

Resettlement Plan

March 2017

MYA: Third Great Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project Subprojects in Mon State

Prepared by Mon State General Administration for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	-	Asian Development Bank
AHs	-	Affected Households
APs	-	Affected Persons
CSO	-	Civil Society Organizations
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPs	-	Displaced Persons
EA	-	Executing Agency
GMS	-	Great Mekong Subregion
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	-	Household
IA	-	Implementing Agency
IOL	-	Inventory of Losses
LMC	-	Land Management Committee
LUC	-	Land Use Certificate
MMK	-	Myanmar Kyats (currency)
MOC	-	Ministry of Construction
PMO	-	Project Management Office
PPTA	-	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Survey
RP	-	Resettlement Plan
SDC	-	State Development Committee
SES	-	Socioeconomic Survey
SPS	-	Safeguard Policy Statement
TDC	-	Township Development Committee
WA	-	Ward Administrator

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 10 February 2017)

Currency unit: Myanmar Kyats (MMK) and US Dollar (\$)

\$1 = 1,171.80MMK

GLOSSARY

Compensation	– This is payment given in cash or in kind to affected persons (APs) at full replacement cost based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any for assets and income sources acquired or adversely affected by the project.
Cut-off date	– Is the date when the Township Development Committee officially informs the public about the Project and its locations. Anyone who occupies or encroaches into the defined boundaries of the Project area after this date is not entitled to compensation and other assistance for affected assets and incomes.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	– With the use of approved detailed engineering drawings, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the IOL, severity of impacts, and list of APs done during the preparation of this resettlement plan (RP).
Affected person (AP)	– Refers to any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (e.g., residential, commercial, agricultural, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without physical displacement.
Affected Household (AH)	– In the case of affected household (AH), it includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the project.
Entitlements	– Refers to a range of measures, such as compensation in cash or in kind, income restoration support, transfer assistance, relocation support, etc., which are provided to the APs depending on the type and severity of their losses to restore their economic and social base.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	– This is the listing of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets during the preparation of the RP where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; standing crops and trees with commercial value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the COI are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs calculated. The severity of impact on the affected assets and the severity of impact on the livelihood and productive capacity of the DPs are likewise determined.
Involuntary Resettlement	– It is the displacement of people, not of their own volition but involuntarily, from their homes, assets, sources of income and livelihood in the ROW in connection with the Project.

Land acquisition	– Refers to the process whereby an individual, household, firm or private institution is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land it owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of that agency for public purposes in return for compensation at replacement costs.
Relocation	– This is the physical displacement of a DP from his/her pre- project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	– Means the amount in cash or in kind needed to replace an asset in its existing condition, without deduction of transaction costs or depreciation and salvageable materials, at prevailing current market value at the time of compensation payment.
Replacement Cost Study	– This refers to the process involved in determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement	– Refers to various measures provided to DPs or AHs to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of the project, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan	– This is a time-bound action plan with budget, setting out the resettlement objectives and strategies, entitlements, activities and responsibilities, resettlement monitoring, and resettlement evaluation.
Right of Way (ROW)	– This is the area which will be cleared of all structures and obstructions.
Severely affected Households	– This refers to AHs who will (i) lose 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating) and/or (ii) have to relocate due to the Project.
Vulnerable groups	– These are distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized due to the project and specifically include: (i) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) household heads with disabilities, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (v) landless households, (vi) ethnic minorities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Back-ground: The Third Great Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project for Mon State will be implemented in Mawlamyine city. The Project consists of three physical sub-components, including (i) water supply; (ii) solid waste collection and disposal; and (iii) cultural heritage rehabilitation. The expected impact of the Project is that economic activities in the city will be increased and the expected outcome of the Project is that the access to sustainable urban services in Mawlamyine city will be improved.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement: The Project for Mon State would permanently acquire 49.0 acres of land (19.82 ha) - including 44.4 acres (17.96 ha) of public/unused land that is currently managed by Mon State General Administration and Township Development Committee; and 4.6 acres (1.86 ha) of agricultural land of two affected households (10 persons). Both households who have agricultural land affected by the Project are severely affected households (one household has 40% of total production landholding affected and the other household has 74% of total production landholding acquired - and this severely impacts on livelihood of the households) - and one of two households is vulnerable household (household headed by female). Implementation of the Project would also impact on 267 rubber trees and 31 fruit-trees of these two affected households. There is no structure upon land affected by the Project.

During construction of the project in Mon State, there will be temporary impact on business of 37 local shops and kiosks and restaurants of 37 business owners. The temporary impact period would be for four weeks.

Under the Project for Mon State, the existing dumpsite in Mu Yaung Village would be expanded from 7.0 acres to 48 acres (19.42 ha) of land. There are 11 households (13 waste-pickers) who are picking wastes in the dumpsite as the main source of income of the households - will be affected.

Policy Framework: The legal and policy framework for compensation, assistances and rehabilitation under the Project is defined by the relevant laws and regulations of the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar and the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). Objectives of the project's policy are to avoid, if not minimize resettlement impacts, compensate for the affected assets at full replacement costs, restore livelihoods and improve living standards of poor and vulnerable households. In case of discrepancies between the Government's laws, regulations, and procedures and ADB's policies and requirements, the higher standard shall prevail based on a gap analysis and establishment of gap-filling mechanisms.

An Entitlement Matrix and its applications are provided in this Resettlement Plan (RP). It covers compensation for two households who will be acquired their agricultural land permanently and for 37 business owners who have business and income disrupted temporarily during construction of the project; assistance and income restoration measures for the affected households and the waste-pickers. The Entitlement Matrix has been consulted with and agreed on by the State and Township Development Committees, relevant agencies, affected households and the waste-pickers.

Information Disclosure and Public Consultation: Consultation activities were conducted in April and June 2016. Relevant agencies, the affected households and waste-pickers were consulted on the design of the Project's components in the local, the impacts on land and livelihoods by the Project, the entitlements for the affected land and assets, the implementation schedule for land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation; and the grievance redress mechanism. Information dissemination and consultations will be continued in the resettlement plan (RP) updating process and through-out the implementation of the RP.

Institutional Arrangement: The Project Management Office (PMO) that will be established under Mon General Administration will coordinate with State and Township

Development Committees for updating and implementing of the RP. The PMO will be supported by qualified and experienced social safeguard specialists of Loan Implementation Consultants (LIC) to manage land acquisition and resettlement related issues.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: The PMO will ensure that all grievances and complaints on any aspect of land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner. All possible avenues will be made available to APs to express their grievances by establishing a well-defined grievance redress mechanism. APs with grievances can submit their complaints or grievances regarding affected land and assets, entitlements, compensation rates, allowances and income restoration measures as per the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) described in this RP. These APs will not be charged any fee during the resolution of their grievances and or complaints including necessary adjudication in a court of law.

Implementation Schedule: The Resettlement Plan will be updated in 3rd Quarter 2017 when the detailed engineering design is available. Compensation, assistance and income restoration measures for the affected households and waste-pickers will be implemented in 4th Quarter 2017 when the updated Resettlement Plan has been approved by Mon State General Administration, Department of Urban and Housing Development (under Ministry of Construction) and ADB. Civil works for the components with land acquisition impacts will begin after: (i) compensation and allowances have been provided in full to the affected households (two households); and (ii) income-restoration measures for the affected households and the waste-pickers have been implemented. Apart from compensation for the losses, construction period should be as short as possible to mitigate the impacts for those who have business temporarily disrupted due to construction.

Estimated Cost: The overall budget for implementing the resettlement plan was estimated at US\$308,825.19. The amount earmarked for compensation for affected agricultural land and trees; assistance and income restoration program for two affected households and 13 waste-pickers, including special assistance for child-waste pickers to go back to school and income restoration measures to their households; management and administration costs; land survey and additional consultations and socioeconomic survey when updating the RP; and contingency. The resettlement costs will be updated during the RP updating following the detailed engineering design, results of detailed measurement survey (DMS) and replacement cost survey (RCS) and consultations with APs, communities and waste-pickers.

Monitoring and Reporting. As the scope of land acquisition impacts by the Project in Mon State is minor, no external resettlement monitoring is required. Internal resettlement monitoring will be carried out by Mon State General Administration. The objectives, focuses, frequency of internal resettlement monitoring are presented in the RP.

RP Updating: This Resettlement Plan has been prepared based on the inventory of loss (IOL) and will be updated following the DMS when the detailed engineering design is available. As planned by Mon State General Administration, the Resettlement Plan updating will start in 3rd Quarter 2017.

A. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Background

1. The Great Mekong Subregion Corridor Towns Development Project aims to strengthen competitiveness of the GMS economic corridors through investing in urban infrastructure in corridor towns. Local economic development in corridor towns will contribute to broader regional economy through increased traffic and trade along the GMS economic corridors. The Project has three phases. The first phase is being implemented in ten towns while the second phase is under preparation in seven towns in Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Viet Nam. The third phase of the Project focuses only on Myanmar.
2. For Myanmar, the expected impact of the project is that economic activities along the GMS East-West Economic Corridor (EWEC) will be increased. The outcome of the Project will be improved access to sustainable urban services in Mawlamyine, Hpa-An, and Myawaddy towns. The indicative outputs of the Project will include (i) endorsement and implementation of strategic local economic development plans; (ii) improvement of priority urban infrastructure including (a) water supply, (b) sanitation and wastewater management, (c) solid-waste collection and disposal, (d) cultural heritage rehabilitation, and (e) transshipment and immigration facilities; and (iii) institutional capacity strengthening and public awareness raising.

1.2. Subprojects in Mon State

3. The Project in Mon State consists of three physical subprojects: (i) water supply; (ii) solid waste collection and disposal; and (iii) cultural heritage rehabilitation. Details of the subprojects are presented in the Table 1 below:

Table 1: Subprojects in Mon State

Subprojects	Interventions	Locations
1. Water Supply Upgrading reservoir [Kinponchone Dam]	• Construction of one water treatment plant next to the existing Kin Ponchone Reservoir	• Kin PonChone (Mabyan Reservoir) in ZayKyo Ward
	• Renovation of 3 tank reservoirs	• ZayKyo Ward
	• Construction of new water distribution pipe system	• 12 wards of the South Part of Mawlamyine City
2. Solid Waste Treatment Center and Collection Disposal Upgrading of existing sanitary land-fill	• A composting plant and sanitary land-fill will be constructed to use the solid waste for composting, recycling and other purposes.	• Mu Yaung Village
3. Cultural Heritage Rehabilitation the General Administration Department (GAD)	• Rehabilitation of the complex that consists of two buildings (current GAD office)	• Pae Bae Tan Ward



Figure 1: Project Locations in Mawlamyine (Mon State)

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1. Measure taken to minimize negative impacts

4. Most of subproject's intervention will be implemented on the public/unused land that is currently managed by Mon State and Mawlamyine Township Development Committees. There is only one subproject (solid waste collection and disposal) is with land of two households required.
5. Implementation of subprojects will not impact on structures upon land - only some rubber trees and fruit-trees of two households will be affected. To avoid increasing the potential impacts on the local people, affected households were advised (through consultations) not to plant new trees or crops on the land to be permanently acquired. A public information booklet (PIB) that explains, among others, the policy on cut-off date for eligibility will be distributed to the APs and communities during RP updating. Other than the aforementioned, the PMO will ensure that the payment of compensation and assistance and affected households are completed and rehabilitation measures are in place prior to the issuance of notice to proceed to start construction works.

2.2. Summary of impacts

6. Based on the preliminary design of the subprojects, Inventory of Loss (IOL) for affected land and assets upon land was conducted in June 2016 by the Social Safeguard Team of the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) Consultant with participation of officers of Mawlamyine TDC and Township Land Management Committee and Ward Authorities.
7. Implementation of the subprojects in Mon State would require 49.0 acres (19.82 ha) of land permanently; of which 44.40 acres (17.96 ha) is Mon State and Mawlamyine Township Development Committee managed land (taking account of 90.60% of total acquired land area by the Project in Mon State), and 4.6 acres (1.86 ha) is the agricultural land of two households (10 persons). There is no structure and crops/trees upon the affected land of government agencies; however, there are 298 trees (including 267 rubber trees and 31 fruit-trees) planted on land of two affected households that will be cut-down for project implementation.
8. Both households who have agricultural affected (one household will have 1.0 acres or 0.40 ha affected and the other has 3.60 acres or 1.46 ha that will be acquired) are severely affected households as the affected land areas are by 74% and 40% of the total production landholdings of the households, respectively - and one household is also vulnerable household (household headed by female).

Table 2: Scope of land acquisition by subprojects in Mon State

Subprojects	Interventions	Scope of Land Impacts	Land Owners
1. Water Supply Upgrading reservoir [Kinponchone Dam]	• Construction of one water treatment plant next to the existing Kin Ponchone Reservoir	• 1.0 acres (0.40 ha) of land is required. It is unused land.	• TDC
	• Renovation of 3 tank reservoirs	• No land acquisition because only renovation will be for the tank reservoirs (no expansion)	• TDC
	• Construction of new	• No land acquisition	• TDC

Subprojects	Interventions	Scope of Land Impacts	Land Owners
	water distribution pipe system	as the pipe will be along the road side.	
2.Solid Waste Treatment Centers and Collection Disposal Upgrading of existing sanitary land-fill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A composting plant and sanitary land-fill will be constructed to use the solid waste for composting, recycling and other purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 acres of land (19.42 ha) will be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 43.40 acres (17.96 ha) owned by Mon State General Administration. 4.6 acres owned (1.86 ha) owned by two households.
3. Cultural Heritage Rehabilitation the General Administration Department (GAD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of the complex that consists of two buildings (current GAD office) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No land acquisition by the project's component as only rehabilitation activities will be within the existing complex. 	

9. Implementation of the Waste collection and disposal subproject shall impact on 298 trees, including 267 rubber trees and 31 fruit-trees (mangoes, papaya, jackfruit, etc) of two households (10 persons).
10. During construction of the subprojects in Mon State, there will be temporary impact on business of 37 local shops, kiosks, restaurants. The temporary impact period is estimated for four (04) weeks:
 - 08 shops, kiosks, restaurants will be temporarily impacted by renovation of 3 tank reservoir subproject: Transporting of construction materials and parking vehicles during construction will temporarily affect on business of 08 owners.
 - 29 shops, kiosks, restaurants of 29 owners will be affected temporarily during installation of water distribution pipe in Zay Kyo area.
11. Under the Waste collection and disposal subproject, the existing dumpsite in Mu Yaung Village would be expanded from 7.0 acres (2.83 ha) to 48 acres of land (19.42 ha). There are 11 households (13 waste-pickers) who are picking wastes in the dumpsite as the main source of income of the households - will be affected. Among 11 affected households, four households are vulnerable households (two ethnic minority households and two households headed by females) - these households would face the risks of being further marginalized due to change of waste-management (waste-concentration, sorting-out, recycling, etc.) as their livelihood is lost. As the landfill will be upgraded, the current skills of the wastepickers will need to be upgraded to match the needs of the landfill should they so choose to be compensated in this manner.

C. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE OF AFFECTED PERSONS

3.1. Socioeconomic Survey

12. Questionnaire survey and focused-group discussions were conducted with all affected households and affected waste-pickers in June, 2016. The questionnaire used and the analyzed survey data on waste-pickers is attached in the **Appendix 2**.

3.2. Socio-economic information of affected household and waste-pickers

13. Proposed solid waste collection and disposal subproject will require 4.6 acres (1.86 ha) of land of two households - one household will have 1.0 acres or 0.40 ha affected and the other has 3.60 acres or 1.46 ha that will be acquired.).
14. The household (Daw Tin Hla) who has 1.0 acre of agricultural land affected and 31 fruit trees cut down -is with five household members. The main income source of the household is farming (seasonal vegetables and cash crops such as mangoes, papaya and jack fruit etc). The household has been living on the affected plot for more than 30 years. Two members of the household are school students and only one household member (son-in-law) is truck driver (second income source of the household). According to the interviews with the household head and household's members, the average monthly income of the household is 350,000.00 MMK (equivalent to US\$ 300.00/month). The affected land area is just the corner of the boundary of the existing dump site. The total landholding of the household is 1.35 acres (0.54 ha) and the affected area is by 74% of the total landholding of the household. Except 31 fruit-trees that will be cut-down for the subproject implementation, no structure or asset upon the affected land area is affected. The household has Land Use Certificate for the land that owned by the household. The household is headed by female - Daw Tin Hla.
15. The household (Thein Zaw Oo) has 3.6 acres (1.46 ha) of agricultural land area affected and 267 rubber trees cut down - is with five family members. Four out of five household's members are working in the Southern part of Thailand and the main source of income is remittance from these household members. No income has been gained so far from the land as it was purchased by the household in 2010 - it is agricultural land for paddy cultivation, but rubber trees were planned from 2012. The total landholding of the household is 9.0 acres (3.64 ha) and the affected area is by 40% of the total landholding of the household. The household has Land Use Certificate for the land that owned by the household.
16. Among 40 family members of 11 waste-picking households, 21 persons (52.5%) are males and 19 persons (47.5%) are females. The size of waste-picking households is 3.6 persons per a household. Two out of eleven households are headed by females. Of 13 waste-pickers, two waste-pickers belong to Mon ethnic group while the rest belongs to Bamar ethnic group that is the majority of population in Mon State. All waste-pickers are Buddhist believers.
17. Regarding material status, 9 out of 13 waste-pickers are married, two are single and two remaining waste-pickers are windows who are breadwinners in their families.
18. Of 40 household's members of waste-picking households, 21 persons (52.5%) are in working age which is from the age 19 to 64; and 17 persons (42.5%) are over or under the working age. There are two waste-pickers who are children at age of 12 and 15 years-old.
19. For education attainment of waste-pickers, 27 out of 40 persons (67.5%) graduated primary school, 8 people (20%) completed secondary school and 5 people (12.5%) did not attend any school.

20. According to the survey data, 80% of affected waste-pickers are females. Of the 13 waste-pickers, three waste-pickers have been working as a waste-picker for 1-3 years; eight people have been working for less than one year -and the remaining waste-pickers have been working for more than 3 years. The survey data also showed that five out of the waste-pickers are working as waste-pickers as secondary occupation during rainy season because they are working at a brick-making site in the village.
21. The survey result reveals that the average monthly income of the affected waste-picking households is MMK 280,909.00 (equals to US\$ 240.0) of which MMK 180,909.00(equals to US\$ 154.38, by 64.4% of total income of the households) is earned from waste-picking activities. There is no waste-picking household among the surveyed households who is living below the national poverty line¹. Most of these affected waste-picking households have balance in expenditure for and income of the household. Two households have savings and three households are in debt. The average amount of debt of the households is MMK 45,000.00 per household (equals to US\$ 38.40). The households have borrowed money from private lenders. The surveyed households are spending 49.8% and 10.4% of total monthly income on food and education, respectively - the rest is for health, ceremony, etc.
22. According to the survey result, seven (07) waste-picking households live in permanent houses, three (03) households live in temporary houses and the others lives in semi-permanent house.
23. Nine (09) out of 40 household's members of waste-picking households got sick and three members had a stomach ache last year. Eight of them went to the private clinic in the village for a check-up and taking medicine while four others bought medicine at the pharmacy for treatment themselves.
24. The survey result indicated that all eleven affected waste-picking households are not being connected with the national grid. Nine households are using battery for lighting and the others are using candles. All of them is collecting wood for cooking. For sanitation, these households have simple water sealed toilet. Waste-picking households are using rainwater or water from river for washing and cooking.
25. Detailed profiles of all waste-pickers in Mu Yaung Village dumpsite is presented in the **Appendix 3** of this RP.

¹National Poverty Line (2015) is MMK 440,345.00/a person/year (MMK 36,695/ a person/month) - Source: World Bank Indicators - Poverty Rate, Myanmar (2015), World Bank, Myanmar.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation

26. Consultation with APs, project's communities and relevant agencies and ensuring their active participation will reduce the possibility of arising conflicts and minimize the risks of delaying the project. It enables the project to design the resettlement program as a comprehensive development program in compliance with the needs and priorities of affected people, and therefore maximizes the socioeconomic efficiency and benefits of the investment. The objectives of the community consultation and local participation include: (i) to ensure the participation of local competent authorities and affected people's representatives into the process of planning and making decisions; (ii) to share all information about the project's planned items and activities with the affected people; (iii) to collect information about the needs and priority of the affected people as well as to receive their feedbacks on policies and predicted activities; (iv) to ensure that affected people are fully informed about the decisions which directly impact on their income and living standards, and have opportunities to participate in activities and decisions that directly affect them; and (v) to ensure the transparency in all activities concerning land recovery, compensation and assistance.

4.2. Consultations and Participation during Preparation of Resettlement Plan

27. During preparation of the resettlement plan, the consultation was implemented with the affected households who have agricultural land affected, waste-pickers and relevant agencies (State General Administration, State/Township Development Committees, State/Township Land Management Committees and Ward Administrations). List of consulted persons is presented in the **Appendix 1**.
28. Consultation with APs and communities was conducted via consultation meetings, focused group discussions and in-depth interviews. In the wards where the project components are proposed to locate in, a consultation meeting was conducted with ward administration staff and local residents. Explanations were given verbally and in visual format during the consultation meetings. Focused group discussions were conducted with TDC staff, ward administration staff, affected households and waste-pickers. In-depth interviews were conducted with households who have land affected and waste-pickers. Feedback from the participants was obtained on the measures to avoid and or minimize of land acquisition, the impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on their households, and their preferences for the type of assistance for restoration of income and livelihood. Language used in the consultation was local language so that all participants could discuss the issued
29. The information that was provided for and consulted with stakeholders includes (i) the subproject's locations and interventions; (ii) scope of impacts of land and assets by the subprojects; (iii) policies on compensation, assistance and rehabilitation regulated by the GOV and ADB; (iv) implementation schedule for compensation, assistance and rehabilitation; and (v) grievance redress mechanism. Minutes of consultation meetings are attached in the **Appendix 4**.
30. The relevant agencies such as SDC, TDC, land management agencies, etc. and the subproject's communities support to the subprojects in the local. They agreed for the subprojects to be implemented in the public land so as land acquisition of households for by the subprojects is avoided. For the waste transfer zone, as local people do-not support/disagreed to the proposed location of the zone, the project has considered the option of constructing the sanitary landfill and composting plants without a separate waste-transfer zone.
31. The only concern of the households who has agricultural affected is that whether or not the affected land area will be compensated by the replacement cost. The households participated together with the Social Safeguard Team of the PPTA

Consultant and staff of TDC in carrying out the replacement cost survey. The survey result showed that, the current market price (2016) of the plot nearby the affected area (the area with 1.0 acres affected) is about MMK 200,000,000.00 for an acres (equals to US\$ 170,677.00) and is about MMK 5,000,000.00 for an acres (equivalent to US\$ 4,266.00) for the plot with the same production capacity (rubber-tree plantation) in the adjacent area with the affected 3.6 acres land. Affected households assessed that the price is replacement cost and they planned to purchase replacement land in the adjacent areas as there are households who are willing to sell-out their land. The rate to compensate for affected trees were also identified based on the market rate (MMK 30,000.00 or US\$ 25.60 for a rubber tree/fruit-tree). The replacement cost is used to calculate of compensation to the household. During RP updating process when the detailed engineering design is available, replacement cost survey will be carried out together with the affected household and concerned agencies to update the compensation to the households.

32. All waste-pickers in Mu Young dumpsite are working independently in the dump site under a TDC dumpsite manager -there is no contractor and sub-contractors or groups of waste pickers. Of 11 affected waste-picking households, 04 households are aware of the closure of the dumpsite while the rest are not as the TDC and Ward Administration did not inform to all waste-pickers officially. TDC and Ward Administration will inform to all waste-pickers on the closure of the dumpsite officially when the project is approved by the State Administration. All of the waste-picking households have concerns about their employment loss. Six households indicated that they have no plan yet to replace the lost livelihood/income. Three out of eleven waste-pickers would seek a new job as a manual labour in the town while the other would do farming instead of continuing working as a waste-picker.

4.3. Future Consultations and Participation

33. Next steps of consultations with the APs, communities, waste-pickers and concerned agencies will be carried out during the detailed engineering design.
34. After the detailed engineering design has been approved by the concerned agencies, the design will be shared with the APs, communities and the relevant agencies.
35. Prior to the commencement of DMS, there will be a public announcement through the relevant ward authorities and affected households regarding the DMS. The same process will be followed in the commencement of the RCS. RCS needs to be carried out in parallel with the DMS.
36. APs, including waste-pickers - and relevant agencies will be consulted during updating of the Resettlement Plan following the approved detailed engineering design. The opinions, suggestions and concerns of affected households and agencies will be incorporated in the updated Resettlement Plan.

4.4. Disclosure Requirements

37. This resettlement plan (Myanmar language) will be posted in the TDC offices, Ward Administration Offices and accessible public places. The documents will also be sent to relevant agencies (Township Land Management Committees, State Administrations, etc). A meeting will be organized by TDC and Ward Administrations to explain the RP to the local residents in the project wards The RP will be disclosed on ADB's website and MOC's website prior to project appraisal.
38. Before submitting to ADB and after getting acceptance of ADB on the Updated Resettlement Plan – the Updated Resettlement Plan (Myanmar language) will be posted in accessible public areas and sent to the relevant agencies and Project's ward administrations. The Updated Resettlement Plan will also be uploaded to ADB's website and MOC's website.

E. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

39. The overall purpose of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be to reduce risk for the project, offer communities an effective platform for expressing concerns, and achieving solutions that will promote a constructive relationship between the government, project staff, and communities.
40. Specifically, the project GRM will be established to allow all persons affected by the urban infrastructure and services project to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice, or activity arising from the implementation of the Third Greater Mekong Subregion Corridor Town Development Project. . As a first step in establishing access to the GRM, information regarding the EA and contact points were provided during consultations
41. The design of the GRM should enable the mechanism to provide:
- a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting;
 - builds trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
 - enables more systematic identification of issues or problems, facilitating corrective action, and pre-emptive engagement.
42. The GRM will include the following elements:
- a transparent grievance receipt and registration system to provide ways for community members to register complaints and confirm they have been received;
 - grievance eligibility assessment to determine if the issues raised in the complaint fall within the mandate of the grievance mechanism and if the complainants are legitimate;
 - grievance assessment and investigation to clarify concerns raised in the complaint, to gather information on the situation, and to identify how the issues might be resolved;
 - several choices for solving problems are as follows:
 - Internal decision-making processes, whereby issues are handled by designated members of the GRM, using set criteria to develop a response to the grievance and to allow for tracking complaints, monitoring and evaluation of the resolution and an appeals process.
 - Joint problem-solving, in which the project and the complainant engage in a dialogue and action planning to resolve the problem.
 - Third-party mediation to facilitate a solution when a voluntary agreement is not possible.
 - grievance tracking, including maintenance of written records of grievances, monitoring, public information disclosure and reporting to the community; and
 - grievance closure, including community feedback and confirmation of resolution of the problem.
43. All project stakeholders (Ministry of Construction [MOC], Project Management Office [PMO] and Project Implementation Unit [PIU] staff of the Kayin and Mon State Governments [M/KSG], district/township/ward officials, communities, civil society organizations (CSOs), and ADB staff) were involved in the design of the GRM—to

outline the purpose, structure, and specifics about how the grievance mechanism will function.

44. Below is the structure of the GRM and its operational arrangements.

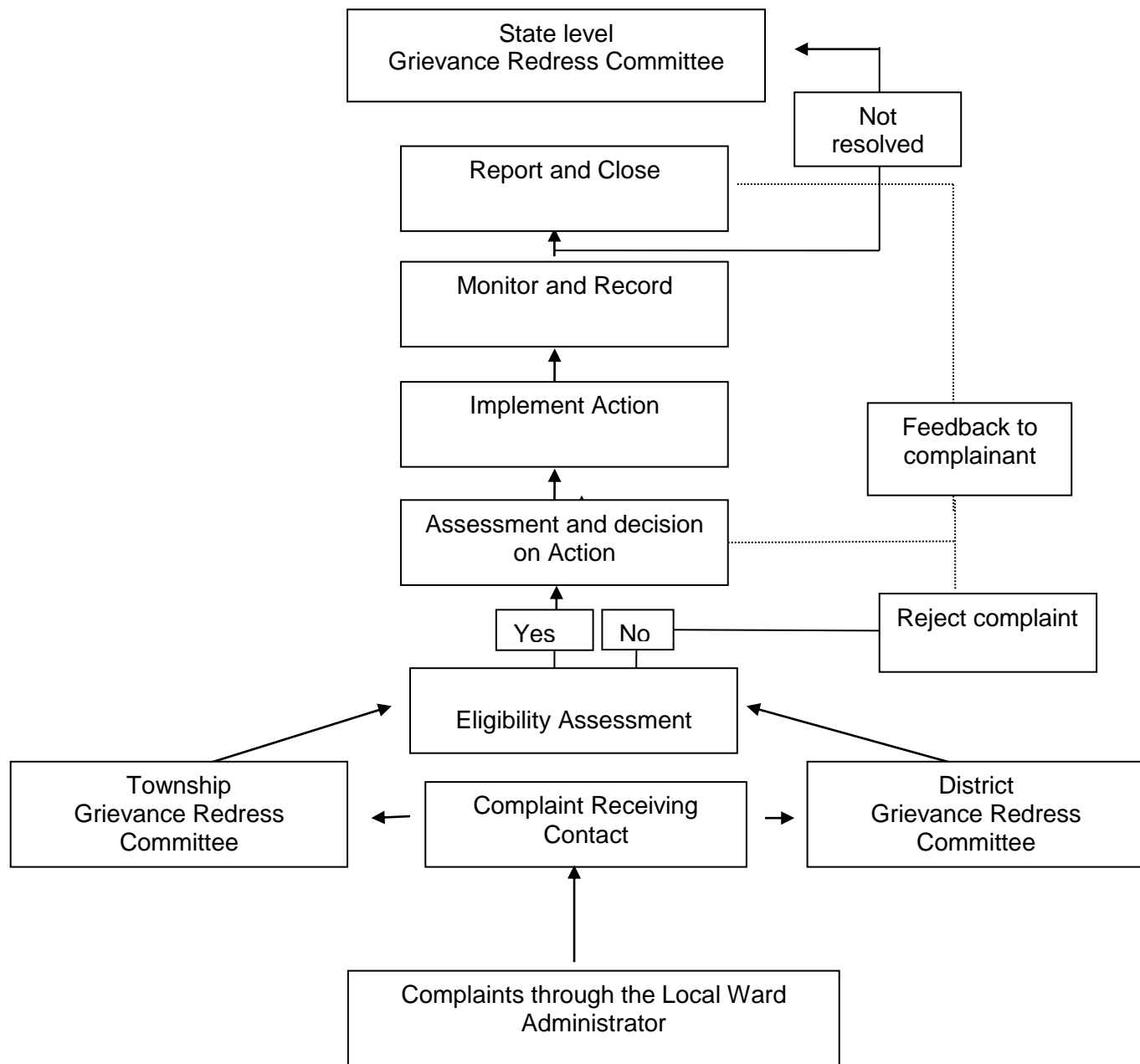


Figure 2: The Structure and Process of the GRM

45. The GRM will be established in three townships, namely Mawlamyine, Hpa-An and Myawaddy. It involves the following process:

- **Stage 1: Access to the GRM.** If a concern arises, the complainant will make his/her complaint known to the Local Ward Administrator (LWA) of the concerned ward through verbal, phone, email, or written submission. CSOs may file

complaints on behalf of affected persons through the LWA or directly to the Complaint Receiving Contact (CRC) with a copy to the LWA.

- **Stage 2: Submission and Registration.** The LWA or CSO will submit a written complaint to the Complaint Receiving Contact (CRC). The CRC will register the complaint and forward it to the township grievance redress committee (GRC) or district GRC depending on the nature of the complaint. The CRC will issue an acknowledgement of receipt of the complaint with information of which GRC will handle the complaint to the LWA. The LWA will inform the complainant and CSO if appropriate, and deliver the acknowledgement of receipt. The township level GRC will handle complaints or queries pertaining to construction activities (including road safety, and environmental issues), information about project activities, give general feedback. The district level GRC will handle complaints regarding environment and construction-related impacts, resettlement, compensation and livelihood improvement issues.
- **Stage 3: Determine Eligibility.** The township or district GRC will determine whether the complaint requires further action to address. A screening procedure based on simple eligibility criteria will be established for the GRCs. If the complaint is deemed ineligible, the complainant is informed of the decision and the reasons for ineligibility. Where appropriate, the GRC may refer the complainant to alternative options for resolution of the complaint.
- **Stage 4: Assessment and Decision on Action.** If the complaint is eligible, the appropriate GRC will conduct an assessment and gather information about the complaint and key issues and concerns to determine how the complaint might be resolved. The LWA and community members will participate in the assessment as necessary. If outside experts or technical information is needed, the GRC may seek such guidance and may request all parties concerned to participate in the GRM process. The GRM may offer a variety of grievance resolution approaches. The decision on the solution will be by the GRC. The GRC will develop an action plan and identifies responsibilities for the plan. This action plan will be reported to the complainant through the LWA.
- **Stage 5: Implementation of Actions.** Implementation of the action plan commences with close collaboration of relevant project stakeholders depending on the type of complaint.
- **Stage 6: Monitoring and Reporting on Implementation.** The GRC will monitor the implementation of actions and record findings which will be filed through the CRC. As part of the monitoring process, the GRC will consult the relevant project stakeholders, as needed. The monitoring time frame will be project-specific depending on the implementation of the actions.
- **Stage 7: Closure of the Complaint.** When the monitoring has been completed, the GRC will prepare a final report which is shared with the LWA and complainant, and filed with the CRC. The complainant will confirm completion of the actions and agree to the closure of the complaint. The grievance dossier is closed and filed in the project archive.
- **Stage 8: Appeal to the State GRC.** If the complainant is not satisfied with the solution suggested by the GRC during the assessment stage or after the implementation of actions, an appeal can be lodged at the state GRC through the LWA in writing, with a copy sent to the PMO/PIU of the M/KSG. The state GRC will serve as the second level authority for addressing grievances that were not resolved satisfactorily. It will also look into grievances regarding inconsistencies of grievance handling by the township and district GRCs. It

may assign a second investigation of the grievance case to another expert or group of experts, depending on the required expertise for analysis and reporting, with final decision-making remaining with the State GRC.

46. If efforts to resolve complaints or disputes are still unresolved and unsatisfactory, the complainants have the right to send their concerns or problems directly to ADB's Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Myanmar Resident Mission. If the households are still not satisfied with the responses of SERD, they can directly contact the ADB's Office of the Special Project Facilitator as outlined in the Information Guide to the Consultation Phase of the ADB Accountability Mechanism.
47. GRM proceedings will entail one or more meetings for each complaint and may require field investigations by specific technical or valuation experts. Grievance cases shared by more than one complainant will be treated as a single case.
48. The GRC and the procedures for resolving complaints and grievances will be made public through an effective public information campaign. During the RP updating process when the detailed engineering design is available, the grievance redress procedure shall also be explained in the project's Public Information Booklet.
49. APs will be encouraged to use the above grievance redress mechanism. However, the agreed grievance redress mechanism does not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies by APs. APs can address their grievances to the court system anytime, if they want.
- 50.

I. Composition of the GRC

51. The GRCs will be established in three townships and will comprise of the ward, township, district, and state levels. The GRCs will be assisted by a CRC. The CRC will be the township engineer (PMO/PIU of the M/KSG) based in Mawlamyine, Hpa-An and Myawaddy who is responsible for responding promptly to complaints. Complainants will be assisted by the LWA and/or CSOs to submit complaints to the CRC. The GRC members will select a chair of the GRC among its members.
52. The township level GRC will be composed of (i) representative of concerned LWA, (ii) a respected township representative, (iii) a representative of a CSO; (iv) at ownship administrative representative; and (v) PMO/PIU staff of the M/KSG. The CRC will inform the appropriate LWA to attend the GRC meetings when the complaint is filed. The township GRC will hold all meetings at township level and will reserve the right to call upon the construction supervision consultant, contractors of the project and/or technical experts as needed during the GRC proceedings.
53. The district level GRC will be composed of (i) representative from the concerned township, (ii) a township development support committee member (TDC), (iii) the district land administration officer, (vi) a representative of a CSO and (v) PMO/PIU staff of the M/KSG. The construction supervision consultant, contractors of the project and/or technical experts can be called upon as needed by the GRC.
54. The state level GRC will be composed of (i) the secretary of the M/KSG (chair of the committee), (ii) the director of the settlement and land records department or environmental department, as may be appropriate, and (iii) the chief engineer of the M/KSG.

II. Selection Process

55. The following procedures will be used in the selection of ward and township/district grievance committee members:
 - All land administration officers will serve on the GRC on a rotation basis. When a complaint is filed, the LWA from the complainant's ward will serve on the GRC. In this way, it gives all LWAs the opportunity to serve on the GRC.
 - The township administrator will nominate one member for the GRC for their district.
 - The current district land administrators from Mawlamyine, Hpa-An and Myawaddy will serve in the GRC.
 - The township Development Support Committee (DSC) will nominate a member for the GRC.
 - PMO/PIU staff of the M/KSG will select its representatives for the township and district level GRCs.
 - CSOs will select an appropriate representative to participate in both township and district level GRCs.

V. Roles and Responsibilities

56. The CRC will (i) receive all complaints from people seeking access to the GRM and promptly acknowledge them, (ii) register the complaints; (iii) screen and forward the

complaint to either the township or district level GRC, (iv) track and record all actions taken by the GRC, (v) provide information to LWAs and complainants, (vi) call for GRC meetings as instructed by the GRC, (vii) maintain the complaint registration and tracking system, and (viii) undertake other work as assigned by township and district GRCs.

57. The LWA and/or CSOs will (i) draft a written notification of a complaint to be signed by the complainant and the LWA/CSO indicating name and contact details of complainant, date and place of presentation of complaint, description of complaint and supporting documents, if any, (ii) send the complaint to the CRC, and (iii) pass on and all communications from the CRC and/or GRCs to the complainant.
58. Township and District GRCs will (i) establish the date of the first and (if needed following) grievance redress meetings, (ii) request the CRC to organize the meeting(s), (iii) conduct the GRC meetings, (iv) assess complaints for eligibility and determine a cause of action for the complaint resolution, (v) conduct site visits for investigation and assessment as needed, (vi) convey requests and enquiries of the complainants to the contractors, PMO/PIU of the M/KSG and ADB as appropriate, (vi) maintain records of each meeting and communications between the GRC and the complainants, (vii) conduct meetings to disseminate information on a resolution and action plan, (vii) monitor implementation of the action plan and report on progress, (viii) conduct complaint closure meetings with the complainants and others as appropriate, (ix) ensure the administrative and organizational support for GRC members to work, and (x) disseminate the information on the GRM across the local communities concerned.
59. CRC will monthly report the grievances (number of cases, nature of grievances, progress of resolving the grievances, etc.) to the Township and District GRCs. The Township GRC will quarterly report the same to the PMO/PIU of the M/KSG. Number of grievances, nature of grievances as well as progress of resolving the grievances will be reflected in the project's quarterly progress reports submitting to ADB.
- 60.

VI. Resources

61. The GRM should have a budget that will sufficiently cover the costs of its operations such as staffing, awareness campaigns, infrastructure and support services, field inspections, meetings, documentation, and supplies. The GRM budget should be built into the administration costs of the PMO/PIU of the M/KSG.

F. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

6.1. Relevant Laws and Regulations of Myanmar

62. For Myanmar, compensation principles and policy framework for land acquisition and resettlement are governed by Land Acquisition Act (1894), Farmland Law (2012) and other regulations. A summary of key legal provisions relevant to land acquisition and resettlement is provided as followings:

- The 2008 State Constitution: The 2008 State Constitution of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar in Chapter I of the Basic Principles of the Constitution, Section 37, Sub-Section (a) declares that the State “is the ultimate owner of all lands and all natural resources above and below the ground, above and beneath the water and in the atmosphere in the Union”. While the 2008 constitution provides for citizens the right of private property, right of inheritance, and the right to settle in any place within country, these rights are subject to “existing laws”. Among other, these existing laws include: (i) The land Acquisition Act (1894) empowering the State to acquire land where it is needed for public purposes; (ii) The Lower Burma Town and Village Act 1899; (iii) The Towns (amendment) Act 1947; and (iv) The Village (amendment) Act 1961.
- The Land and Revenue Act (1879): Under the Land and Revenue Act (1879), all lands are for the first time divided into either “state land” or “non state land”. The Act does not apply to land within the limits of any towns, nor to reserved forestry, fisheries land, military cantonments or specified religious sites.
- Transfer of Property Act (1882): The Transfer of Property Act (1882) provides for the transfer of property (movable and immovable), including, sales, mortgages, charges, leases, exchanges and gifts.
- The Land Acquisition Act (1894): The Land Acquisition Act of 1894 has been amended by the Government of Burma (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1937 and The Burma Laws (Adaptation) Act – Burma Act 27, 1940 (2nd November 1940). The Land Acquisition Act 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and compensation of affected population. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets required for public purpose through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. The Act also contains provisions for acquisition of land and assets on an emergency basis. In a situation where a project of public purpose has to be implemented urgently, the government may acquire land on an emergency basis. This legal document provides the basis for payment of compensation when land is acquired for a public purpose. It also allows for the taking of land by the Government for a business purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the Act is triggered. The Act specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Requirements for disclosure of information on surveys to affected persons are also stipulated in the Act.
- The Lower Myanmar Town and Village Land Act (1899): The Lower Myanmar Town and Village land Act governs the land rights in towns and villages and provides for certain rights (such as the right to cultivate and right to sell) relating to hereditary and government lands. The Act (Chapter VIA) stipulates the compensation by the government for the affected land. Whenever the rights of any owner or occupier (occupiers are those who using land without legal papers but they are eligible to be granted the legal papers for their land following the provisions of the government's regulations) of any land are infringed by the

occupation or disturbance of the surface of the said land, either by the Government or by any person to whom the Government may have disposed of such rights and powers in regard to the said land, the Government shall pay or cause to be paid, to such owner or occupier compensation for the infringement. The compensation shall be determined, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act.

- The Towns Act 1947 (Amendment): The Towns Act 1947 (Amendment) provides some regulations related to land acquisition and resettlement. The Article 7 regulates that the headman of the ward is responsible for (i) collecting any revenue or other money due to the Government or to a municipal or town committee from residents of the ward or persons holding land therein; (ii) report to officer as appointed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf all trespass or encroachments upon, and injuries to, State land and public property which may occur within his ward.
- The Village Act 1961 (Amendment): Under the Act, a village committee can be established (by Deputy Commissioner) with the powers of a civil court. The headman of the village, as envisaged in the Act - is responsible for collecting revenue and other money due to the State from residents of the village-tract or persons holding land therein (Article 8).
- Farmland Law (2012): The Farmland Law (2012) effectively replaces the Tenancy Law (1963), Protection of Peasants' Rights Law (1963), and Land Nationalization Act (1953). According to this law farmers can retain farmland use-rights (LUR), the state's power to rescind such rights, the process for settling certain land-related disputes, and basic requirements for compensation in the case the government acquires the land for public purposes. Those with LUR may transfer, lease, sell, or use as collateral their agricultural lands, provided that the government is informed about these transactions. The holder of the LUR cannot change the use of the allocated land other than what is provided in the LUR. Neither can the holder of the LUR allow the farmland to fallow for no valid reason. Violation of the conditions set in the LUR could lead to the revocation of the LUR and the confiscation of the farmland. Article 29 (Chapter 10, Utilisation of Farmland), empowers the State to utilise farmland for projects in national interest after obtaining permission from the Union Government Cabinet and on recommendations from the Central Farmland Management Body. Members of the public can request the change in utilisation of farmland for other use.
- The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Land Management Law (2012): The Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands Management Law (2012) governs the allocation and use of virgin land (i.e., land that has never before been cultivated) and vacant or fallow land (which the law characterises as for any reason "abandoned" by a tenant). The law establishes the Central Committee for the Management of Vacant, Fallow and Virgin Lands (CCVFV), which is responsible for granting and rescinding use rights for such lands. This also outlines the purposes for which the committee may grant use-rights; conditions that land users must observe to maintain their use rights; and restrictions relating to duration and size of holdings. The Central Committee is also empowered (Chapter VII, Section 19) to repossess the land from the legitimate owner, after payment of compensation calculated based on the current value to cover the actual investment cost, for infrastructure and other special projects in the interest of the State.
- Special Economic Zones Law (2014): The Special Economic Zone Law (Chapter 17 on Land Use, Para 80) provides for the developer to a) pay the agreed expenditures for transfer, resettlement and compensation if houses, buildings, gardens, paddy fields, fruit bearing plants and plantations on the land are required

to be cleared or transferred; (b) shall, as necessary, negotiate with the management committee in order to ensure that the persons who have to leave the land do not fall below their previous standard of living, their fundamental needs are fulfilled and the transfer is easy and smooth.

6.2. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

63. ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is presented in its Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The aim of ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimise the impacts on people, households, businesses and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income. Where resettlement is not avoidable, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of the affected people to at least their pre-project levels by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support. The objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives, if involuntary resettlement is unavoidable; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.
64. Apart from the SPS, 2009, other relevant ADB's Policies that applied in resettlement planning and implementation include Gender and Development Policy (1998), Public Communications Policy (2011), and Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012). The Gender and Development Policy (1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to cause substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. The Public Communications Policy (2011) requires active participation of affected people and other stakeholders during the development and review of safeguard policies on ADB-assisted programs and projects. The Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012) aims to enhance ADB's capacity in responding to and/or resolving the problems associated with implementation of its policies in all programs or projects it assists. It consists of a consultation phase and a compliance review phase, by which the problems or issues raised by the affected people and/or stakeholders are investigated and resolved.

6.3. Gap between Government and ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement

65. Gaps between Myanmar legislation and ADB's SPS (2009) on key aspects of land acquisition and resettlement as well as the measures to address the gaps in planning and implementing of land acquisition and resettlement for the subprojects in Mon State are presented in the Table 4 below:

Table 3: Gaps between Myanmar Legislation and ADB's SPS (2009) on Key Aspects of LAR.

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
a. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screen and Inventory of Loss have been conducted by PPTA consultant together with SDC/TDC staffs and local land management committee.
b. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Act (1894) in Section 4 (1) requires publication of preliminary notification and conducting survey. However, the scope of surveys is limited to the impacts on land and other assets. No provision for census and socio-economic survey. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once the detailed technical design is approved, detailed measurement survey and socioeconomic will be conducted on the impacts and risks of land acquisition.
c. Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned NGOs.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation with affected households, waste-pickers and concerned agencies (SDC/TDC, land management committee, and others) were conducted during RP preparation and will be conducted in the RP updating, implementation and continued through-out the project cycle.
d. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Act (1894) Section 9 (2) provides for dissemination of information on affected assets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected households and relevant agencies were informed of their entitlements during RP preparation. In RP updating process, information will be provided to affected households and agencies in the consultation meetings.
e. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaningful consultations with affected persons including waste-pickers and vulnerable households were undertaken. The needs of vulnerable groups have been obtained, analyzed and considered in designing the measures to mitigate the project's impacts and to assist waste-pickers and vulnerable households to ensure that their income is improved after the Project. In the RP updating process and throughout the project cycle, information will be

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
f. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land Acquisition Act (1894) provides for objections from affected households but there is no provision to set up a reliable grievance redress mechanism to address all issues related to involuntary resettlement. The Part II, Objection, Section 5A: (1) Any person interested in any land which has been notified under section 4, sub- section (1), as being needed or likely to be needed for a public purpose or for a company may, within thirty day of the notification, object to the acquisition of any land in the locality, as the case may be; (2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the Collector in writing, and the Collector shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by pleader and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary. Submit the case for the decision of the President of the Union, together with the record of the proceedings held by him and a report containing his recommendations on the objections. The decision of the President of the Union on the objections shall be final. 	<p>disseminated and consultation will be organized with affected households and communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During RP updating, a grievance redress mechanism will be updated. Affected persons and agencies will be informed in the consultation meetings of procedures of filling and resolving of grievances. The grievance redress procedure will also be specified in the Project Information Booklet, delivering to all affected persons and agencies.
g. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmland Law 2012 provides for grievance redress mechanism but limited to disputes on farmland only. Chapter VIII: (22) Land disputes in respect of the right for farming shall be decided by the Ward or Village Tract Farmland Management Body, after opening the case file and making actions such as enquiry and hearing about the land disputes; (23, a) Whosoever may appeal to the respective Township Farmland 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with affected persons, the project will provide adequate support for the existing social and cultural institutions of affected persons and will be specified in the updated RP.

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
	<p>Management Body against within 30 days from the date of decision made by the Ward or Village Tract Farmland Management Body in accordance with the section 22 of this law; (24, a) Whosoever may appeal to the respective District Farmland Management Body against within 30 days from the date of decision made by the Township Farmland Management Body in accordance with the section (23,b) of the law; (25,a) Whosoever may appeal to the respective Region or State Farmland Management Body against within 60 days from the date of decision made by the District Farmland Management Body in accordance with the section(24,b)of the law; (b) Region or State Farmland Management Body may approve (or) revise (or) cancel the decision made by the District Farmland Management Body;(c) the decision made by the Region or State Farmland Management Body is final.</p>	
<p>h. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not applicable as the resettlement impacts by the subprojects in Mon State are not complex and sensitive
<p>i. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through:</p> <p>j. Land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Land Acquisition Act (1894) regulates land-for-land option and it also requires consideration of market value in deciding compensation, but it lacks standard methodology in determining compensation. The Part III, Acquisition, Section 31(3): Notwithstanding anything in this section, the Collector may, with the sanction of the President of the Union, instead of awarding a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income restoration measures have been prepared and included in the RP to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of affected persons, including waste-pickers.

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
	<p>money compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, the remission of land-revenue on other lands held under the same title, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned. In the Part II-Acquisition (11) On the day so fixed, or on any other day to which the enquiry has been adjourned, the Collector shall proceed to enquire into the objections (if any) which any person interested has stated pursuant to a notice given under section 9 to the measurements made under section 8, and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1) and into the respective interests of the persons claiming the compensation, and shall make an award under his hand of: (i) the true area of the land; (ii) the compensation which in his opinion should be allowed for the land; and (iii) the apportionment of the said compensation among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, he has information, whether or not they have respectively appeared before him. In (12, 1) Such award shall be filed in the Collector's office and shall except as hereinafter provided, be final and conclusive evidence, as between the Collector and the persons interested, whether they have respectively appeared before the Collector or not, of the true area and value of the land, and the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested; (12,2) The Collector shall give immediate notice of his award to such of the persons interested as are not present personally</p>	

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
	<p>or by their representatives when the award is made. In (15) during determining the amount of compensation, the Collector shall be guided by the provisions contained in sections 23 and 24.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition Act (1894), Part III, Reference to Court and Procedure Thereon : In (23,1) during determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act, the Court shall take into consideration: first, the market value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1); secondly, the damage sustained by the person interested by reason of the taking of any standing crops or trees which may be on the land at the time of the Collector's taking possession thereof; thirdly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of severing such land from his other land; fourthly, the damage (if any) sustained by the person interested, at the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land, by reason of the acquisition injuriously affecting his other property, moveable or immoveable, in any other manner, or his earnings; fifthly, if in consequence of the acquisition of the land by the Collector the person interested is compelled to change his residence or place of business, the reasonable expenses (if any) incidental to such change; and sixthly, the damage (if any) bona fide resulting from diminution of the profits of the land between the time of the publication of the declaration under section 6 and the time of the Collector's taking possession of the land. The (23,2) requires that, in addition to the market-value of the land as 	

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
	above provided, the Court shall in every case award a sum of fifteen per centum on such market-value, in consideration of the compulsory nature of the acquisition.	
k. Prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value.	• None	• No asset affected by subprojects in Mon State.
l. Prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and	• None	• No asset affected by subprojects in Mon State.
m. Additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	• None	• The community will have service improved by implementation of the Project..
n. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) Transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) Civic infrastructure and community services, as required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the Social Welfare Objectives of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, it only specifies: (b) To contribute towards the development of human resources; (c) To assist those who are facing social problems; (d) To take preventive measure to control occurrence of social problems; (e) To give assistance to the State in some way by implementing social development tasks and giving social assistance - these limit to resettlement of emergency and for disaster affected communities only. • In Myanmar Special Economic Zones Law (2014), Chapter 17 on Land Use – it specifies (Article. 80) that: The developer or the investor – (a) shall pay the agreed expenditures for transfer, resettlement and compensation if houses, buildings, gardens, paddy fields, fruit bearing plants and plantations on the land are required to be cleared or transferred; (b) shall, as necessary, negotiate with the management committee in order to ensure that the persons who have to leave the land do not fall below their previous standard of living, their fundamental needs are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income restoration measures have been prepared and included in the RP to improve or at least restore the livelihoods of affected persons, including waste-pickers.

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
	fulfilled and the transfer is easy and smooth - these limit to special economic zones only.	
<p>o. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No specific provision of improving the livelihood of vulnerable groups. In the Social Welfare Objectives of Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement, it only specifies: (b) To contribute towards the development of human resources; (c) To assist those who are facing social problems; (d) To take preventive measure to control occurrence of social problems; (e) To give assistance to the State in some way by implementing social development tasks and giving social assistance - these limit to resettlement of emergency and for disaster affected communities only. • In Myanmar Special Economic Zones Law (2014), Chapter 17 on Land Use – it specifies (Article.80) that: The developer or the investor – (a) shall pay the agreed expenditures for transfer, resettlement and compensation if houses, buildings, gardens, paddy fields, fruit bearing plants and plantations on the land are required to be cleared or transferred; (b) shall, as necessary, negotiate with the management committee in order to ensure that the persons who have to leave the land do not fall below their previous standard of living, their fundamental needs are fulfilled and the transfer is easy and smooth - these limit to special economic zones only. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income restoration measures have been prepared and included in the RP to improve the standards of living of vulnerable households, severely affected households including waste-pickers.
<p>p. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. There is no provision for negotiated settlement on compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no negotiated settlement at time of RP preparation. During RP updating, if any people who enter into negotiated settlements with the Executing Agency over the acquisition of their lands will still maintain the same or better

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
or better income and livelihood status.		income and livelihood status.
q. Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. There is no specific entitlement to persons without any title to affected land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All affected households by the subprojects in Mon State who have no title to land or any recognizable legal rights to land shall be eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets (trees, house and structures, and other assets - but not for land)
r. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A resettlement plan for subprojects in Mon State is prepared, and once the detailed engineering design is approved, the resettlement plan will be updated following the detailed measurement survey, socioeconomic survey and replacement cost survey.
<p>s. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p> <p>t. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Act (1894) requires information provisions for affected households and communities, but not detailed and only limit on publishing the land acquisition agreement. In Part VII, Section 42, it specified: Every such agreement shall, as soon as may be after its execution, be published in the Gazette, and shall thereupon (so far as regards the terms on which the public shall be entitled to use the work) have the same effect as if it had formed part of this Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resettlement plan and the final resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process will be disclosed in Myanmar language in accessible public places and websites of MOC and ADB
u. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. No provision to consider involuntary resettlement as part of development project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement Plan will consist of adequate budgetary support, grievance resolution mechanism, institutional mechanism and monitoring.
v. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not applicable as involuntary resettlement impacts are considered not significant.

ADB's SPS (2009)	Relevant Laws of Myanmar	Gap Filling Measures
w. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. There is no provision to pay compensation and other assistance prior to displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and other resettlement entitlements shall be paid in full to the APs before any physical or economic displacement shall take place.
x. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. There is no provision on supervision of resettlement implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only internal resettlement monitoring will be carried out. External resettlement monitoring is not carried out as resettlement impacts by subprojects in Mon State are minor.
y. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None. There is no provision for monitoring in existing acts and policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only internal resettlement monitoring will be carried out. External resettlement monitoring is not carried out as resettlement impacts by subprojects in Mon State are minor.

6.4. Key Principles of Involuntary Resettlement.

66. In order to ensure that land acquisition and resettlement planning and implementation are compliant with provisions envisaged in the current legislation of Myanmar and ADB's SPS (2009), the following policy principles of involuntary resettlement will be adopted for the Project:

- Involuntary resettlement and impacts on land, structures and other fixed assets will be minimized where possible by exploring all alternative options.
- Affected land and trees (and structures - if identified during DMS) will be compensated by replacement cost: calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account. It is expected that qualified and experienced experts on replacement cost will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In case there is no qualified and experienced expert in Myanmar to carry-out the valuation, the work will be conducted by Social Safeguard Team of Project's Loan Implementation Consultant (LIC) with participations with local authorities, concerned agencies and affected households.
- Lack of formal legal title or rights will not be a bar to eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. Affected households without title or any recognizable legal rights to land are not compensated for the affected land, but are still eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for non-land assets at replacement cost.
- Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is not viable for its intended use, the project at the informed request of the affected households, will acquire the entire asset. This approach is also applied to the remaining production land after being acquired - if the remaining land is no longer economically viable or the land shape is difficult to continue cultivating upon, the entire plot will be acquired under request of the affected households.
- No compensation for the affected land that is under management of SDC/TDC or liminary or other government's land.
- Affected waste-pickers will be assisted with income restoration/livelihood development measures to ensure that their income/livelihood is at-least equal to the level before being affected.
- Vulnerable households will be assisted, apart from their entitlement to the income restoration measures - and will also be encouraged to participate in the decision making process for selection of appropriate income restoration measures and skill training programs based on their needs and preferences.
- Meaningful consultation will be carried out with the APs, waste-pickers and concerned groups and ensure participation from planning up to implementation. Meaningful consultation is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to APs; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of APs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation

issues. The comments and suggestions of the APs, waste-pickers and communities will be taken into account.

- The Resettlement Plan (this Resettlement Plan and the updated Resettlement Plan latter) will be disclosed to APs, waste-pickers, communities and concerned agencies in a form and language understandable to them prior to submission to ADB.
- Resettlement identification, planning and management will ensure that gender concerns are incorporated.
- Existing cultural and religious practices will be respected and, to the maximum extent practical, preserved.
- Budget for payment of compensation, resettlement and support will be prepared sufficiently and made available during project implementation.

G. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1. Eligibility

67. Eligibility for compensation and assistance follows the cut-off-date. The cut-off date for eligibility is the date when Mawlamyine Township Development Committee officially informs the public about the Project and its locations. Anyone who occupies or encroaches into the defined boundaries of the Project area after the cut-off date is not entitled to compensation and other assistance for affected assets and incomes.

7.2. Entitlements

68. Affected agricultural land (legally owned agricultural land or legalizable agricultural land) of the households shall be compensated at replacement cost. The affected trees (rubber trees and fruit-trees) will be compensated by market rate.

69. The severely affected households and the waste-pickers will be assisted with income restoration/livelihood development measures to ensure that their income/livelihood is at-least equal to the level before being affected.

70. Compensation shall also be provided to temporary impacts on shops, kiosks and restaurants.

71. The following entitlement matrix summarizes entitlements that APs in Mon State will be entitled to. The entitlements were discussed with and agreed upon by affected households, waste-pickers and relevant agencies.

Table 4: Entitlement Matrix

Impacts	Affected persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
Affected agricultural land (02 households)	Titled Land Users or eligible to have title on the affected land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation by replacement cost • Entitled to income restoration measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation unit rate has been agreed by the affected households during RP preparation. However, the rate will be updated during RP updating following the replacement cost at the time of RP updating. • Land Title Certificate will be adjusted for the affected land plot, and granted (no cost for the household) for the replacement plot that the household will purchase. • If the remaining area of the land plot is no-longer economically viable (too small, the shape is difficult for cultivation) and if the owner requests, the entire plot shall be acquired and compensated by replacement cost.
Affected trees (02 households)	The trees are in the affected land of the households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation by marker cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation unit rate has been agreed by the affected households

Impacts	Affected persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
			<p>during RP preparation. However, the rate will be updated during RP updating following the replacement cost at the time of RP updating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households can still harvest the trees until land is acquired or transplant the trees to unaffected areas.
Affected income source temporarily during construction (37 shop, kiosk, and restaurant owners (37 owners))	Affected shops, kiosks, restaurants and other business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for the income lost during construction of the subproject 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for the net-income lost of business per day, multiplied by the days that business affected.
Waste-pickers (11 households)	Waste-pickers who are earning living in the dumpsite that will be affected.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to income restoration measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income restoration measures have been discussed with and agreed upon the waste-pickers during RP preparation. The Income Restoration Program will be updated during updating of resettlement plan.
	Child-waste pickers (02)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entitled to occupational training and education in an occupational center. The households of these two child-waste pickers are entitled to the income restoration measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees for occupational training and education will be covered by the Project, plus with living allowance and travel costs from 24 months. The households of these two child-waste pickers are entitled to the income restoration measures as for other waste-pickers. Child waste pickers will be provided priority recruitment by the TDC for the waste facility when they reach legal working age.
Assistance to vulnerable households (5 households)	02 ethnic minority households (waste-picking households) and 03 household headed by females (two waste-picking households and one affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash allowance by Kyat 5000/day/ a household for nine (09) months 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will also be encouraged to participate in the decision making process for selection of appropriate income restoration measures and skill training programs based on their

Impacts	Affected persons	Entitlements	Implementation Issues
	household)		needs and preferences.

7.3. Addressing Gender Issues

72. The Project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues during resettlement planning and implementation:

- During the updating of the RP, both men and women regardless of ethnicity - including the waste-pickers are invited by the TDC, relevant ward administrations and RP updating consultants to participate in the discussions during public meetings, providing inputs to DMS, RCS and consultations on compensation and assistance. Participation of communities, particularly women and ethnic minorities will be documented and included in the updated RP.
- Special attention will be extended to women for participating in the income restoration program. Women will be invited to discuss and finalize the income restoration measures and implementation schedule - and will be the persons to receive the income restoration assistance and implement the income restoration measures.
- A male representative and a female representative of the subproject's communities will be included as participants in the resolution of grievances and complaints.
- Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-Project implementation.

7.4. Assistance to Vulnerable Households

73. This RP has identified 05 vulnerable households. These households will receive applicable allowances as provided for in the entitlement matrix, on top of their compensation and assistance. Vulnerable households will receive assistance equivalent to minimum wages (Kyat 5000/day) for a period of three months and will also be encouraged to participate in the decision making process for selection of appropriate income restoration measures and skill training programs based on their needs and preferences. During the meetings to select of income restoration measures and skill training programs, all eligible vulnerable households shall be invited for discussions.

74.

7.5. Unforeseen Impacts

75. If during a DMS, additional adverse social impacts and/or additional APs are identified -they are also entitled to receive subproject entitlements as the others on condition that it can be ascertained that they have actually been in the subproject affected areas or equivalent before the cut-off date for eligibility. New APs that might emerge due to changes in subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works are likewise entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. Unforeseen impacts will be addressed in accordance with this RP. The entitlements specified in the entitlement matrix of this RP can be upgraded but cannot be downgraded.

I. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

76. During construction of the subprojects in Mon State, there will be temporary impact on business of 37 local shops, kiosks, restaurants. The temporary impact period is estimated for four (04) weeks.
- 08 shops, kiosks, restaurants will be temporarily impacted by renovation of 3 tank reservoir subproject: Transporting of construction materials and parking vehicles during construction will temporarily affect on business of 08 owners.
 - 29 shops, kiosks, restaurants of 29 owners will be affected temporarily during installation of water distribution pipe in Zay Kyo area.
77. The shops, kiosks, restaurants, etc that will be temporarily affected by two subprojects during construction are all family-run business, with no labour hired for business operations. According to the consultation carried-out with the affected business owners by PPTA Consultant and TDC staff during RP preparation, the average income of the affected business is MMK 27,400.00/day, (equal to US\$ 23.38). The construction period of the subprojects - according to the design engineers and staff of Mawlaymine TDC is about four weeks. For the income and business disrupted, the business owners will be compensated in cash for the affected net-income per day, multiplied by the days that the business will be affected. Time of construction commencement in the areas will be informed three-months in advance to the business owners.
78. Under the proposed solid waste collection and disposal subproject, there are two severely affected households - one household will have 40% of total production landholding of the household affected and the other has 74% of the total production landholding acquired by the subproject. For the household (Daw Tin Hla) who has 74% of the total production landholding of the household affected, apart from compensation for the affected land by replacement cost, the household will be entitled to (i) free-trainings on animals breeding (chicken and cows rearing) by the Project, (ii) cash assistance to construct breeding facilities (US\$ 3,750.00); and (iii) cash assistance to buy breeding stocks (100 chicks and three cows for breeding) and feed for animal breeding for first-two months (US\$ 5,259.00); and (iv) one household member will trained and engaged to work in sanitation landfill/composting plant when the subproject has been completed. The proposed assistance, as assessed by the household - is sufficient to restore the affected income of the household. For the household (Thein Zaw Oo) who has 40% of total production landholding affected by the subproject but no income has been gained from the land (the main source of income is from remittances) but the income will be loss from having 276 rubber trees that will be cut-out. As the household has no labour (only one household's member is working on the land, other four household's members are working in the Southern part of Thailand), the income restoration measures include (i) cash assistance for land improvement after purchasing - the household will purchase the replacement land nearby- for an amount of assistance is US\$ 3,500.00; and (ii) cash allowance equivalent to minimum wages (Kyat 5000/day) for a period of three months during land preparation/investment for rubber tree plantation in the new land area.
79. Of 13 affected waste-pickers, six waste-pickers indicated that they have no plan yet to replace the lost livelihood/income; three waste-pickers wished to have a new job as manual labour in the town while the other four waste-pickers want to do farming instead of continuing working as a waste-picker. The income restoration program for the waste-pickers, therefore, is proposed as below:

Table 6: Income Restoration for Waste-Pickers in Mawlamyine

Income Restoration Measures	Quantity	Supports by the Project
Permanent Job in the Town (staff of TDC)	03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> TDC to engage the waste-picker as street sweeper or street decoration worker as permanent staff of TDC. The salary, as committed by the TDC, is higher than the income from waste-picking activity.
Farming - vegetable plantation	04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings on vegetable plantation will be provided by the Project. Food allowance provision by the Project for the households for one month (US\$ 200.00/a waste-picker) Cash assistance (US\$ 300.00/a waste-picker) to farming start-up will be provided by the Project.
Other income restoration measures		
As Waste-Pickers at New Sanitary Landfill	For 06 waste-pickers who have no plan yet - can select one income restoration measure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings will be provided by the Project for the waste-pickers (sorting out of wastes, recycling of wastes, etc.) and the waste-pickers are engaged for the work in sanitary landfill or composting plant.
Motorbike taxi		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash assistance (US\$ 500.00) by the Project to buy a motorbike for taxi service
Establish a shop in the village (there is potential to set-up the shop in the village of waste-pickers)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trainings on shop start-up will be provided by the Project Cash assistance (US\$ 500.00/a waste-picker) by the Project for the shop start-up.

80. During RP updating, the income restoration program will be updated. Once the updated Resettlement Plan has been accepted by Mon Government and ADB, officially registration for the waste-pickers for the income restoration measures/supports will be conducted by PMO in coordination with the TDC and concerned Ward Authorities. A part from the aforementioned income restoration measures that affected waste-pickers were consulted upon, there are others 25 job positions in the sanitation landfill and composting plant in the area - this is sufficient to accommodate for any waste-pickers who want to have a job in the area.

Table 7: Job Positions for Landfill and Composting Plan Operations in Mawlamyine

Positions	Number of workers required
Landfill Operations	
Guards /Entrance control and weighbridge operators	6
Bulldozer driver	1
Tractor driver with assistant	2
Mechanical engineer for equipment maintenance	1
Workers on the landfill disposal site	5
Composting Plant	
Front end loader driver	1

Positions	Number of workers required
Mechanical engineer for equipment maintenance	1
Plant workers on the site	8
Total	25

81. Among the affected waste-picker in Mawlamyine, there two child-waste pickers (Zin Than and Wai Wai, at ages 12 and 15, respectively - both is in Mu Young Village, Mawlamyine). As they are children, they are not entitled to income restoration measures, but will be arranged for an occupational training cum education in an occupational training center in Mawlamyine for 24 months. The children can choose the subject for the occupational training that is suitable with his capacity. Education program in the occupational training center follows the general education program of the country. Fees for occupational training and education program and living allowance during the course and also travel costs will be covered by the Project. After the course of 24 months, the households will cover fees for education for them. During the course of 24 months, the households of the child-waste pickers will be entitled to the income restoration measure as mentioned above as for other affected waste-pickers to ensure that the household's income is not affected by not working of the child-waste-pickers. Child waste pickers will be provided priority recruitment by the TDC for the waste facility when they reach legal working age.

J. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

82. The overall budget for implementing the resettlement plan for Mon State was estimated at MMK 347,363,657.93 (equivalent to US\$ 296,435.96). The details of the estimated resettlement budget for Mon State are as below:

Table 5: Details of estimated resettlement budget for Mon State

Items	Subprojects	Quantity	Costs (US\$)	Sub-total (US\$)
1. Compensation for agricultural affected land	Solid waste collection and disposal	1.0 acres (0.4 ha)	170,677.00	170,677.00
		3.6 acres (1.46 ha)	4,266.00	15,357.60
2. Income Restoration Measures for two affected land households	Solid waste collection and disposal	02 households	12,893.00	12,893.00
3. Compensation for affected trees	Solid waste collection and disposal	298 trees	25.60	7,628.80
4. Compensation for affected business during construction	Water Supply	37 business owners	23.38/day for 28 days	24,221.68
5. Income Restoration Measures for waste-pickers	Solid waste collection and disposal	11 households		5,000.00
6. Assistance to child-waste pickers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fees for occupational and education training in the occupational training center (24 months) Allowance for living during occupational and education training (24 months) 	2 child-waste pickers	6,740.00	6,740.00
6. Assistance to Vulnerable Households	Solid waste collection and disposal	05 households		5,760.00
7. Land surveys and DMS during RP Updating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste collection and disposal, and Water Supply 		10,000.00	10,000.00
8. Additional consultation and information disclosure during RP updating and RP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste collection and disposal, and Water Supply 		5,000.00	5,000.00
9. Management/administration costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Solid waste collection and disposal, and Water Supply 	2% of total implementation costs	5,265.56	5,265.56
10. Contingency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water supply, and Solid waste collection and disposal 	15% of total implementation and management costs	40,281.55	40,281.55
Grand-Total Resettlement Cost for Mon State				308,825.19

83. The budget was estimated based on the results of the IOL and consultations conducted in June 2016. It will be updated during the resettlement plan updating following the results of DMS, RCS and consultations with affected households, waste-pickers and relevant agencies.

84. The resettlement budget will be from the loan fund. The Project Management Office (PMO) will cooperate with relevant agencies to ensure that the resettlement budget will be transferred adequately and in a timely manner to implementation of land acquisition and resettlement.

K. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1. Involved Agencies and Responsibilities

11.1.1. Project Management Office (PMO)

85. A Project Management Office (PMO) will be established under Mon State Government. The PMO will have the following responsibilities:

- Coordinate with Mawlamyine TDC to establish the Project's cut-off-date in the project's town for eligibility for land and asset compensation; announce of the cut-off-date widely in the project's areas.
- Coordinate with TDC and Ward Authorities to conduct of DMS, SES and RCS.
- Update of resettlement plan in assistance of Project Implementation Consultant, and in collaboration with SDC, TDC and Ward Authorities - to submit the same for approval of Mon State Government and then forward to Department of Urban Development and Housing (Ministry of Construction).
- Disclose and implement the updated resettlement plan in collaboration with the SDC and TDC and Ward Authorities.
- Appoint NGOs in conducting public consultation and awareness programs on the project, resettlement, compensation, assistance and income restoration.
- Develop and implement a training program for the SDC/TDC, Ward Authorities and related groups regarding the resettlement plan/ updated resettlement plan and updated resettlement plan implementation.
- Secure the budget for preparation and implementation of the resettlement/ updated resettlement plan, ensure that funds for compensation and assistance and income restoration measures are available and in a timely manner.
- Internally monitor the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan/updated resettlement plan and ensure that resettlement-related activities are carried out in accordance with the updated resettlement plan agreed between Mon State Administration and ADB.
- Serve as grievance officers for the Township level grievance and monitor/track/report on grievances related to the Project. Assist the GRC in the resolution of grievances.

11.1.2. Mon State Government

86. In regard to the social safeguards, the Mon State Government will have the following responsibilities:

- Endorse the draft RP and the updated RP and submit to Department of Urban Development and Housing (Ministry of Construction) and ADB for concurrence;
- Generate awareness on the project development to all relevant institutions and various administrative levels within the State.
- Direct its relevant departments such as departments of planning and finance, construction, development committee and land management to help in the preparation and implementation of the resettlement plan and the updated resettlement plan;
- Approve the unit rates which are detailed in the replacement cost survey report as proposed by the qualified appraiser to enable the PMO in finalizing the RP;
- Settle complaints and concerns raised by the affected community, if any, at the State level grievance.

11.1.3. Non-Government Organizations

87. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) can play an important role in resettlement planning and implementation, particularly in public consultation and participation, grievance resolution and monitoring of resettlement activities. PMO will select appropriate NGO for providing necessary support in resettlement planning and implementation. Specific responsibilities will include:

- Coordination of field work for DMS, awareness rising and additional consultations, if any - for updating of the RP.
- Monitoring of compensation and assistance payments and implementation of income restoration program.
- Representing affected persons and households in forwarding their grievances and complaints and their resolution.

11.1.4. Project Implementation Consultant

88. The Loan Implementation Consultant (LIC) will include one international resettlement specialist and one local resettlement specialist, to assist and supervise all social and resettlement-related activities of the Project. Their responsibilities include the following:

- Work closely with PMO, SDC/TDC and relevant agencies on all resettlement-related activities;
- Assist PMO, SDC/TDC in the conduct of the information campaigns, public consultation and community participation;
- Assist SDC/TDC in the verification of census and detailed measurement survey activities;
- Assist PMO in the preparation of an updated RP;
- Assist and improve, if necessary, procedures for the coordination of resettlement and compensation activities;
- Ensure that grievances are addressed promptly and properly, provide necessary training on grievance to State and Township Grievance Redress Committees.
- Establish and implement procedures for ongoing internal monitoring; assist in preparing monitoring reports.
- Design and deliver capacity development activities for PMO, SDC/TDC as needed, in the areas of ADB resettlement policy; participation and communication; and gender and development.

11.2. Capacity Building

89. Currently, there is very limited capacity and appreciation in State and Township General Administrations and relevant agencies (SDC, TDC, Ward Authorities, etc) on social safeguards particularly on the ADB safeguards requirements and international best practices.

90. There is a need to build social safeguards understanding and awareness within General Administrations in general, and development committees in particular and for the PMO once established - through training workshops. The training workshop for agencies on social safeguards should focus on:

- Resettlement principles and policy;
- Resettlement planning procedures, including integration of social safeguards in land use planning with an understanding that social safeguards are essentially

precautionary measures to protect local people from any infringement on their rights to land, natural resources, knowledge, culture, practices and all social attributes that are central for fulfilling their basic rights.

- The need to avoid, or minimize, involuntary resettlement impacts by considering all technical alternatives, in particular using vacant government land where possible, and taking all possible measures in design of subprojects.
- The need to avoid land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts on vulnerable persons.
- Resettlement implementation procedures and sequence of activities;
- Methodology for compensation assessment;
- Data management system;
- Public participation and consultation objectives and procedures, ensuring that all planning and design interventions and decisions are taken in consultation with local communities in a gender sensitive manner.
- Documentation of all consultations and concerns expressed by public and their resolution following GRM.
- Ensuring that all affected persons are able to improve, or at least, restore their incomes and livelihood to pre-project levels.
- Extending assistance to people who do not own property but are nonetheless will be affected by the proposed projects, including groups with communal and/or traditional tenure arrangements, renters, wage-earners and those without legally recognized rights to land and property that they occupy or use.

L. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1. Approval of the RP and Updated RP

91. This RP will be submitted to Mon State Government for approval and then forwarded to Department of Urban and Housing Development (MOC) and ADB for concurrence.
92. The RP in its present form is based on the preliminary design and result of IOL. The RP will need to be updated by the PMO following detailed design of subproject components and submitted to for approval as the same for the RP.
93. Right after the detail design of subproject component is approved, the TDC shall officially inform the public about the project and its locations. The date that the TDC informs the public about the project and its locations is the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance. The cut-off date shall be well-documented by the TDC.

12.2. Resettlement Implementation Activities

94. Prior to updating the RP - the PMO will be established. There should be one or two staff within the PMO who are in-charge of social safeguard issues. Simultaneously, GRCs at township and state level as recommended in this RP will also be established.
95. After the establishment of PMO and GRCs, training workshop on involuntary resettlement and rehabilitation will be conducted for PMO, GRCs, relevant general administrations and concerned agencies on land acquisition and resettlement such as SDC, TDC and Ward Authorities. The training should be provided by the resettlement specialists of the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC), who should also oversee the implementation of the RP. The training should focus on the resettlement policy and implementation procedures, public consultation and participation procedures, and planning and delivery of rehabilitation assistance to the APs including vulnerable groups and waste-pickers.
96. PMO will together with TDC and relevant ward authorities to arrange registration of the waste-pickers on the income restoration measures.
97. Following the verification of affected land and asset upon land following the detailed design, verification of land ownership and identification of landowners, public consultation will be carried out to inform the affected population, including waste-pickers - about their entitlements, procedure and schedule for land acquisition, compensation and income restoration. During the public meetings, information to affected households, waste-pickers and communities will be provided on the schedule for validation of entitlements prior to the compensation and assistance payment. All proceedings of the public meetings including the issues raised and decision taken will be documented.
98. After unit prices have been validated and approved by Mon State Government, the field teams of PMO will visit each AP, including waste-picker to validate inventory, finalize entitlements and total amount of compensation and allowances payable to each AP. A Compensation and Assistance Entitlement Form for each AP would be completed and signed by the APs to indicate their agreement with the affected areas and assets shown, entitlements and compensation amounts. A copy of the signed copy of the form would be given to APs for their record. Any disagreement on the inventory details or compensation rates would be recorded and addressed in accordance with the established grievance redress procedures.
99. Upon completion of the Compensation and Assistance Entitlements for each AP, public announcements will be made to inform APs on: (a) the schedule for compensation and assistance payment; (b) timeframe of implementation of income restoration program and (c) the schedule for start-up of civil works. All payment of

compensation and allowances will be made in a public place on scheduled date and time.

100. The site will be handed over for civil works when all the APs have received their full compensation and allowances due to them, and the income restoration measures are put in place.
101. Delivery of income restoration assistance to affected waste-picker, severely affected households and vulnerable groups will start as soon as the payment of compensation to the APs is completed.
102. The schedule for resettlement plan updating and implementation for subprojects in Mon State will be as below:

Table 6: Implementation Schedule

	Activities	Timeframe
1	Capacity building/trainings for PMO, GRCs, SDC/TDC	2 nd Quarter 2017
2	Conduct DMS, RCS, additional SES	3 rd Quarter 2017
3	Consultation with APs, relevant agencies, and waste-pickers	Continuous
4	Prepare Updated RP	3 rd Quarter 2017
5	Submit RP to MOC and ADB for review and concurrence	3 rd Quarter 2017
6	Disclosure of the updated RP after being approved	4 th Quarter 2017
7	Payment of compensation and assistance	4 th Quarter 2017
8	Implementation of income restoration measures	4 th Quarter 2017
9	Grievance Resolution	Continuous, until resolution
10	First internal monitoring	4 th Quarter 2017

M. MONITORING AND REPORTING

103. As the scope of land acquisition impacts by the subprojects in Mon State is minor, external resettlement monitoring is not required. ADB will conduct the necessary due diligence to ensure activities are conducted within the ADB SPS and the requirements of the Government.
104. Internal monitoring will be carried out by Mon State Administration. The agency will perform of internal monitoring by (i) document reviews; and (ii) meeting with affected households-including the waste-pickers, affected agencies, representatives of mass organizations and relevant ward authorities. The focus of internal monitoring will be as follows:
- Confirmation of the number of affected households, vulnerable and severely affected households, including the waste-pickers as well as baseline household income information as pre-impact benchmark for livelihood restoration
 -
 - Progress in the implementation of resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, progress of handing over of affected land.
 - Information dissemination and public participation: the number of public consultation-meetings held during updating and implementation of resettlement plan; comments, suggestions and concerns of the AHs and how these were addressed.
 - Progress in the implementation of the income restoration measures for vulnerable households, severely affected households and for the waste-pickers based on inflation-adjusted income values in comparison to baseline values.
 - .
 - Grievance redress: number of AHs with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the grievance redress mechanism.
 - Gender concerns: participation of women in the meetings and in the implementation of resettlement, particularly in implementation of the income restoration measures; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement and resolution of their grievances.
105. During subsequent monitoring periods, Mon State Administration will look into the issues/problems identified in the preceding reports and actions taken to address the problems in a timely manner.
106. The result of internal resettlement monitoring will be discussed with the PMO, SDC and TDC and State General Administration. The PMO will incorporate the issues found in the internal resettlement monitoring in its Quarterly Project Progress Reports to submit to ADB.

APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: List of Consulted Persons

	Full-Names	Position	Agency
1	U Myint Aung	Director	Mon State Development Office
2	U Pan Thu Kyaw	Deputy Director	Mon State Land Management and Statistics Department
3	Daw Theingi Aung	Assistant Engineer	Maw La Myine Township Development Office
4	U Nan Oo	In Charge of Rubber Plantation	Ministry of Industry (2) Minywa Village
5	U Nay Lin Aung	Land Surveyor	Maw La Myine Township Land Management and Statistic Department
6	U Kyaw Lin	Land Surveyor	Maw La Myine Township Land Management and Statistic Department
7	Daw Thrithi	Affected Household	APs
1	U Khin Mg Latt	Executive Engineer	Town Development Committee
2	U Kyaw Myint	Township Administrator	General Administration Department
3	U Myint Thein	Executive Office (Deputy Director)	Town Development Committee
4	U Thaung Naing Oo	Township Officer	Land management and Statistics Dept
5	U Kyaw Lin	Surveyor	Land management and Statistics Dept
6	U Tin Ko Ko	Executive Engineer	Town Development Committee
7	Daw Nilar Oo	Officer	Town Development Committee
8	U Kyaw Min Aung	Elder Person	Myaing Tha Yar Ward
9	U Htay Shein	Ward Administrator	Myaing Tha Yar Ward
10	U Win Naing	Water Supply Committee	Myaing Tha Yar Ward
11	U Tin Aung	100 household in charge	Myaing Tha Yar Ward
12	U Khin Mg Oo	Ward Administrator	Zay Yar Myaing Ward
13	U Aung Khin	Ward admin officer	Zay Yar Myaing Ward
14	U Than Aung	Ward Administrator	Zay Cho Ward
15	Daw Khin Lay Shwe	Ward admin officer	Zay Cho Ward
16	U Aye Maung	Ward Administrator	Thiri Myaing
17	U Than Nyunt	Elder Person	Thiri Myaing
18	Daw Myat Su Mon	Junior Engineer	State Development Committee
19	Daw Su Myat Thin	Junior Engineer	State Development Committee
20	Daw May Phuu	Junior Engineer	State Development Committee

	Full-Names	Position	Agency
	Ngone		
21	U Khin Mg Latt	Executive Engineer	Town Development Committee
22	U Tint Wai		Kyaik Thanlan Pagoda Road
23	U Win Lwin Oo		Malar Win
24	Daw Khin Khin Nyo		Thida Street
25	Daw Myint Myit Than		Yatkan Win
26	Daw Baby Aye		Yatkan Win
27	U Htay Hlaing		Upper Road
28	U Kyaw Win		Upper Road
29	Daw Mi Thay		Malar Win
30	Maung Aye		Malar Win
31	U Hteik Aung		Malar Win
32	U Tun Tun Naing		
33	Than Hteik		Malar Win
34	San Htut		Malar Win
35	Ma Lai Lai Win		Malar Win
36	Ma Thein Thein Khine		Shwe Taung Road
37	U Nyan Lin Aung		Shwe Taung Road
38	Harbi Lar		Marlar Win
39	Khin Khin Oo		Marlar Win
40	Thi Thi Win		Marlar Win
41	Zin Mar Tun		Marlar Win
42	Khin San Win		Marlar Win
43	Than Than Yee		Marlar Win
44	Nyan Phyo		Marlar Win
45	Daw May Sein		Upper Road
46	Daw Myint Myint Than		Upper Road
47	U Than Tun		Kyaik Thanlan Road
48	U Shine Maung Maung		ShweTaung
49	U Thein Htuta U Mg Mg	ShweTaung Ward Administrator	ShweTaung
50	Ko Tun Aye	Work Charge	4/1 Marlar Win
51	Darlar Gin	Cleaner	6/4 Marlar Win
52	Aye AyeSint	Cleaner	7/3 Marlar Win

	Full-Names	Position	Agency
53	Mi Cho	Cleaner	7/7 Marlar Win
54	Daw Hla Aye	Dependent	5/1 Marlar Win
55	Myo Pa Pa	Dependent	5/1 Marlar Win
56	Daw Than Wai	Dependent	6/6 Marlar Win
57	Myint Myint Wai	Dependent	4/6 Marlar Win
58	Hnin Nu Nu Khine	Dependent	5/4 Marlar Win
59	Ma Nyunt	Dependent	6/5 Marlar Win
60	Ma Mi Nge	Dependent	8/2 Marlar Win
61	Tin Aung Bo	Dependent	4/3 Marlar Win
62	Win Win Khine	Dependent	

Appendix 2: Questionnaire and Analyzed Data of Waste-Pickers

ADB PPTA 8758: GMS Corridor Towns Development Project QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (Use to Survey of Waste Pickers)

Name of Site

Name of Township

Name of Ward/Village.....

Name of Household Head

Name of Interviewee

Name of Subproject

1. INFORMATION ON HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

- 1.1. Age ☐ Male ☐ Female
- 1.2. Civil status: ☐ Single ☐ Married ☐ Widow/Widower ☐ Divorced
- 1.3. Ethnic Group: ☐ Bamar ☐ Ka Chin ☐ Ka Yah ☐ Ka Yin ☐ Chin
☐ Mon ☐ Rakhine ☐ Shan ☐ Others:.....
- 1.4. Education: (Specify).....
- 1.5. Religion: ☐ Buddhism ☐ Christian ☐ Hindu ☐ Muslim ☐ Others:.....

2. INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD

2.1. Total number of HH memberspersons; of which: male.....persons;
female.....persons

Employedpersons; Unemployed.....persons

2.2. Information of Household Members

No	Name	Relationship with head of household	Gender	Age	Education Level	Material Status	Occupation	Other Trainings
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								

2.3. Activities

Code	Activities undertaken on previous day by adults (>15 years)	Number of adult men	Number of adult women
	TOTAL NUMBER ADULTS		
1	Agriculture (land preparation, weeding, harvesting, fencing etc)		
2	Attend to large livestock		
3	Home garden		
4	Waste picking		
5	Fishing		
6	Collecting Fuel wood for selling		
7	Collection Non-Timber Forest Product		
8	Aquaculture		
9	Business /Trading in Village		
10	Business/Trading outside village(travelled away)		
11	Handicraft		
12	Other (Specify)		

2.4. Main and secondary structures of the household

Type or use of the main structure of the HH	Structure Use	Total area (sq.ft) of the structure	Tenure Status over the main structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary		<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Tenant/Renter <input type="checkbox"/> Occupying WITH permission of owner <input type="checkbox"/> Occupying WITHOUT permission of owner
Type of the secondary structure of the HH	Structure Use	Total area (sq.ft) of the structure	Tenure Status over the main structure
	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-permanent <input type="checkbox"/> Temporary		<input type="checkbox"/> Owner <input type="checkbox"/> Tenant/Renter <input type="checkbox"/> Occupying WITH permission of owner <input type="checkbox"/> Occupying WITHOUT permission of owner

2.5. Health Concerns

a. Most common ailments (sickness) that afflicted members of the HH the past one year:
 i. _____ ii. _____

b. For ailments of members of the HH the past year that required professional help, did you go to a doctor, medical clinic, or hospital?
 i. Yes ☐
 ii. No ☐ Why not? _____

c. Where is the nearest medical clinic or hospital located from where you live?
 i. Same village of the HH
 ii. In another village in the same township
 iii. In the district/town center

d. Where do you go for medication and treatment for the illness?
☐ Hospital ☐ Private clinic ☐ Consult Traditional Practitioner
☐ Buy medication at nearby pharmacy ☐ Others

2.6. Sanitation Concerns

a. Source(s) of water for drinking:
i. Ground well belonging to the HH ☐ ii. Pump well belonging to the HH ☐ iii. Piped water from public provider ☐
iv. Public/neighbor's open well ☐ v. Public/neighbor's pump ☐ vi. River/canal ☐
vii. Buy from retailers ☐ viii. Other (specify) _____

b. Source(s) of water for washing:
i. Ground well belonging to the HH ☐ ii. Pump well belonging to the HH ☐ iii. Piped water from public provider ☐
iv. Public/neighbor's open well ☐ v. Public/neighbor's pump ☐ vi. River/canal ☐
vii. Buy from retailers ☐ viii. Other (specify) _____

c. Toilet facility used by the HH:
i. Simple water sealed (use pail for flushing) ☐ ii. Water sealed with flushing mechanism ☐
iii. Open pit ☐
iv. Closed pit ☐ v. None ☐

d. Bathing facility used by the HH:
i. Enclosed bathroom in the house ☐ ii. Open bathing area beside the house ☐
iii. River/canal ☐

e. Garbage disposal practice:
i. Bury by the HH ☐ ii. Collected by local government ☐ iii. Burn by the HH ☐
iv. Others (Specify).....

2.7. Main fuel/power used for lighting:

- i. Electricity from public provider ☐ ii. Kerosene ☐ iii. Rechargeable battery ☐
iv. Own generator ☐ v. Other _____

2.8. Main fuel/power used for cooking:

- i. Electricity ☐ ii. Kerosene ☐ iii. LPG ☐ iv. Wood ☐ v. Other _____

2.9. Owner of home appliances

i. Television ☐ ii. Refrigerator ☐ iii. Radio/cassette recorder ☐ iv. Telephone/cellphone ☐ v. DVD/CD player ☐ vi. Oven/stove ☐ vii. Electric fan ☐
viii. Others (specify) _____

2.10. Ownership of transportation

i. Car ☐ ii. Pick-up ☐ iii. Truck ☐ iv. Motorcycle ☐ v. Bicycle ☐
vi. Other (specify) _____ vii. None ☐

2.11. Availability of Social Facilities/Service

a. Primary school:
i. Same village of the HH ☐ ii. In another village in the same township ☐
iii. In the district/town center ☐

b. Elementary school:
i. Same village of the HH ☐ ii. In another village in the same township ☐
iii. In the district/town center ☐

c. High school:
i. Same village of the HH ☐ ii. In another village in the same township ☐
iii. In the district/town center ☐

d. Vocational school:
i. Same village of the HH ☐ ii. In another village in the same township ☐
iii. In the district/town center ☐

e. College/University:
i. In the district/town center ☐ ii. In another district/town center ☐

f. Place of worship:

- i. Same village of the HH ☐ ii. In another village in the same township ☐
 iii. In the district/town center ☐

g. Market:

- i. Same village of the HH ☐ ii. In another village in the same township ☐
 iii. In the district/town center ☐

3. Earning Livelihoods from Dumpsite

- 3.1. Where do you live? On the dump site ☐. Outside the dump site ☐

Name of the place

3.2. How far do you live from the dumpsite?

3.3. How do you travel to dump site?

3.4. Number of HH members working as waste-pickers :.....(
 male.....;female.....)

3.5. Number of HH members who are not working as waste-pickers but have job/income
 from the dump-site :.....(male.....; female.....)

3.6. Number of years that the HH has been earning livelihoods from the dump-site

3.7. Average monthly income of HH (Kyats)

3.8. How much does your HH own per month from the dump-site (waste-picking and other
 activities from the dump-site)Kyat

3.9. How many days of paid employed in last month? Days

3.10. How much do you (the interviewee) earn from waste picking per month?Kyat

3.11. Average monthly expenditures of the HH Kyat

3.12. Average monthly expenditures for the following expenses:

Food :.....Kyat/month

Education:.....Kyat/month

Transport:Kyat/month

Health-care/Medical:Kyat/month

Money sent to family memberKyat/month

CeremonyKyat/month

Others (Specify):.....Kyat/month

3.13. How much money in total your family spent last month?Kyat

3.14. Average monthly savings: Kyat; None ☐

3.15. Does your family have any debt currently? Yes ☐ No ☐

	Description	Current Amount (Kyat)
01	RELATIVE/FRIEND	
02	PRIVATE MONEY LENDER	
03	VILLAGE FUND	
04	VILLAGE CHIEF/Deputy	
05	BANK	
06	TRADER	

07	OTHER SOURCE.....	
----	-------------------	--

3.16. Are you aware that this dump site may be closed? Yes ☐ No ☐

3.17. When the dump-site is closed, what are the difficulties your HH would face to?.....
.....

3.18. For those who live on the dump site, where will you move to when the site is closed?
.....
.....

3.19. Generally, what are the issues/worries about you family in the coming time?

	Issues	
1	EMPLOYMENT	
2	FOOD SECURITY	
3	WATER SUPPLY	
4	HEALTH ISSUES	
5	EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN	
6	EMPLOYMENT	
7	SAFETY OF FAMILY	
8	OTHER WORRIES / CONCERNS (Specify)	

3.20. When the dump-site is closed, what type of work would you look for?

	Type of works	
1	Waste picker elsewhere	
2	Other private company	
3	Private individual	
4	Government	
5	laborer	
6	farmer	
7	shop owner	
8	taxi/Pedy-cab driver	
9	eatory/restaurant	
10	Other (Specify)	

3.21. What skills other than waste pickling do other household members have?

Members	Gender	Names (Refer to 2.2)	Skills
Member 1	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		
Member 2	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		
Member 3	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		
Member 4	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		
Member 5	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		
Member 6	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		
Member 7	Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/>		

.....

.....

Date : / / Time: :

Number of Household Surveyed for Waste Pickers in Mon State and Average Household size

Land-Fill Site in Mon State	No of Respondent	No of household surveyed	No Household members	Average HH size
Mu Young	13	11	40	3.6

Household members by Sex in Mon State

Land-Fill Site in Mon State	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Mu Young	19	47.5%	21	52.5%	40

Ethnic of Mon State

Land-Fill Site in Mon State	Bamar	Mon	Total
Mu Young	11	2	13

All respondents practice in Buddhist religion in Mon State.

Household Head by Sex in Mon State

Land-Fill Site in Mon State	Male HH head	Female HH head	Total
Mu Young	9	2	11

Material Status of WPs in Mon State

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Material Status				total
	Single	Married	Widow/Widower	Separate/Divorced	
Mu Young	2	9	2	0	13

Household by Age groups

Household by Age groups										
No	Land Fill sites in Mon State	Age Groups								Total
		<5 Yrs		5-18 Yrs		19-64Yrs		>65Yrs		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Myawaddy	0	2	5	6	11	12	3	1	40

Household by Education Level in Mon State

Name of Land Fill Site in Mon State	Education Level					Total
	No Schooling	Monastery	Primary	Secondary	High	
Mu Young	5	0	27	8	0	40

Occupation of Household members

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Occupations						Total
	Waste Picking	Labour	Vendor	Other private Job	Studying	Unemployed	
Mu Young	17	10	0	0	2	11	40

Structure of houses and area

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Structure of houses			
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Average Area(sq.ft)
Mu Young	7	1	3	362

Ownership of the household

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Ownership Status of houses				Total
	Owner	Tenant	with permission of owner	without permission of owner	
Mu Young	5	2	2	2	11

Illness of the family members

Name of Dump Site	Type of Illness (Household members)					
	Sick	Pain	Stomachache	Blood Disease	Heart	Others
Mu Young	9	0	3	0	0	0

Treatment type of Illness

Land-Fill Site in Mon State	See Doctor		Total	Reason
	Yes	No		
Mu Young	8	5	13	Buying medicine

Distance of Health care location

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Location in Medication		
	Same Ward/village	Another Ward/village	In District
Mu Young	11	0	0

Place of Treatment

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Type of treatment				
	Hospital	Private clinic	Traditional medicine	Buying Medicine	Others
Mu Young	0	8	0	2	1

Water Using Type

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Drinking Water				Washing			Bathing		
	Pipe Water	Public	Buying from retailer	Total	Pipe	Public	Total	Enclosed	Open	Total

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Drinking Water				Washing			Bathing		
	Pipe Water	Public	Buying from retailer	Total	Pipe	Public	Total	Enclosed	Open	Total
Mu Young	0	11	0	11	0	11	11	0	11	11

For Sanitation, all Households have simple water sealed toilet.

Garbage disposal type

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Garbage Disposal Type				total
	Bury by HH	Collected by GO	Burn by HH	Throw at Dump Site	
Mu Young	2	0	7	2	11

Power using type

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Lighting			Cooking			
	Electricity	Battery	Other	Electricity	Charcoal	Wood	Other
Mu Young	0	9	2*	0	0	11	0

*Candle

Home Appliances of WPs

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Type of Appliances				
	TV	Radio	Mobile ph	DVD	Others
Mu Young	2	0	5	2	0

Ownership of Transportation

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Ownership of Transportation			
	Motorbike	Bicycle	Both	None
Myawaddy	5	2	0	4

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Location of Social Facilities											
	Primary School			High School			Vocational School			University		
	SW/V	AW/V	District	SW/V	AW/V	District	SW/V	AW/V	District	SW/V	AW/V	District

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Location of Social Facilities											
	Primary School			High School			Vocational School			University		
	SW/V	AW/V	District	SW/V	AW/V	District	SW/V	AW/V	District	SW/V	AW/V	District
Mu Young	√				√				√			√

SW= Same Ward, AW=Another Ward

Worship : Every ward has monastery for Buddhists in the same village

Market : There is a market in the same village

Living on Dumpsite : No one live on dump site in Mu Young village

Family members working at Dump Site

Land-Fill Site in Mon State	Male	Female	Total
Mu Young	3	12	15

Length of time working in Waste Picking Activity

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Length of Time (%)			total
	<1 Year	1-3 Years	>3 Years	
Mu Young	*8	3	0	6

*8WPs working less than 1 year, out of 8 number, 5 WPs come to work irregularly as they are working during rainy season because they are working at brick making site in the village.

Household income

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Monthly income (Kyat/month)			Total
	100000-200000	210000-300000	>300000	
Mu Young	3	5	3	11

Average Monthly Income of HH and Waste Picking /month in Mon State

Name of Dump Site	Average Monthly income (Kyat/month)	Average Monthly income from Waste Picking (Kyat/month)
Mu Young	280909	180909

Expenditure of HH

Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Monthly Expenditure (Kyat/month)						
	Food	Education	Transport	Health	Ceremony	Money sent to family	Others
Mu Young	114545	30000		6250	12500		124272

Saving :Only 2 HH can save for family and 6 HH in-come is balance with expenditure in Mon State.

Name of Dump Site	Debt HH	Average Debt Kyat/HH	From Whom
Mu Young	3	45000	From private money Lender

Awareness of dump site closing

Name of Dump Site	Yes	No	Total
Mu Young	4	7	11

Worrying about family member of WPs


Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Type of worrying		
	Employment	Education	Food Security
Mu Young	11	2	2

Type of work looking for


Name of Dump Site in Mon State	Type of work looking for					
	Waste Picker	Labour	Farmer	Shop	Taxi Driver	Others
Mu Young	0	3	4	0	0	6*

*No plan for future and other random job


Appendix 3: Profiles of Waste-Pickers

	Full-Name: Than Nyein		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young Town: Mawlamyine		
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 42 Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ethnic Group: Mon		
	Education: Primary		
	Religion: Buddhism		
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 3 years			
Family			
Total Number of HH members: 5		Female: 3 Male: 2	
		Employed: 2 Persons; Unemployed 3 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: Than Nyein	
Number of children has: 2	First child: Age 20 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age 15 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age..... Gender:..... Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/> Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		90000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		210000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		90000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :.....
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :.....	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well		Water for Washing: Public well
Toilet Facility: Sample water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area		Power for lighting: Solar Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			
Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed		Employment	


Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	No plan until now
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Not yet known now
Skills that him/her has	-----

	Full-Name:MaWai		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town:Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
Age: 23		Gender: Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>	
Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>			
Ethnic Group:Bamar			
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: work only in rainy season			
Family			
Total Number of HH members:3		Female: 1Male: 2	
		Employed:2 Persons; Unemployed 1 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names:.MaWai AungZaw Hein	
Number of children has: 1	First child: Age 2.5 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		90000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		180000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		180000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :.....
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :.....	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well		Water for Washing:Public Well
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area		Power for lighting: Rechargeable Battery Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			


Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	---
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	---
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Not yet plan now
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Not yet known now
Skills that him/her has	----

	Full-Name: EiHtwe		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town: Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 33		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ethnic Group: Bamar		
	Education: Secondary		
	Religion: Buddhism		
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 2 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members: 4		Female: 1 Male: 3	
		Employed: 2 Persons; Unemployed 2 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: EiHtwe ZawZawNaing (TDC staff for dumpsite truck)	
Number of children has: 2	First child: Age 8 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age 4 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		150000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		300000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		300000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :.....
		Debt: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total 100000 MMK	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing: Public Well	
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area	Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery	
		Power for cooking: Wood	
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>	Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>	
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			


Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	No plan until now
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Not yet known now
Skills that him/her has	-----

	Full-Name: Yin Nu	
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young	
	Village: Mu Young	Town: Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):	
	General Information	
	Age: 61	Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Ethnic Group: Bamar	
Education: Primary		
Religion: Buddhism		
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: Only in rainy season		
Family		
Total Number of HH members: 3		Female: 1 Male: 2
		Employed: 3 Persons; Unemployed: Persons
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: Yin Nu
Number of children has: 1	First child: Age 18 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age Gender: Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age Gender: Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite		
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>
Travel to the dumpsite by	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH		
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		90000 MMK
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)	290000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)	90000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :
		Debt: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total : 300000 MMK
Living Conditions		
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing: Public Well
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open Area	Power for lighting: Candle Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>	Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed		
Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed		


Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	-----
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Not have plan yet
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Not yet known now
Skills that him/her has	-----

	Full-Name:MaEi		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town:Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
Age: 30		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>	
Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>			
Ethnic Group:Bamar			
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: only work in rainy season			
Family			
Total Number of HH members:3		Female:. 1 Male: 2	
		Employed: 2 Persons; Unemployed 1 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: Ma Ei	
Number of children has: 1	First child: Age 3 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		90000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		240000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		90000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :.....
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :.....	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing:Public Well	
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open Area	Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery	
		Power for cooking: Wood	
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			


Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	-----
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	----
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Not yet have plan
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Not yet known now
Skills that him/her has	-----

	Full-Name:ThitNyo		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town:Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 53		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ethnic Group:Bamar		
Education: No Education			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 4 month			
Family			
Total Number of HH members:4		Female: 2Male: 2	
		Employed:4 Persons; Unemployed:.....Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names:ThitNyo	
Number of children has:3.	First child: Age 23 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age 21 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age 19 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		90000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		480000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		90000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :.....
		Debt: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total 50000 MMK	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing: Public Well	
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open Area	Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery	
		Power for cooking: Wood	
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>	Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			
Issues/worries of the HH		Employment	


when the dumpsite is closed	
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	No plan until now
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Provide a stable job
Skills that him/her has	

	Full-Name: Myint Mu		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town: Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 45 Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>		
Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>			
Ethnic Group: Bamar			
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 2 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members: 5		Female: 2 Male: 3	
		Employed: 3 Persons; Unemployed 2 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: Myint Mu	
Number of children has: 4	First child: Age 19 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age 17 Gender: M .Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age 12 Gender: M .Going to school: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Fourth child: Age 8 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		120000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		360000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		120000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing: Public well	
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area	Power for lighting: Rechargeable Battery	
		Power for cooking: Wood	
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			


Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Not have plan yet
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Not yet known now
Skills that him/her has	-----

	Full-Name:ThweZinOo		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town:Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
Age: 21		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>	
Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>			
Ethnic Group:Bamar			
Education: Secondary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 1 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members:2		Female: 1 Male: 1	
		Employed: 2 Persons; Unemployed:.....Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names:ThweZinOo ThetKoAung	
Number of children has:.....	First child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		150000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		300000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		300000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total : 100000 MMK
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :.....	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well		Water for Washing: Public Well
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open Area		Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery
			Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			
Issues/worries of the HH		Employment	


when the dumpsite is closed	
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	-----
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Find other job
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Provide a job
Skills that him/her has	-----

	Full-Name:Hnin Yi		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town:Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 43		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
Ethnic Group:Bamar			
Education: Secondary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 2 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members:3		Female: 2 Male: 1	
		Employed: 2 Persons; Unemployed 1 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names:Hnin Yi Kyaw Min	
Number of children has:.....	First child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		200000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		400000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		400000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :. 10000 MMK
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :.....	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well		Water for Washing: Public well
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Public well		Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			


Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	No plan yet
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Want to work in new dumpsite
Skills that him/her has	

	Full-Name: Than Win		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town: Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 52 Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>		
Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>			
Ethnic Group: Mon			
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 1 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members: 3		Female: 2 Male: 1	
		Employed: 1 Persons; Unemployed 2 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: Than Win	
Number of children has: 2	First child: Age 16 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age 12 Gender: M Going to school: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age Gender: Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		150000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		150000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		150000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing: Public well	
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area	Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery	
		Power for cooking: Wood	
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>	Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/>	
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			
Issues/worries of the HH		Employment	


when the dumpsite is closed	
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Farming
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Cash for farming start-up
Skills that him/her has	Farming

	Full-Name: MiNge		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town: Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 53		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input type="checkbox"/> Married <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ethnic Group: Bamar		
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 1 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members: 5		Female: 5 Male:	
		Employed: 4 Persons; Unemployed 1 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: MiNge Waiwai Zin Than	
Number of children has: 4	First child: Age. 18 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age 15 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age 12 Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fourth child: Age 6 month Gender: F Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		150000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		180000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		180000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking: Public Well	Water for Washing: Public Well	
Toilet Facility: Simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Public water	Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery Power for cooking: Wood	
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>	Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			

Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	----
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	Wants to open a shop
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	Cash assistance for shop start-up
Skills that him/her has	

	Full-Name:WaiWai		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town:Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 15		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Ethnic Group:Bamar		
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 1 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members:5		Female:5 Male:.....	
		Employed: 4 Persons; Unemployed 1 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names:MiNge WaiWai Zin Than	
Number of children has:.....	First child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		30000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		180000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		180000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :.....
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :.....	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking ; Public well		Water for Washing:Public well
Toilet Facility: simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area		Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery
			Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			

Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	-----
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	No plan yet
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	-----
Skills that him/her has	

	Full-Name: Zin Than		
	Name of Dumpsite: Mu Young		
	Village: Mu Young		Town: Mawlamyine
	Contact details (phone number):		
	General Information		
	Age: 12		Gender: Female <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
	Civil Status: Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Widow/Widower <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/>		
Ethnic Group: Bamar			
Education: Primary			
Religion: Buddhism			
Number of Year Earning Living in the Dumpsite: 1 year			
Family			
Total Number of HH members: 5		Female: 5 Male:	
		Employed: 4 Persons; Unemployed 1 Persons	
Number of HH members own living from the dumpsite:		Names: MiNge WaiWai Zin Than	
Number of children has:	First child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Second child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Third child: Age.....Gender:.....Going to school: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		
Distance from Home to the Dumpsite			
Less than 10 mile <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	More than 10 mile <input type="checkbox"/>	Stay at Dumpsite <input type="checkbox"/>	
Travel to the dumpsite by		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Walking <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle/Motorbike <input type="checkbox"/> Truck of the contractor <input type="checkbox"/> Own car	
Income of the HH			
Average monthly income of him/herself (Kyat)		30000 MMK	
Average monthly income of HH (Kyat)		180000 MMK	Saving: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Average monthly income of HH from the Dumpsite (Kyat)		180000 MMK	If Yes, how much in total :
		Debt: Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If Yes, how much in total :	
Living Conditions			
Housing condition: Permanent	Water for drinking ; Public well		Water for Washing: Public well
Toilet Facility: simple water sealed	Bathing Facility: Open area		Power for lighting: Rechargeable battery
			Power for cooking: Wood
Owner of Home appliances	Has: Television <input type="checkbox"/> Refrigerator <input type="checkbox"/> Radio/cassette recorder <input type="checkbox"/> Cell-phone <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DVD/CD player <input type="checkbox"/> Oven/stove <input type="checkbox"/> Electric fan <input type="checkbox"/>		Has: Car <input type="checkbox"/> Pick-up <input type="checkbox"/> Truck <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plan for Earning Livelihood when the Dumpsite is Closed			

Issues/worries of the HH when the dumpsite is closed	Employment
Issues/difficulties him/herself faces to when the dumpsite is closed	-----
The plan of HH (him/her) for earning livelihood when the dumpsite is closed	No plan yet
Expected assistance to restore the livelihood/income	-----
Skills that him/her has	

Appendix 4: List of Consulted Persons during RP Preparation

Water Distribution

Order	Full Name	Position- Agency	Address	Ethnicity	Gender		Signature
					Male	Females	
1	U Kyaw Min Aung	Elder Person	MyaingThaYar Ward	Mon	√		
2	U HtayShein	Ward Administrator	MyaingThaYar Ward	Mon	√		
3	U Win Naing	Water Supply Committee	MyaingThaYar Ward	Myanmar	√		
4	U Tin Aung	100 household incharge	MyaingThaYar Ward	Myanmar	√		
5	U Khin Mg Oo	Ward Administrator	ZayYarMyaing Ward	Myanmar	√		
6	U Aung Khin	Ward admin officer	ZayYarMyaing Ward	Myanmar	√		
7	U Than Aung	Ward Administrator	Zay Cho Ward	Myanmar	√		
8	DawKhin Lay Shwe	Ward admin officer	Zay Cho Ward	Myanmar		√	
9	U Aye Maung	Ward Administrator	ThiriMyaing	Myanmar	√		
10	U Than Nyunt	Elder Person	ThiriMyaing	Myanmar	√		
11	DawMyat Su Mon	Junior Engineer	State Development Committee	Myanmar		√	
12	Daw Su Myat Thin	Junior Engineer	State Development Committee	Myanmar		√	
13	Daw May PhuuNgone	Junior Engineer	State Development Committee	Myanmar		√	
14	U Khin Mg Latt	Executive Engineer	Town Development Committee	Myanmar	√		
Total					10	4	

Land-Fill and Solid Waste Management

Order	Full Name	Position- Agency	Address	Ethnicity	Gender		Signature
					Male	Females	
1	U Tint Wai		KyaikThanlan Pagoda Road	Myanmar	√		

2	U Win LwinOo		Malar Win	Myanmar	✓		
3	DawKhinKhinNyo		Thida Street			✓	
4	DawMyintMyit Than		Yatkan Win	Myanmar		✓	
5	Daw Baby Aye		Yatkan Win	Mon		✓	
6	U HtayHlaing		Upper Road	Myanmar	✓		
7	U Kyaw Win		Upper Road	Hindu	✓		
8	DawMiThay		Malar Win	Myanmar		✓	
9	Maung Aye		Malar Win	Myanmar	✓		
10	U Hteik Aung		Malar Win	Myanmar	✓		
11	U TunTunNaing			Myanmar	✓		
12	Than Hteik		Malar Win		✓		
13	San Htut		Malar Win	Myanmar	✓		
14	Ma Lai Lai Win		Malar Win	Hindu		✓	
15	Ma Thein TheinKhone		ShweTaung Road	Myanmar		✓	
16	U Nyan Lin Aung		ShweTaung Road	Myanmar	✓		
17	Harbi Lar		Marlar Win	Islam		✓	
18	KhinKhinOo		Marlar Win	Hindu		✓	
19	ThiThi Win		Marlar Win	Hindu		✓	
20	Zin Mar Tun		Marlar Win	Hindu		✓	
21	Khin San Win		Marlar Win	Hindu		✓	
22	Than Than Yee		Marlar Win	Hindu		✓	
23	Nyan Phyo		Marlar Win	Myanmar	✓		
24	Daw May Sein		Upper Road	Myanmar	✓		
25	DawMyintMyint Than		Upper Road	Myanmar		✓	
26	U Than Tun		KyaikThanlan Road	Myanmar	✓		
27	U Shine MaungMaung		ShweTaung	Myanmar	✓		
28	U Thein Htut@U Mg Mg	ShweTaung Ward Administrator	ShweTaung	Myanmar	✓		

29	KoTun Aye	Work Charge	4/1 Marlar Win	Myanmar	√		
30	Darlar Gin	Cleaner	6/4 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
31	Aye AyeSint	Cleaner	7/3 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
32	Mi Cho	Cleaner	7/7 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
33	DawHla Aye	Dependent	5/1 Marlar Win	Hindu		√	
34	Myo Pa Pa	Dependent	5/1 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
35	Daw Than Wai	Dependent	6/6 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
36	MyintMyint Wai	Dependent	4/6 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
37	Hnin Nu NuKhine	Dependent	5/4 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
38	Ma Nyunt	Dependent	6/5 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
39	Ma MiNge	Dependent	8/2 Marlar Win	Myanmar		√	
40	Tin Aung Bo	Dependent	4/3 Marlar Win	Myanmar	√		
41	Win WinKhine	Dependent		Myanmar		√	
Total					17	24	

Appendix 5: Minutes of Meetings

1. Date and Time: 27 June 2016, 2:00 p.m.
2. Venue: Project Office Maw La Myine
3. Total number of participants: 14 persons
4. Number of female participants: 3 persons
5. Description of Participants:
 - Representatives of Township Development Committee
 - Representatives of Ward Elder persons and Ward Administrators

** List of consultation meeting attendants is attached.*

Purpose of meeting

- Information disclosure to and consult with local authority, relevant agencies and residents in the subproject's area on the proposed subproject (Water Distribution Network)
- Discussions and suggestions of public points of view both construction and operation phases




Issues discussed, questions, concerns and opinions raised by participants and project response:

- The Engineer presented the subproject basic design and tentative implementation schedule, in addition, existing water supply system and future plan of distribution by JICA, TTW and proposed sub-project
- Water Supply system, temporary impact during construction period
- Question of meeting participants and response of design engineers
- How to compensate for the some affected structures within road area
- Existing situation: can access only 2 hours /day so asking for the whole day water supply
- Worrying that Shwe Nat Taung water reservoir uses for agricultural plantations. Whether it is sufficient or not for future plan

Potential negative Impact: Some restaurants, shops which need to close during construction period because of project activity: Based on the basic design and the pipe alignment do-not permanently impact on the shops or kiosks. However, during detailed design, project will investigate the impact and compensate for impact if any following the project's compensation and assistance policy

6. Signatures of representatives

8. Signatures of representatives

1.	အမည် Name	အမည်ရင်း Signature	
2.	အမည် Name	အမည်ရင်း Signature	
3.	အမည် Name	အမည်ရင်း Signature	
4.	အမည် Name	အမည်ရင်း Signature	
5.	အမည် Name	အမည်ရင်း Signature	

7. Photos of the meetings



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List of meeting Attendants Meeting at MLAM Office for Water Distribution

Order	Full Name အမည်	Position-Agency ရာထူး-ဌာန	Address လိပ်စာ	Ethnicity လူမျိုး	Gender		Signature လက်မှတ်
					Male ကျား	Females မ	
၁	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၂	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၃	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၄	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၅	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၆	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၇	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၈	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၉	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၁၀	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၁၁	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၁၂	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၁၃	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]
၁၄	ဒေါ်အောင်ဆန်းစုကြည်	နိုင်ငံတော်အတွင်းဝန်	၇၄၊ ဗဟိုလမ်းမ	ဗမာ	✓	—	[Signature]

Minute of Consultation Meeting

1. Date and Time: 30June2016, 1:40 p.m.
2. Venue: ShweTaung ward Administration Office, Maw La Myine
3. Total number of participants: 41 persons
4. Number of female participants: 24 persons
5. Description of Participants:
 - Representatives of Township Development Committee
 - Representatives of Ward Elder persons and Ward Administrators

** List of consultation meeting attendants is attached.*

Purpose of meeting

- Information disclosure to and consult with local authority, relevant agencies and residents in the subproject's area on the proposed subproject (Construction of Solid Waste Transfer Zone in TDC Compound)

Discussion and suggestions of public points of view both construction and operation phases:

- The Engineer presented the subproject basic design and tentative implementation schedule of solid waste transfer zone in TDC area of (Malar Win) compound
- The smell of waste, noise of trucks working would negatively impacts on their health
- As crowded area and bounded by houses, staff quarters, school and monasteries so that it is not suitable place
- Road is not big so traffic problem and the bad smell will be also negative impact
- On religious point of view, it is not only down town area but also on access road behind KyaikThanlan Pagoda. In addition, proposed project is next to monasteries area
- All participants vote “**objection**” to proposed sub-project of solid waste transfer zone
- Community people have some options for solid waste collection systems: No need for collection points because nearby house or shop will have bad smell all the time. Trucks can come and collect in each and every ward regular time twice per day like morning and evening after office hours. If TDC can provide some more trucks instead of solid waste transfer zone, every ward administrator/supporting committee can organize and inform to residents on time of collection and alarm them

6. Signatures of representatives

8. Signatures of representatives

1. Name - အောင်
 Signature - [Signature]

2. Name - အောင်
 Signature - [Signature]

3. Name - အောင်
 Signature - [Signature]

4. Name - အောင်
 Signature - [Signature]

5. Name - အောင်
 Signature - [Signature]

7. Photos of Meeting



①

30 June 2016

List of meeting Attendants Solid Waste Transfer zone at Shwe Tawng Office

Order	Full Name အမည်	Position- Agency ရာထူး-ဌာန	Address လိပ်စာ	Ethnicity လူမျိုး	Gender		Signature လက်မှတ်
					Male ကျား	Females မ	
၁	ဦးစင်.ဝေ		ကျောက်ဆည်ကုန်းမယ်	ဗမာ	✓		
၂	ဦးဝင်းမင်း		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ	✓		
၃	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		ခရိုင်ကော်မတီ			၁၀	
၄	ဒေါ်မင်းမင်း		ယဇ်ဇော် ဝဇ်	ဗမာ		၆	
၅	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		"	ဗမာ		၁၀	
၆	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ	✓		
၇	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		"	ဗမာ	✓		
၈	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ		✓	
၉	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		"	ဗမာ	✓		
၁၀	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ	✓		
၁၁	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		စစ်ဆေးရေးဌာန	ဗမာ	✓		
၁၂	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ			
၁၃	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ	✓		
၁၄	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ		✓	
၁၅	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		မာကောဝဇီ	ဗမာ		✓	
၁၆	ဒေါ်စင်စင်		"	ဗမာ	✓		

30 June 2016

List of meeting Attendants Solid Waste Transfer zone at Shue Tung Office

Order	Full Name အမည်	Position- Agency ရာထူး-ဌာန	Address လိပ်စာ	Ethnicity လူမျိုး	Gender		Signature လက်မှတ်
					Male ကျား	Females မ	
၁၇	ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	ဗမာ		✓	ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ
၁၈	ခင်ခင်ဦး		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	မိုးဒွါ		✓	ခင်ခင်ဦး
၁၉	ဒီဒီဝင်း		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	မိုးဒွါ		✓	ဒီဒီဝင်း
၂၀	ဇော်မောင်		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	မိုးဒွါ		✓	ဇော်မောင်
၂၁	ခင်စန်းစန်း		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	မိုးဒွါ		✓	ခင်စန်းစန်း
၂၂	ကျော်စန်းစန်း		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	မိုးဒွါ		✓	ကျော်စန်းစန်း
၂၃	နီနီမိုး		ဟာသာဝဏ္ဏ	မိုးဒွါ	✓		နီနီမိုး
၂၄	စတီဇော်		၂၂၄ အောက်လမ်း	ဗမာ		✓	စတီဇော်
၂၅	စတီဇော်စန်းစန်း		၂၂၄/၆ အောက်လမ်း			✓	စတီဇော်
၂၆	ဦးအောင်အောင်		မိုးမောင်လမ်း		✓		ဦးအောင်အောင်
၂၇	ဦးစိုးမောင်မောင်	ဦးစိုးမောင်မောင် အလယ်လမ်း ၁၂	ဦးစိုးမောင်မောင် အလယ်လမ်း ၁၂	ဗမာ	✓		ဦးစိုးမောင်မောင်
၂၈	ဦးအောင်အောင်	ဦးအောင်အောင် အလယ်လမ်း ၁၂	ဦးအောင်အောင် အလယ်လမ်း ၁၂	ဗမာ	✓		ဦးအောင်အောင်

