A10-3 provide more information during consultation.

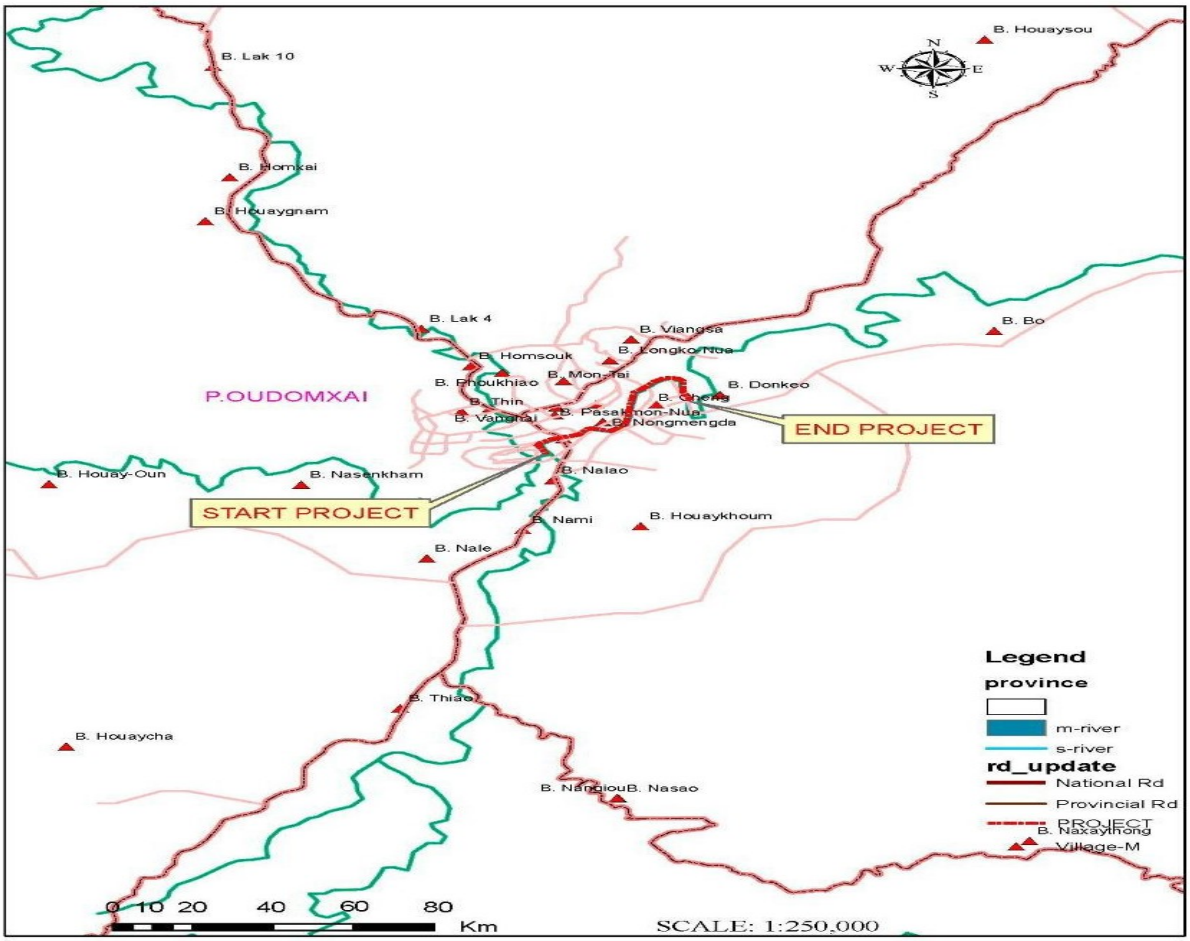


Figure A10-0-1 Location of Village located in Project Area (see also location of works in Attachment 1)

Table A10-1 Results from the In-depth Focus Group Discussion (Male and Female Ethnic)

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
1. Positive Impact from the project - Key Q1. Ask villagers if they see any benefits from the project related to o their current and future livelihood; o their village/ community	- The Project will have potential impacts across Muang Xay City. However, it will create economic benefits in the future such as income generation and better household economic conditions as the people can increase sales of their goods and services. The local people can set up shops to provide services to visitors; - There will be better road networks equipped with drainage and flap gates which will then reduce potential annual floods, as well as reduce riverbank erosion; - The city landscape will be more attractive with public parks and recreational areas for outdoor activities such as exercises.	- It will help mitigate potential floods, boost economic growth, beautiful urban environment with more attractive sites, urban landscape is cleaner and nice, local people have suitable area for selling their goods along the riverbank that will then increase incomes; - The city people will be satisfied and happy to have nice parks for a walk; - The project will protect riverbank from soil erosion, reduce potential floods, ease water flow, and living in peaceful environment without concern over flooding; - Better social connectivity; - Enhance social and community awareness on flood protection.
2. Negative Impact from the project 2.1 Physical Impact - Key Q1. What would the impact of the project on their lands and house? (Partially or entirely)	- Potential impacts on land and assets. Some households will be completed impacts while some will be partially impacted. - Some households do not have alternative land and house. - Some houses, farmland, trees. - Some households do not have alternative residential, agriculture and/or house if impacted. - The project will have impacts on riparian cultivation land of local communities as many people still grow crops along the riverbanks. - Some restaurants, houses and farmland will be impacted.	- Concern over taking advantage of the contractor to take over all the land after being handed over to the project. - Some impacts on land, loss of agricultural land, and difficulties associated with relocation/resettlement. - Potential disturbance from construction activities such as noise, dust, wastes and other health issues. - The loss of land would affect household income. - Concern over difficulties in association with relocation/resettlement, if applied. - Avoid or if not possible, minimize impacts on land and/or houses of local people as much as possible. - The new relocation area would not be satisfied by the affected people or it may be located far from the city. - Some impacts on agricultural land. - Financial costs and time for relocation and/or new settlement. - Potential social issues such as robbery. - Some families would lose their houses while some people have only one house/property. - Land for land compensation is preferred for residential land. The measurement of land must be correct with clear marks and the calculation of compensation rates should be appropriate to avoid mental health issues over the project.
- Key Q2. What are their recommendations to	- We should help each other to maintain cleanliness and the	- Livelihood restoration activities should be provided to affect households particularly those

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
deal with the impact sustainably? o What should be done? How should be done? o When should be done? Who should be the responsible person/authority?	beauty of the city's environment. - The village people will have collective responsibility. - We will maintain what project provided together. - Land for land compensation is more preferred as we may not be able to afford new land (expensive). The project and the government should allocate land for resettled households. The relocation area should not be far away from the city while it allows farming activities. - Appropriate compensation should be provided, not less than the actual value of house and land based on open market. - Land and asset assessment and valuation must be agreed between the two parties and compensation provided prior to the commencement of construction works. - The project and the government must be responsible for compensation. - Affected household would have to find new agricultural land.	having only one plot of farmland/grazing land and is impacted by the project. - The relevant project management committees must allocate new land for land compensation for affected people/households. - The project should carry out land and asset surveys and use the results as the basis for calculation of compensation in an appropriate and fair approach. - The project should have proper approach for management of construction impacts. - Conduct awareness to affected people to comprehend the need for the project, construction works, compensation before the construction begins. - Provide explanation to local people to understand about the project requirements in general so that they receive correct information in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. - Avoid an approach that allows construction begins first and the then addresses compensation issues. - Consultations are required with local people and agreement is made with the land owner on its value and compensation methods (e.g. land for land or cast). - Identify key relevant regulations and policy on compensation and livelihood restoration so that people are better-off after the project. - Compensation must be completed before begins project construction. - The project, district and provincial authorities are responsible for project implementation, and if people are engaged in some extent, it would be more beneficial. - The village and district authorities and the project team will have to work together.
- Key Q3. Any impacts on the public/cultural/ traditional facilities? Any recommendations to deal with the impact sustainably?	- If there are impacts on school infrastructure, the project should provide some kinds of support to school to compensate the impact. - If there is impact on cemetery, compensation should be provided for spiritual and traditional ceremonies. - The project should be implemented in a way that create minimal impacts as possible as per construction regulations, and if possible, some project areas could be moved toward Ban Pasak. - The village authorities should be involved in monitoring	- If cemetery is going to be impacted, it needs to have appropriate spiritual ceremonies. - The project management committees should oversee carefully during construction to avoid exaction beyond project designated areas from the riverbanks. - Provincial Museum is located on the other side of the river, and it is recommended that the relevant technical team to design the project appropriate to existing condition. - There is a cemetery on the opposite of riverbank (Ban Boualai), it is therefore the project should consult with local authorities to organize spiritual ceremonies before construction works begin. - If riverbank protection work will be undertaken close to the cemetery, appropriate spiritual and traditional ceremonies should be conducted.

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
	activities on land use protection. - The local residents, village authorities must give instruction to their children to carry out and maintain cleanliness. - Compensation and resettlement works must be undertaken with consensus among the stakeholders. - Avoid the state agencies to take advantage on compensation and resettlement activities.	- Before the commencement of overall project works, ritual ceremonies is necessary. - There will be impacts to Ban Houaykhoun if construction activities reach there.
2.2 Socio-economic - Key Q1. How would the impact on their businesses/income sources: o Close the shop permanently or partially during the construction? o Stop the rent? o Terminate the business such as guesthouses/hotels/restaurants?	- Potential impacts on an existing sawmill and some local restaurants on the riverbank. - Some businesses such as restaurants and shops would be temporarily impacted, income declined. - Some shops and restaurants have to be closed especially those located along the riverbank. - Some shops and restaurants along the riverbanks will have to close permanently as they are completed impacted while some are impacted partially. - Some village people will not be able to cultivate vegetables on riverbank areas and potential impacts on their incomes.	- Some restaurants, shops, salons, and other groceries will be temporarily or permanently close. Their incomes will be certainly impacted. The project should provide compensation and livelihood restoration measures prior to commencement of the project works. - The remaining land not acquired by the project construction should be remained for its owners to continue using it. - It will create some problems for households with incomes generated from services. - Some households will be impacted by the availability and productivity of agriculture as they will not find suitable or adequate land. - Impacts on farmland will also reduce income from the sale of agricultural produces. Alternative farmland would be at a long distance.
- Key Q2. Any worries about the safety during and after the construction: o During: unfinished construction could lead to accidence? Unfinished construction could lead to the inconvenient access? o After: finish the construction of the project, how would the project infrastructures lead to more flood or any other issues,	- Concern over the availability of land, house after project construction as well as unexpected floods. - Community safety during construction period such as increased traffic from project trucks. - Concerns over potential floods in the coming year – want to see the project completion soon. - Some families do not have labors to build their houses, no land as they cannot afford it. - During the construction, there would be elevated air emissions, noise and potential traffic accidents.	- There will be no issue if compensation is provided as per agreement. After completion of project works, the local authorities will be witnessed to handover land to people for future use and management with environmental measures. - The contractors should be local companies, not award the project to foreign firms. - After completion of the project, the Provincial Urban Development and Administration (PUDA) will be responsible for operation and maintenance. - Concerns during construction that need to be secured and avoid potential conflicts between the contractors and its workers. - Transport of construction materials may disturb local residents due to high noise and dust levels. - There is a need to ensure security and safety at construction sites with provision of fences along the riverbanks.

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
especially related to women , older people, children?	- The river chainage within community area would be deeper which is not safe for children who like to play in water. - The divorced women would not have labors to help building their houses. - The government should have specific regulations to manage the project during construction. - Concern that the project would not clean up construction sites properly after completion. - Fear of traffic accident during construction, there would be increased traffic, dust and other issues. - Dump trucks carrying soil, sand and construction materials would damage the roads. - Some people would not be able to cultivate their crops, household income dropped.	- The project should have specific construction and transport procedures such as provision of cover on trucks when transporting soils. - Regular road watering is required at active construction sites. - Potential risks of traffic accident due to construction vehicles passed through community areas and construction sites. - After completion of the project, flood risks still remain in downstream areas due to narrow waterway which may cause backwater during heavy rains. - Transport of construction materials may result in road accidents. - During operation, potential risk to children safety as they like to gather in attractive sites near the river. Parents are urged to give instruction to their children. - The project should have safety procedures and measures such as traffic signs. - During operation, hydrological monitoring activities are necessary at each flap gate. Consultation with people living nearby the sites is important to obtain necessary information on historical flood levels for riverbank protection design and construction. - Thieves would steal construction materials, and thus the project contractor will have to provide security guards. - Concerns on construction wastes that may not be managed properly. - The project, village and district must have appropriate measures to manage potential impacts.
- Key Q3. What are their recommendations to deal with the impact sustainably? o What should be done? How should be done? o When should be done? Who should be the responsible person/authority	- The local people, village and district authorities will be responsible for maintaining cleanliness and keep everything in order including proper waste management. - Suggest that the relevant government agencies to undertake road clean up, regular water spray and provide warning signs at construction sites. - Provide barricades to prevent children enter into river. - The dump trucks must be covered to prevent soil and/or gravel drop on the road. - Provide traffic signs at project access roads. - If the roads are deteriorated by the project vehicles, the project shall repair it back to normal conditions.	- Maintain on-going consultation with local people with the presence of village authorities from the beginning until completion of the project. - Compensation provided before the project activities. - The project, local people, village and district authorities together manage the project. - The contractor develops appropriate measures to manage project emissions. - The project and relevant stakeholders need to have social and environmental measures and adheres strictly. - Provide warning signs, road safety measures for transport of construction materials. - Relevant project stakeholders carry out information disclosure to local people prior to commencement of the project works. - The need to improve waste management in an appropriate approach.

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
	- The project vehicles must be operated with safe and reduce speed within specific traffic regulations. - The project should provide compensation during construction as people may not be able to carry out cultivation.	- The project shall collect detailed information and put into project designs to ensure flood management is more effective. - Special attention must be observed during construction to ensure community health and safety. - The project will be fully responsible for the project safety across the construction.
2.3 Health - mental issue - Key Q1. Would the change (re-location, moving houses, losing land/property, etc.) affect the people? If so, who would be likely to be affected the most? - Key Q2. What could be the solutions/suggestions to this issue?	Mental and health issues that may be caused by the following project impacts: - The affected people will have significant mental impacts if cash compensation does not allow them to purchase new land for house construction. - Most affected people proposed land for land compensation with construction of houses appropriately. - Impacts on people living along the riverbanks. - The need to educate local people to understand the need for the project and provide compensation appropriately. - Affected people are those likely to lose their land, houses and crops. - Some households would have to choose self-relocation where unknown as they have only one land plot and a single house. - Compensation must be based on actual land value and provided before construction begins.	- The project is likely to have impacts on mental health and safety of people living in the designated project areas with significant impacts due to loss of agricultural land, loss of income and household economic downturn. - In the case of households with 100% impact, the project would consider providing remaining land so that they can continue household businesses. - Some households will be likely to resettle with the project if it is implemented in accordance with regulations and in appropriate manner. - Loss of agricultural land, loss of income, houses will be relocated and difficulties to adopt to new environment. - The need to consult with local people on compensation strategy including land for land, cash or resettled house compensation. - Land allocation for house construction and agricultural production are unlikely to occur in the same village area, and therefore, land compensation must be appropriate and complete before project commences and ensure accessibility.
2.4 Environmental impact - Key Q1. What would be the key concerns about the environment: such as air pollution (dust, chemical smell, …), water pollution (waste from the construction,..), noise pollution, flooding experience/issue during the rainy season, etc.	- Increased dust, noise and waste pollutions and wastewater generated by the project activities. - Transport of soil, sand and gravel may cause dirty on the road. - Inappropriate disposal of construction wastes. - Daily travel would be more difficult during construction. - Potential increased traffic accident on access roads. - Social issues associated with project construction workers	- Likely to have impacts during construction such as chemical spills, drilling and cement discharge into waterways. - Noise, dust due to construction trucks and other environmental issues that would affect community health and safety. - Potential risk of nuisance noise, dust and vibration levels. - Potential hydrocarbon spills during construction.

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
	emanated from other areas or provinces.	
- Key Q2. What are their recommendations to deal with the impact sustainably? o What should be done? How should be done? o When should be done? Who should be the responsible person/authority	- Spray water on project access roads and active construction areas with close proximity to community during construction. - Rehabilitate the land back to normal condition after completion of construction activities. - Road repair if damaged by the project. - The project should be responsible in cooperation with district and local people on environmental quality promotion and maintaining cleanliness. - Prohibit heavy trucks to pass through this road. - Build drainage systems with minimal impacts to the environment. - The project needs to ensure that all dump trucks are provided with cover sheet to protect soil dropping on the road. - Develop dust and noise management plan during construction as well as waste and wastewater. Wastes must be managed properly and dumping wastes and direct discharge are prohibited. - Develop regulations for environmental management between the local government and private sector during operation. - There should be warning signs at access road while the drivers will have to be caution during driving to avoid accident. - There is a need to have a regulation to manage the project construction workers from making social issues such as robbery. - Before project completion, all project wastes must be disposed-off appropriately and site rehabilitation to allow normal uses.	- The village and district authorities and the project work together to oversee the construction workers. - Appropriate village and district management committees should be established to oversee the project implementation from the beginning until complete. - The Provincial Urban Development and Administration Authority (PUDAA) should be directly managing the project during operation. - The contractor is required to implement the project activities with minimum impacts. - Regarding waste management, it is suggested that the PUDAA should monitor regularly. - Construction measures should be developed including works only conducted during day time and avoids construction at night time as it will disturb people. - Road water spraying to control dust. - Construction supervisors are present at all time at active construction sites to ensure safety. - Transport of construction materials including sand and gravel, soil must be covered with speed limits. - Provide waste storage or bins. project environmental protection is maintained with some sort of funding. - The construction sites must be provided with fences and barricades to ensure site security and minimize dust spread outside. - Management of waste and discharge, and housekeeping in order. - General wastes must be managed properly and ensure cleanliness. - The project should not discharge wastewater directly into waterways.

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
3. Opinion about the drainage capacity and maintenance? - Key Q1. How they could contribute to the maintenance of the drainage and park?	- The construction must meet high quality standard - General people, village and district authorities must play active roles in maintenance and protection of project assets within their jurisdiction and responsibilities for the beauty, sustainability of the project. - Wastewater from village and district should be managed properly before discharge. - Develop regulations together between people and village authorities on waste management. Provide drainage for wastewater. - Drainage system must be regularly maintained and do not dump waste into the system. - Local environment must be protected. - Construct drainage system before meeting the rivers. - According to relevant instruction on environmental promotion, any household discharge wastewater must have their own drainage system. - After completion of the project, the land temporarily used must be returned to its owner in normal condition. Do not take it.	- PUDAA works together with village authorities on planning for construction and management. - For monitoring and maintenance is the responsibility of the PUDAA. - It is encouraged that all people must help maintain cleanliness and follow relevant regulations. - Provide practical regulations for local people to manage project assets with appropriate fines if anyone abuses. - Those residing near the riverbanks and close to construction sites, shall be more responsible on making clean up. - Organize community collective actions on project maintenance after completion. - The construction of riverbank protection must meet quality standard. - Suggest the project to expand drainage system near the ethnic school to the Bridge #4 with development in chainages. - All village people should help to protect and maintain the project assets to improve cleanliness and that will promote income generation activities. - The project in cooperation with relevant government agencies to develop wastewater treatment system.
Any Other suggestions	- Correct measurements should be carried out to minimize potential impacts. - If project is likely to impact houses of local people, suggest that only riparian areas allocated to the project to avoid impacts on structures. - Suggest that the compensation land should not be far from the city. If cash is provided, it should be reflect actual circumstances that Aps can afford for new land with similar values and suitable for housing. - Land in front of individual houses beyond the project acquisition, that persons can continue using it (not allocate	- Suggest the project to involve young people in maintenance of the project works. - Suggest the contractors to recruit local people in construction workforce before sourcing labors from other places. - Very happy to have the project and hope it will start soon. - Want to have roads on both sides of the river with good condition. - Suggest the project to work continuously during construction and avoid temporary cease of construction works as it would cause overall delay. - Suggest the project management committees to serve their role in a fair judgment on compensation and construction monitoring activities. - Suggest the government to provide compensation as soon as possible so that affected people can look for new land and that

Questions	Women Group	Men Group
	to others regardless of public or private entities). - Allocate agricultural land and provide livelihood restoration activities for affected people/households. - The remaining land after project acquisition, the owners will continue using it. - Detailed inventor of loss should be conducted prior to compensation provided. - Suggest the project to allocate, provide alternative livelihood activities to people who rely on crop cultivation on the riverbanks to other secure jobs. - Improve, upgrade village access road. - Build a bridge between the hospital and the vocational college. - Thanks to the project to provide a significant support and we will be happy when the project completes. - Suggest the project to commence construction soon as it almost enters rainy season.	enables them to create household livelihood to sustain their future. - Actual compensation shall not less than agreed values. For example, the government agrees to provide 10 million Kip but people would actually receive only 5 million Kip. - Want to see the project construction soon. - Want to see local people involvement in the project as much as possible. - Compensation should be provided to affected people before the commencement of the project works. - The project should be equipped with water treatment system. - After project completion, relevant authorities shall develop and implement regulations to help local authorities and people to collectively manage the project assets. - If shops or vendors are allocated within the project development areas, priority should be given to most affected household to support their income through selling of their products. - Avoid implementing the project like the Railroad Project regarding late compensation. The project needs to allocated compensation before the commencement of the construction activities. - The submerge bridge that serves as weir is currently more difficult for people to travel through this road. - Improve, upgrade the road between the hospital through rice paddies and then to vocation college. - Suggest the project to allocate new land for affected households appropriately. - Coordination between villages, district and provincial authorities must be on the dame direction with consensus on the project implementation. - Grievance redress avoid conflicts over impacts or complaints and ensure people have better life and livelihood activities after project completion. - Want to see the project implements soon.

Table A10-2 Village Consultation Meeting 11-22 May 2020

Date/month/year	No	Village	Comments	Requests	Results
13/05/2020	01	Ban Thin	• The village people want the Project to provide clear demarcations of areas required for construction.	• The Project shall provide appropriate and fair compensation. • How will the PAPs/PAHs be relocated?	• The PAPs consented to the Project implementation provided that fair compensation is provided.
13/05/2020	02	Ban Nawarnnoy	• The Project shall consider provision of compensation to seasonal cultivation areas that people used for a long time though no land use documents. • Detailed surveys and inventory of loss should be conducted.	• If the project has impacts on private land, land for land compensation should be the priority. • Consultation activities are required in planning for resettlement and compensation. • Compensation must be appropriate based on individual circumstances.	• The PAPs understand the needs for the project and want to see its implementation in near term.
14/05/2020	03	Ban Vanghai	• The village people consented to the Project and would like to see its implementation in near term. • The project should identify and delineate areas required for construction works and provide clear marks across the project areas. • Appropriate cash compensation would be preferred for those having suitable and available land in other areas. • Will the people, who current own small land areas and impacted by the project, be eligible for compensation? If so, how would it be compensated?	• The project shall consider providing compensation with equal value for replacement land or suitable for new house construction.	• Some PAPs prefer cash compensation which enable them to purchase new land or suitable for house construction.
14/05/2020	04	Ban Pasak	• The village people want the project completion soon as some of their residential areas have been significantly damaged by landslide. • Some people wanted to build riverbank protection around their houses and/or land on riverbank areas, but they were afraid that compensation would not be provided	• The project should minimize its social and environmental impacts as much as possible. • The project should conduct detailed surveys and inventory of loss with clear marks on areas required for the project activities. • Compensation must be provided to affected people/households.	• The village people have good understanding and have full support on the project implementation.

Date/month/year	No	Village	Comments	Requests	Results
			or may not compliance with relevant regulations. • Compensation should be provided in a fair and non-discriminate manner regardless of poor or wealthy households.		
15/05/2020	05	Ban Montai	• Will the people who have land use document with 01 Category be entitled for compensation? • Some village people are preferred to remain in the existing plot of land where possible as they do not want to relocate to other places. • Will cultivated land without land use documents or the 01 Category be compensated? • Want to know the compensation value for affected houses.	• The project needs to consider providing appropriate compensation to PAPs/PAHs. • If relocation is required, people would prefer to move to the nearest locations within the village area where possible.	• The village people have well understanding on the need of the project.
15/05/2020	06	Ban Longkordeua	• The people consented to the project construction, but detailed surveys or impact assessment should be conducted particularly on affected households and their new relocation sites including compensation measures. • What types of asset are eligible for compensation? Are animal huts, cassava and other assets compensated?	• If the project has impacts on residential land or houses, new relocation areas should be provided as most people own only one plot of land. • Minimize the potential impacts as much as possible.	• People have agreed on project implementation, but detailed surveys or impact assessment should be conducted with provision of new allocated land as most people are currently own only one plot of land.
18/05/2020	07	Ban Jeng	• Appropriate compensation should be provided for impacted assets. • Compensation must be provided prior to commencement of construction works. • Compensation rates should be applied equally and appropriately (as some people may not be happy).	• Affected people shall be informed in advance of their property being affected.	• Compensation should be provided prior to commencement of construction work with fair compensation rates.

Date/month/year	No	Village	Comments	Requests	Results
18/05/2020	08	Ban Homsouk	• The village people have good understanding and consent to the project without any conflict. However, the project should provide appropriate compensation, allocate land for those require relocation that do not have alternative land.	• If resettlement or relocation is required, the land plots, houses and access need to be provided as well as cultivation and grazing areas similar to the current village conditions.	• The project should demarcate areas required for construction and provide this information to all village people.
19/05/2020	09	Nongmeangda	• Once the project completed, the local authorities should take active role on maintenance in cooperation with local people. • Some people have questions whether they will be encouraged to contribute resources for the project.	• The people would like to know whether the current waterway will be realigned and how would it be implemented?	• Some people previously had misunderstanding on the project that they would have to pay to make the project happens.
19/05/2020	10	Ban Laksi	• Most village people are farmers and cultivate crops in household level. Some of them produce for sale in local market and therefore they are concerned over the availability of cultivation land that would be acquired by the project.	• The project shall conduct inventory of loss and identify affected people and households as well as their extent of impacts. • Request the project to provide a bridge crossing Namkor at the village as people are experiencing difficulties in travelling around. • When the project completed, the project and/or local authorities and communities need to maintain the streetlights in good order.	• Some people are still concerned that they would not receive compensation. their livelihood would be impacted due to the acquisition of their farmlands and houses.
20/05/2020	11	Ban Donkeo	• Will indirect impacted land (e.g. land used for stockyard, access road, etc) be compensated? • The project needs to have a clear demarcation on the areas needed for the project; • If the project has impacts on cemetery, appropriate compensation should be provided for ritual ceremonies.	• If the village cemetery is going to be impacted by the project traffic vehicles or construction activities, the village will not agree. • If any village household owns only one plot of land and is impacted by the project, how would they be compensated? If cash is provided, it would not be sufficient to purchase new land.	• If the village cemetery is going to be impacted by the project traffic vehicles or construction activities, the village will not agree. • If the people do not have alternative land, how would the project provide compensation for them?

Date/month/year	No	Village	Comments	Requests	Results
				• When the project demarcates in a certain area and then flooded or landslide beyond that demarcated area, will the project uses the designated levels. This should be clearly explained to the communities.	
20/05/2020	12	Ban Viengsa	• Most people have good understanding on the need of the project though some are still questionable. • The project should provide compensation based on actual and market values of affected land and assets. • If minor impacts are identified on one riverside, the project should extend to another side to avoid potential impacts.	• Where is new relocation area for affected households?	• If minor impacts are identified on one riverside, the project should extend to another side to avoid potential impacts.
21/05/2020	13	Ban Houaykhoum	• Some people understand on the need of the project while some expressed concerns over relocation / resettlement and would suggest the project to provide fair compensation. • The project should have clear demarcation of riverbank areas to be acquired so that the people are aware and provide cooperation on relocation/resettlement.	• The affected people/households should receive appropriate land allocation including costs and expenses associated with relocation works. • Where is new relocation area for affected households? • Request the project to provide some necessary materials for the village office.	• Most people have concerns about resettlement/relocation site(s) and would like the project to provide this information as soon as possible.
21/05/2020	14	Ban Nasao	• The majority of village people have good understanding on the project and will provide cooperation on its implementation though some people still have misunderstanding. • The project should provide both residential and cultivation land for those affected people/households.	• If impacts are unavoidable, the affected people/households should receive compensation appropriately including cultivation and grazing land with good access.	• If relocation/resettlement is required, the new site should include suitable agricultural, grazing, and residential lands. • If possible, the project would consider realignment of some project areas to avoid potential impacts to structures where possible.

Date/month/year	No	Village	Comments	Requests	Results
22/05/2020	15	Ban Namy	• The village people have good understanding on the project and are willing to provide cooperation on the project implementation. • The project should provide both cash and land for land based on individual impacts and their preferences on receiving compensation.	• Appropriate compensation should be provided for those having limited land including provision of access, water supply, electricity to new relocation/resettlement sites.	• The project should provide appropriate compensation. Some affected people/households who have alternative land may prefer cash compensation while some people would prefer land for land compensation.
22/05/2020	16	Ban Nalao	• The village people have good understanding and will provide cooperation provided that the project provides appropriate compensation. • If the cemetery is going to be affected, the project should provide compensation for spiritual and religious ceremonies of Ban Nalao and Ban Namy. • The cemetery area of Ban Nalao is managed by the district authorities, and if it is going to be affected the project shall consult with the province/district.	• If teak plantation impacted, will it be compensated? And how? • Where is the new relocation/resettlement site for affected households and how they would be compensated for?	• If the people's land are impacted, the project shall provide new land allocation. • If the cemetery is going to be affected, the project should provide compensation for spiritual and religious ceremonies of Ban Nalao and Ban Namy.

List of Meeting participants

List of participant for the meeting on 22 November 2019

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ
ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ປຶກສາຫາລື ແລະ ເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ທີ່ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ, ພ້ອມກັບການກຳນົດລາຄາຫົວໜ່ວຍ ແລະ ມູນຄ່າໃນການຊົດເຊີຍຕ່າງໆໃນຂອບເຂດ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດດ້ານທຳມະຊາດ ເຊິ່ງກວມເອົາທັງໝົດ 15 ບ້ານ ໃນເຂດສະບາຍເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ລະຫວ່າງ ວັນທີ 18/11/2019 - 1/12/2019.

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ຫົວໜ້າສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ

ປ.ພອນສະຫວັນ ແພງສີດາ

ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ປ້ອງກັນໄພພິບັດ

ຜູ້ສັງລວມ

List of Participants for the meeting on 21 Jan 2020

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
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ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ປຶກສາຫາລືສືບຕໍ່ການລົງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນຜູ້ຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ລາຍງານຜົນຂອງການເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນໃນໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດດ້ານທຳມະຊາດ ໃນເທດສະບານເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ ຄັ້ງວັນທີ ..../......../2020.

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3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	42092064	[signature]
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10				97222295	
11				22832212	
12				59791509	
13				56588324	
14				55620089	
15				56643633	
16				56885345	
17				03095610 81	
18					
19				58667660	
20				03028238385	
21				03059566105	
22				22842220	

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
23				55680334	
24				99990681	
25				99980669	
26				55680835	
27				99990540	
28				52520014	
29				92979733	
30				54341272	
31				55680642	
32				03090448327	
33				020 56586712	
34				55450202	
35					
36					

List of Participant for the meeting on 11 March 2020

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ
ສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ

ຜ່ານລາຄາທົດແທນການຊົດເຊີຍຜູ້ທີ່ຈະຖືກຜົນກະທົບ ແລະ ການຄາດຄະເນງົບປະມານຊົດເຊີຍເບື້ອງຕົ້ນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມການລົງເກັບກຳຂໍ້ມູນ ດ້ານເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ຂອງບໍລິສັດທີ່ປຶກສາ ISAN ຈາກໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງໄພພິບັດນ້ຳຖ້ວມ

ທີ່ ເມືອງ ໄຊ ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ, ຄັ້ງວັນທີ ..11.../..3.../2020.

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99990681	[signature]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55980263	[signature]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22832212	[signature]
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56885345	[signature]
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22060023	[signature]
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55680643	[signature]
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55780079	[signature]

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ເບີໂທລະສັບ	ລາຍເຊັນ
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	23679595	[signature]
10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97222295	[signature]
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56643633	[signature]
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55295879	[signature]
14	[illegible]	PIU	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	DRM	52578204	[signature]
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	PIU	07062419	[signature]
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22005500	[signature]
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99288876	[signature]
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96719228	[signature]
20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[signature]
21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] PIU	[illegible]	[signature]

Minuted of Meeting and List of Participant for the meeting on 31 March 2021

ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊົນລາວ
ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນາຖາວອນ

ບົດບັນທຶກ
ກອງປະຊຸມ ປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ຂອງ
ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້
ທີ່ເມືອງໄຊ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຂອງກະຊວງໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ

ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ກະຊວງຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ໄດ້ລົມທຶບກັບ ພະແນກຊັບພະຍາ ກອນທຳ ມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ, ຂະແໜງການທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ຂັ້ນສູນກາງ ແລະ ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ໄດ້ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ປຶກສາຫາລືຂັ້ນແຂວງຂຶ້ນ ໃນວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021 ເພື່ອຜ່ານບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ຂອງໂຄງການ ຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ເຂດເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຊຶ່ງກະຊວງໂຍທາທິ ການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ເປັນເຈົ້າຂອງໂຄງການ. ໃຫ້ກຽດເປັນຄະນະປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ ໂດຍ ທ່ານ ອ່ອນແກ້ວ ອຸ່ນອາລົມ ຮອງ ເຈົ້າແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ແລະ ທ່ານ ໄຊຍະເດດ ວິໄຊ ຫົວໜ້າກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຊຶ່ງມີຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມທາງໜ້າເຈົ້າຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ຈາກ ຂະແໜງການກ່ຽວ ຂ້ອງຂັ້ນສູນກາງ, ແຂວງ, ເມືອງ ແລະ ບ້ານ ທີ່ຄາດວ່າຈະໄດ້ຮັບຜົນກະທົບ ດັ່ງລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ມາພ້ອມນີ້.

ໃນກອງປະຊຸມ ໄດ້ຮັບຟັງການສະເໜີໂດຍສັງເຂບ ກ່ຽວກັບ ສະພາບລວມໂຄງການ, ແຜນດຳເນີນງານໂຄງການ, ກິດ ຈະກຳ ແລະ ຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມສັງຄົມ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ ທີ່ຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນໄລຍະກໍ່ສ້າງແລະ ມາດຕະການແກ້ໄຂ ແລະ ຫຼຸດຜ່ອນຜົນກະທົບທີ່ກຳນົດໄວ້ໃນແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ໂຄງການ, ແຜນຕິດຕາມ ກວດກາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ, ຈາກນັ້ນ ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກອງປະຊຸມ ກໍ່ໄດ້ປະກອບຄຳຄິດເຫັນຢ່າງກົງໄປກົງມາ ເຊິ່ງຕົກ ລົງເປັນເອກະພາບກັນດັ່ງນີ້:

1. ເຫັນດີ ຕໍ່ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ຊຶ່ງເປັນໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນ ອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ປຸ່ເຂດເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ມີເນື້ອທີ່ທັງໝົດ 399 ຫມ2, ມີມູນຄ່າການລົງທຶນທັງໝົດ 16,000,000 ໂດລາສະຫະລັດ. ໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ມີຈຸດປະສົງເພື່ອຫລຸດຜ່ອນຄວາມເສຍຫາຍທີ່ເກີດຈາກໄພພິບັດທາງທຳ ມະຊາດ ແລະ ເສີມຂະຫຍາຍຄວາມສາມາດ ຂອງລັດຖະບານ ໃນການສະໜອງການບໍລິການອຸຕຸນິຍົມ ແລະ ການຕອບໂຕ້ ກັບໄພພິບັດ ເຊິ່ງໃນການດຳເນີນການພັດທະນາໂຄງການ ຈະແບ່ງອອກເປັນ 2 ຊ່ວງ ຊຶ່ງປະກອບດ້ວຍການກໍ່ສ້າງຝ່າຍ ກັນນ້ຳ, ການປ້ອງກັນຕະລິ່ງແຄມນ້ຳ ແລະ ການຂຸດລອກແມ່ນ້ຳ, ການບຸລະນະ ແລະ ຍົກລະດັບສອນສາທາລະນະ 2 ແຫ່ງ, ປັບປຸງຖະໜົນ ໃກ້ກັບສອນສາທາລະນະແຫ່ງທີ 2, ສ້າງຝ່າຍກັ້ນນ້ຳກໍ, ການກໍ່ສ້າງປະຕູນ້ຳຂະຫນາດນ້ອຍ ເພື່ອ ປັບປຸງປະສິດທິຜົນຂອງການລະບາຍນ້ຳໃນຕົວເມືອງ ແລະ ພັດທະນາພື້ນທີ່ຈັດສັນຍົກຍ້າຍໃໝ່;

2. ບັນດາຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ບັນຫາຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງ ທີ່ຍັງຄ້າງຄາ ໂດຍສະເພາະການເວນຄືນທີ່ດິນ ແມ່ນສະເໜີໃຫ້ສືບຕໍ່ ເກັບກຳລະອຽດ ພ້ອມທັງຮັບຮ້ອງປັກຫຼັກໝາຍຂອບເຂດ ແຕ່ຕ້ອງໄດ້ຕົກລົງກັນໃຫ້ແລ້ວກ່ອນ, ແຜນຈັດສັນຍົກຍ້າຍ, ແຜນການທົດແທນ ແລະ ລາຄາຊົດເຊີຍ ໃຫ້ມີການລົງລາຍເຊັນຢັ້ງຢືນຈາກຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນຄັກແນ່ ໂດຍໃຫ້ມີຂໍ້ຕົກລົງຈາກ ເຈົ້າແຂວງຮັບຮອງເອົາແຜນດັ່ງກ່າວກ່ອນ ຈຶ່ງໄປຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຕ້ອງເຮັດໃຫ້ຖືກຕ້ອງຕາມນະໂຍບາຍຂອງຜູ້ໃຫ້ທຶນ ກູ້ຢືມ (ທະນາຄານໂລກ);

3. ສຳລັບເຂດທີ່ເປັນວັດ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ຄະນະກຳມະການ ໄປປະສານສົມທົບກັບເຈົ້າອະທິການວັດ ແລະ ອອກແບບ ໃຫ້ກົມກຽວກັນ, ສ່ວນທາດອັດທິການນຳຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ສະເໜີຕໍ່ກອບຄົວ ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ເພື່ອ ຍົກຍ້າຍອອກໄປໄວ້ໃນສະຖານທີ່ເໝາະສົມ;

4. ການເຮັດສວນສາທາລະນະ ແມ່ນເຫັນວ່າມີຄວາມກົມກຽວກັບແຜນການຈັດສັນ-ພັດທະນາເມືອງຂອງແຂວງວາງໄວ້. ແຕ່ສຳລັບການສ້າງກັນເຈື່ອນ ແລະ ສວນສາທາລະນະ ຈຸດທ່ອງທ່ຽວ ແລະ ນາສ້າວ ພ້ອມທັງແຜນການສ້າງເສັ້ນທາງລຽບແຄມນ້ຳ ທັງສອງຟາກ ຕ້ອງໄດ້ມີການຍົກຍ້າຍເຮືອນປະຊາຊົນຈຳນວນໜຶ່ງອອກ ຊຶ່ງການຈັດສັນທີ່ດິນ ແມ່ນແຂວງຈະໄປຊອກໃຫ້ກ່ອນ ແລະ ເບິ່ງຕົວຈິງສາມາດເຮັດໄດ້ຄືແນວໃດ ເພື່ອສ້າງເງື່ອນໄຂໃຫ້ຄະນະຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການສາມາດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດວຽກງານໂຄງການໄດ້;

5. ຕ້ອງກຳນົດເສັ້ນທາງສະເພາະ ໃນເວລາຂົນສົ່ງວັດຖຸດິບ ທີ່ນຳໃຊ້ໃນການກໍ່ສ້າງໂຄງການ ເພື່ອຮັບປະກັນບັນຫາອຸບັດຕິເຫດທີ່ອາດຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນໃນເວລາຂົນສົ່ງ ພ້ອມທັງ ກຳນົດຈຸດທີ່ຖິ້ມເສດດິນ ແລະ ເສດຫີນ ຫຼື ສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ຈະເກີດຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ແຄ້ມທີ່ພັກກຳມະກອນ ຊຶ່ງບໍລິສັດທີ່ຮັບເໝົາກໍ່ສ້າງ ຈະຕ້ອງຮັບປະກັນ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໂຄງການ ຕາມແຜນທີ່ໄດ້ກຳນົດໄວ້;

6. ໃຫ້ເພີ່ມການສຶກສາ ແລະ ສ້າງແຜນການຄຸ້ມຄອງນ້ຳເປື້ອນ ແລະ ການບຳບັດນ້ຳເປື້ອນຈາກຄົວເຮືອນ , ນ້ຳຝົນຊະລ້າງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ ກ່ອນ ໄຫຼລົງສູ່ແຫຼ່ງນ້ຳທຳມະຊາດ;

7. ການດຳເນີນການກໍ່ສ້າງ ຕ້ອງຮັບປະກັນຄວາມປອດໄພ, ຕ້ອງມີການບູລະນະຟື້ນຟູສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຫຼັງການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ຈຸດຕັ້ງແຄ້ມ, ຈຸດໄມ້ປູນ, ເສັ້ນທາງເຂົ້າ-ອອກ ເຂດກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ອື່ນໆ. ອັນໃດທີ່ບໍ່ທັນລະອຽດ ແມ່ນໃຫ້ໄປເກັບຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ວາງແຜນເພີ່ມເຕີມໃຫ້ຈະແຈ້ງ;

8. ການກຳນົດມາດຕະການແກ້ໄຂຜົນກະທົບຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ໂຄງການ ທີ່ມີຄວາມສ່ຽງສູງຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມສັງຄົມ ແລະ ທຳມະຊາດ ໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຖືກຕ້ອງ, ຈະແຈ້ງ ແລະ ສາມາດປະຕິບັດໄດ້ຢ່າງແທ້ຈິງ, ໃຫ້ກວດກາຄືນຜົນກະທົບທີ່ຈະເກີດຂຶ້ນ ເປັນຕົ້ນ: ມາດຕະການກຳຈັດຂີ້ຝຸ່ນ, ນ້ຳເປື້ອນ, ຂີ້ເຫຍື້ອ, ເສດດິນ-ສິ່ງເສດເຫຼືອຈາກການກໍ່ສ້າງ, ການຕົກຕະກອນ ແລະ ມາດຕະການປ້ອງກັນນ້ຳຂຸ້ນ, ມາດຕະການການຄຸ້ມຄອງການນຳໃຊ້ເສັ້ນທາງ ໃນການສັນຈອນໄປມາ ແລະ ການຂົນສົ່ງຂອງໂຄງການ;

9. ໃຫ້ເຈົ້າຂອງໂຄງການ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການທີ່ຮັບຜິດຊອບໂຄງການ ລວມທັງຄະນະກຳມະການທີ່ຖືກແຕ່ງຕັ້ງເອົາໃຈໃສ່ຂອດການປະສານງານ ແລະ ໃຫ້ລົງພົບກັບບ້ານ ເພື່ອເຮັດວຽກປະຊາສຳພັນ ເຜີຍແຜ່ ແນວທາງ ແລະ ວຽກງານຂອງໂຄງການ ໃຫ້ຫຼວງຫຼາຍ ແລະ ຈະແຈ້ງ;

10. ການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໂຄງການຂອງພາກສ່ວນລັດແຕ່ລະຂັ້ນ ແມ່ນຈະມີການພິຈາລະນາຕື່ມອີກ ເພື່ອກຳນົດຄືນໃຫ້ຈະແຈ້ງ ຄວາມຈຳເປັນ ແລະ ຄວາມຕ້ອງການໃນການຕິດຕາມກວດກາ ແລະ ກຳນົດງົບປະມານໃຫ້ເໝາະສົມ.

ດ້ານຫລັກການລວມ ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ລວມທັງແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມກວດກາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມໂຄງການແມ່ນສາມາດຮັບຮອງເອົາໄດ້. ໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ເປັນບູລິມະສິດ ແລະ ເປັນການກູ້ຢືມເງິນ, ບັນຫາທີ່ຍົກຂຶ້ນ ແມ່ນໃນຂອດຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດບັນດາກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ (ການກະກຽມ ແລະ ການກໍ່ສ້າງ), ຫລາຍບັນຫາແມ່ນໄດ້ກຳນົດ, ໄດ້ສຶກສາ ຊຶ່ງບົດປະເມີນ ລວມທັງ ແຜນຄຸ້ມ ໂຄງການດັ່ງກ່າວ ທາງການນຳ ກຊສ ແມ່ນເຫັນດີ ໃຫ້ຈັດປະຊຸມໄລຍະທົບທວນຄັ້ງດຽວ ແຕ່ວ່າຈະຕ້ອງປັບປຸງຕື່ມໃຫ້ແທດເໝາະກັບສະພາບຕົວຈິງ, ສະນັ້ນ, ບໍລິສັດທີ່ປຶກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຕ້ອງສືບຕໍ່ລົງພົບແໜ້ນກັບທາງຜູ້ພັດທະນາໂຄງການ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການ ລວມທັງອົງການປົກຄອງທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ສືບຕໍ່ປັບປຸງຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ເນື້ອໃນບົດປະເມີນ ລວມທັງ ແຜນຄຸ້ມຄອງ ບົນພື້ນຖານ ຄຳເຫັນ ຕ່າງໆທີ່ສະເໜີໃນກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລືຄັ້ງນີ້. ພາຍຫຼັງປັບປຸງສຳເລັດແມ່ນໃຫ້ຮີບຮ້ອນ ນຳສະເໜີ ກຊສ ເພື່ອກວດກາຄືນໃໝ່ ກ່ອນພິຈາລະນາຮັບຮອງຕາມລະບຽບຫລັກການ.

ດັ່ງນັ້ນ, ຈຶ່ງສັງລວມບົດບັນທຶກສະບັບນີ້ ເພື່ອເປັນບ່ອນອີງໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດໃນຕໍ່ໜ້າ. ກອງປະຊຸມໄດ້ປິດລົງ ໃນເວລາ 12:00 ໂມງ ຂອງວັນດຽວກັນ.

ທີ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ, ວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

ບໍລິສັດ ທີ່ປຶກສາດ້ານສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ທ.ຄຳສີ ຈັນສະໄໝ
Khamsy CHANSAMAI

ປະທານກອງປະຊຸມ
ຫົວໜ້າກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ໄຊຍະເວດ ວິໄຊ

ແຜນການ ລົງສະໜາມ ແລະ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ສຳລັບ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ຢູ່ເຂດເມືອງໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຂອງສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ໃນວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021 ທີ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ

ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

1. ພາກສ່ວນ: ສູນກາງ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ເບີໂທ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ່ານ ໄຊຍະເວດ ວິໄຊ	ກສລ	ຫົວໜ້າ ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ		
2	ທ່ານ ນ. ສຸດາວີ ແກ້ວປະເສີດ	ກສລ	ຮອງ ຫົວໜ້າ ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ	28288998	
3	ທ່ານ ນ. ທິບທິດາ ສີສຸລາດ	ກສລ	ຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ	22228058	
4	ທ່ານ ນ. ພູມີສິດ ວົງວານໄຊ	ກສລ	ຮອງຫົວໜ້າພະແນກ		
5	ທ່ານ ບຸນຄ້ຳ ໝື່ນສະແຫວງ	ກສລ	ຫົວໜ້າຂະແໜງ	59619772	
6	ທ່ານ ນ.ຈັນທະວີວອນ ກົມທະວີໄຊ	ກສລ	ວິຊາການ	55403659	
7	ທ່ານ ອາມິດ ດວງມາລາ	ກສລ	ວິຊາການ	58581446	
8	ທ່ານ ພວງມາລີ ພັນທອນວົງສາ	ກສລ	ວິຊາການ	99599929	
9	ທ່ານ ນ.ບຸນລ້ຽງ ຊຸລີວົງ	ກສລ	ວິຊາການ	95199993	
10	ທ່ານ ນ. ທັດສະນີ ແກ້ວມະນີ	ກສລ	ວິຊາການ	56567880	
11	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55112120	
12	ທ່ານ ນ. [illegible]	[illegible]	ວິຊາການ	56562995	
13	ທ່ານ ນ. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99921222	
14	ທ່ານ ນ. [illegible]	[illegible]	ວິຊາການ	55895899	
15	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55401310	
16	ທ່ານ ພອນເພັດ.	ກວສ.	ຂັບລົດ.	91111290.	

ວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

ແຜນການ ລົງສະໜາມ ແລະ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ສໍາລັບ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ຢູ່ເຂດເມືອງ ໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຂອງສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ໃນວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021 ທີ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ

ກົມສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

1. ພາກສ່ວນ: ແຂວງ ອຸດົມໄຊ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ຕໍາແໜ່ງ	ເບີໂທ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
2	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	020 992 45 888	
3	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5921 3366	
4	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22000550	
5	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	29113526	
6	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55681 830	
7	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	59366639	
8	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66588213	
9.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5912 3970	

ວັນທີ

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

Scanned with CamScanner

ແຜນການ ລົງສະໜາມ ແລະ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ສໍາລັບ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ຢູ່ເຂດເມືອງ ໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຂອງສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄ້ວາໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ໃນວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021 ທີ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ

ກົມນະໂຍບາຍຊັບພະຍາກອນທໍາມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

1. ພາກສ່ວນ: ບ້ານ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ຕໍາແໜ່ງ	ເບີໂທ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	55198494	
2	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	52543342	
3	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0304561081	
4	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22379294	
5	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0309044877	
6	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	98099204	
7	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
8	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	56526501	
9	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
10	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	99644443	
11	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
12	ທ່ານ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	57980239	

ແຜນການ ລົງສະໜາມ ແລະ ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມປຶກສາຫາລື ກ່ຽວກັບ ບົດປະເມີນຜົນກະທົບຕໍ່ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມແບບລະອຽດ ສຳລັບ ໂຄງການຄຸ້ມຄອງຄວາມສ່ຽງຈາກໄພພິບັດ ໃນພາກພື້ນອາຊີຕາເວັນອອກສ່ຽງໃຕ້ ປູເຂດເມືອງ ໄຊ, ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ ຂອງສະຖາບັນຄົ້ນຄວ້າໂຍທາທິການ ແລະ ຂົນສົ່ງ ໃນວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021 ທີ່ແຂວງອຸດົມໄຊ

ກົມນະໂຍບາຍຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ ແລະ ສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ

ລາຍຊື່ຜູ້ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມ

1. ພາກສ່ວນ: ບໍລິສັດ ທີ່ປຶກສາ ແລະ ສຳຫຼວດອອກແບບ

ລ/ດ	ຊື່ ແລະ ນາມສະກຸນ	ພາກສ່ວນ	ຕຳແໜ່ງ	ເບີໂທ	ລາຍເຊັນ
1	ທ່ານ [illegible]	LTEC	[illegible]	55339055	[signature]
2	ທ່ານ ພົມມະຈັກ ຈະເລີນສຸກ	Connected	Consultant	55055961	[signature]
3	ທ່ານ [illegible]	PIU	[illegible]	97062419	[signature]
4	ທ່ານ [illegible]	DRM-project	Consultant	52528704	[signature]
5	ທ່ານ [illegible]	Connected	[illegible]	55055916	[signature]
6	ທ່ານ [illegible]	PMU /DOW MPWT	[illegible]	55895899	[signature]
7	ທ່ານ [illegible]	PTRI	[illegible]	55401310	[signature]
8	ທ່ານ				
9	ທ່ານ				
10	ທ່ານ				

ວັນທີ 31 ມີນາ 2021

ຜູ້ບັນທຶກ

[signature]