

Resettlement Plan

September 2017

Myanmar: Greater Mekong Subregion Highway
Modernization Project

Yangon-Pathein Highway Rehabilitation Subproject

Prepared by the Ministry of Construction for the Asian Development Bank.

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Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) Highway Modernization Project

In

Myanmar

Yangon-Pathein Highway Rehabilitation Subproject

September 2017

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 1 June 2017)

Currency unit	–	Myanmar Kyat (MMK)
\$1.00	=	K1,352

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AH	–	affected household
AP	–	affected person
COI	–	corridor of impact
DMS	–	detailed measurement survey
DOH	–	Department of Highways
FMM		Female headed household
GMS	–	Greater Mekong Subregion
GRG	–	grievance redress group
GRM	–	grievance redress mechanism
HH	–	household
IOL	–	inventory of loss
km	–	kilometer
LPC	–	local point of contact
LUC	–	land-use certificates
m	–	meter
m ²	–	square meter
MHH		Male headed household
MMK	–	Myanmar Kyat (the official currency unit of Myanmar)
MOC	–	Ministry of Construction
PIB	–	public information booklet
PSC	–	project supervision consultant
RCS	–	replacement cost survey
ROW	–	right of way
RP	–	resettlement plan
SAH	–	severally affected household
SES	–	socioeconomic survey

GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP) / Displaced Persons	–	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 (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or 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 displacement. In the case of a household, the term AP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic
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		unit, who are adversely affected by a Project or any of its components
Compensation	–	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Cut-off Date	–	Date of completing DMS for which land and/or assets affected by the project are measured. The APs will be informed of the cut-off date, and any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Detailed Measurement Survey		During updating of the RP – process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; kiosks, stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, gates, trees etc. with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the project affected area are identified, measured, owners identified, and location recorded. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Entitlements	–	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration support, transfer assistance, income substitution, relocation support, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Eligibility	–	Any person who has settled in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, regardless of relocation will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Income restoration	–	Re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Income restoration program	–	A program designed with various activities that aim to support affected persons to recover their income and/or livelihood to pre-Project levels. The program is designed to address the specific needs of the affected persons based on the SES and consultations.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	–	During preparation of the RP – process where all fixed assets (i.e., lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; dwelling units; kiosks, stalls and shops; secondary structures,

such as fences, gates, trees etc. with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the project affected area are identified, measured, owners identified, and location recorded. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the severity of impact to the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.

Land acquisition	–	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.
Rehabilitation	–	Additional support provided to APs losing productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	–	Physical relocation of an AP from her or his pre–Project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement cost	–	Method of valuing assets at current market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Replacement Cost Study	–	Process for determining replacement costs of affected assets based on empirical data.
Resettlement Strategy	–	All measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of a Project on AP property and/or livelihoods, including compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Resettlement Plan (RP)	–	Time–bound action plan with budget setting out compensation and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Severely Affected Household (SAH)	–	Affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Vulnerable Groups	–	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalized by the effects of resettlement and specifically include: (i) female headed households with dependents, (ii) disabled household heads, (iii) households falling under the generally accepted indicator for poverty, (iv) children and the elderly households who are

landless and with no other means of support, and (v) landless households, and (vi) indigenous people or ethnic minorities.

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Myanmar ends on 31 March.
- (ii) In this report, “\$” refers to US dollars.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The rehabilitation of Yangon-Pathein highway is part of the Myanmar: Greater Mekong Subregion Highway Modernization Project and will cover 177 km. The road will be reconstructed over its current alignment to two lanes. Measures have been taken to avoid, as much as possible, the need for involuntary resettlement. The project design is limited to the existing road right of way of 150 feet (45.7m) – 75 feet either side of the existing road centerline and avoids the need for new land acquisition. The project works will be generally limited to a corridor of impact (COI) of 2m clearance from the toe of the new road embankment. The COI will be narrower in some built up urban areas to further minimize impacts.

The objective of the RP is to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards of persons directly affected by land acquisition or restricted land use caused by the project. It is designed to provide full compensation and assistance to all eligible individuals who stand to lose assets or experience impacts on livelihood due to the upgrading of the road. The RP is to ensure all affected persons (APs) will be compensated at replacement cost based on current market values for their respective losses. The RP also provides for rehabilitation measures, including transition allowances, so that affected people are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project.

A preliminary assessment of resettlement impacts was undertaken through an Inventory of Losses survey, 2 April – 5 May 2017. There is a total of 526 Affected Households (AHs) comprising an estimated 1,920 persons. Of these 98% are in Irrawady Region and 2% are in Yangon Region. Virtually all affected households are ethnic Bama except for a small number of families from other ethnic groups dispersed along the project alignment residing together with ethnic Bamar. A total of 342 AHs are expected to experience total loss of main structures either for residential or commercial activities. Up to 59 AHs will experience total loss of residential structures. Of the totally affected households, there are 38 fully affected households who self-reported to be able to move back on residual land behind them. Based on this, it is estimated that 21 households will require assistance to relocate. Of these, 2 households advised that they have alternative land to which they could relocate, if required. Those with alternative land can opt to either relocate within the ROW or to relocate to other land for which they have user rights. A further assessment will be made during the updating of the RP regarding the suitability of residual land for relocation and AP preferences. There is an estimated 316 AHs experiencing total loss of commercial-related main structures (this number includes 33 combined residential-commercial structures which are also included in the total 59 totally affected residential structures).

A socio-economic assessment is included in the resettlement plan to introduce the project social setting as well as to serve as a general baseline against which socio-economic changes in the immediate project affected areas can later be measured. It draws on secondary data sources for the overview. Primary data for the baseline for the project affected areas utilizes primary data from a dedicated socio-economic survey conducted along the highway corridors in March-April 2017 and data from the inventory of losses carried out April-May 2017.

If using the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under five-year-old mortality rate as a proxy indicator for relative poverty, Irrawady Region is one of the poorest regions in the country, Bago Region is average and Yangon. The disparity in living standards between Bago and Irrawady regions is reflected also in the project SES. Average household sizes range from 2.9 to 4.0 with a median of 3.7. This is considerably lower than the result of average household sizes in the respective townships areas in the 2014 Government Census. The proportion of females is lightly higher than

males, with females representing 52% of the population. The majority of household income sources are derived from small-scale commercial activities such as retail, small-scale manufacturing and services.

The resettlement plan incorporates requirements for meaningful consultation. Consultations were undertaken during the preparation of this RP with consultations held before, and after the conduct of the IOL. Consultations, including separate consultations with SAHs, will continue after approval of the RP, during updating, as well as during the implementation of the RP. The public consultation meetings were attended by 306 local residents in the pre-IOL consultation meetings and 139 in the post-IOL meetings. Consultations were also conducted with village tract authorities of a sample of potential host communities regarding resettlement planning. The consultation meetings with AHs during the preparation of the RP presented key information regarding the project, project impacts, entitlements, GRM, and arrangements for preparing and disclosing the RP. A PIB was disseminated to AHs in May 2017. The PIB provided a summary of key information about the project, principles of entitlements, grievance redress and implementation arrangements. APs were provided with copies of their completed IOL forms in June 2017. The cut-off date for eligibility has been posted publicly on notice boards along the project alignment. The approved RP will be publicly disclosed on ADB's website and a translated version in the language of Myanmar will be disseminated in local village and Government offices for public access.

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established for the project. The GRM structure and processes are based on the outcome of extensive consultations between MOC and ADB during 2015 and 2016 for the Myanmar Greater Mekong Subregion East West Economic Corridor Eindu to Kawkareik Road Improvement Project. During updating of the RP, the GRM will be established, including Election of committee members, preparation of a GRM manual and procedures for GRC members as well as conduct of training for local GRM members.

The legal and policy framework is based on Myanmar Government regulations and ADB policies. Key legislation and policies of the Government of Myanmar relevant to resettlement are The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) (1894), Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedure (2015), National Land Use Policy (2016), and The Farmland Act (2012). Main ADB policies relevant to the resettlement plan are the Safeguard Policy Statement, Accountability Mechanism, Gender and Development, and Public Communications Policy.

The entitlement policy addresses anticipated project resettlement impacts to ensure that all people affected by the Project receive compensation at full replacement cost and other needed assistance to enable them to restore their living standards to at least pre-project levels. For vulnerable affected households, entitlements will aim at assisting them to improve their living standards. Eligibility for entitlements to compensation and assistance is based on presence in the project affected areas at the time of the cut-off date, which is set at 15 May 2017. Entitlements indicated in the Entitlement Matrix will be reviewed and adjusted during the Resettlement Plan updating to reflect the actual situation and needs at the time of implementation. However, the standards cannot be lower than the provisions in the Entitlement Matrix set out in this approved version of the Resettlement Plan.

The objectives of the resettlement strategy are (i) provide adequate compensation and transitional assistance to enable households to rebuild their houses in another location; (ii) for poor and vulnerable households, additional assistance will be provided; and (iii) to ensure that physically displaced households who are landless are provided meaningful options to meet their resettlement needs. Entitlements and measures available to AHs totally losing their main

residential structure and required to relocate out from the ROW include, entitlements to replace affected residential structures as well as various measures and options to support their resettlement needs depending on AP needs such as whether they have alternative land.

The objectives of the livelihood restoration strategy are to minimize disruptions to existing livelihoods where possible and to provide other assistance to those whose livelihoods are permanently affected to enable them to restore the livelihoods and income earning capacities. The approach to achieve these objectives will be: (i) Minimize impacts on livelihoods by providing people with the option of moving back where this is feasible so they can continue their existing livelihoods; (ii) Mitigate losses to income earning capacity by promptly compensating for affected assets and short term disruption to income; and (iii) For those whose income generating assets are permanently displaced, in addition to compensation for lost assets and short-term income losses, provide livelihood restoration assistance including vocational training and transitional support for a limited period while they undertake vocational training.

The estimated budget to implement the resettlement plan is approx. \$327,025 (equivalent MMK 442,138,138). This is based on quantities of impacts derived from the resettlement surveys, entitlements for compensation, and assistance as set out in the RP Entitlement Matrix and estimated unit costs for various categories of affected structures. The funds for the resettlement budget are to be financed by the Government of The Republic of The Union of Myanmar. During updating of the RP, a detailed measurement survey will be conducted for accurate measurement of impacts, and replacement cost study undertaken by a qualified appraiser engaged by MOC to update the unit compensation rates in detail.

Main institutions with roles in preparing and implementing the resettlement plan include: Ministry of Construction/Department of Highways, Administration Offices/General Administration Department, Land Record Department, Village Tract Administration, Project Management and Contract Supervision Consultant, and the Project Preparation Technical Assistance Consultant.

The indicative RP updating and implementation schedule for key activities.

ACTIVITY	TIMING
Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey	Sep-Oct 2017
Conduct replacement cost study	Nov 2017
Identify options for resettlement plots and resettlement condition details	Sep-Nov 2017
Consultations with AHs on livelihood restoration and relocation needs	Oct-Nov 2017
Update Entitlement Matrix & relocation / livelihood restoration strategies	Dec 2017
Update costings and resettlement budget	Dec 2017
Disclosure entitlements and GRM to AHs	Nov-Dec 2017
Finalize updated RP	Feb 2017
MOC endorses Updated RP and submits to ADB	Feb 2017
ADB reviews updated RP and provides concurrence	Mar 2018
Resettlement Plan implementation	From Apr 2018
• Payment of compensation and assistance	
• Implement resettlement and relocation	
• Implement livelihood restoration	

ACTIVITY	TIMING
DOH confirmation to ADB that compensation and related assistance completed for any given road section	From May 2018
DOH hands over land to contractors for clearance/ civil works	From May 2018
Internal monitoring (quarterly)	From Apr 2018
External monitoring (reporting requirements as per agreed schedule)	From Apr 2018
Operation of GRM	From Apr 2018

The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation to ensure resettlement and acquisition of land and properties have been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the RPs. External monitoring and evaluation, in particular, will focus on the social impacts on the APs, and whether or not the APs have been restored a standard of living equal to, if not better than, that which they had before the Project.

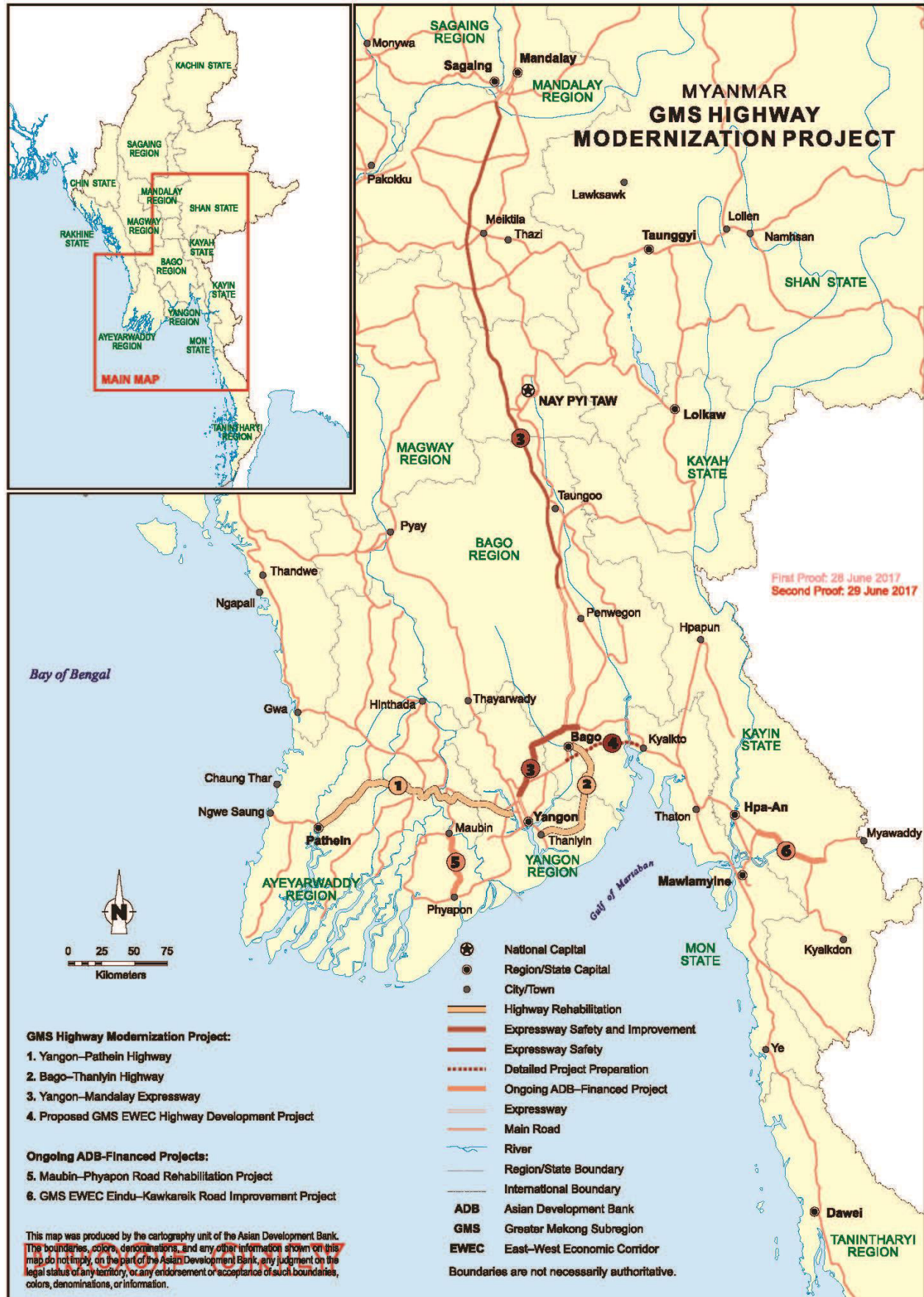
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background and General Description

1. The government has requested ADB to provide financing for a project to improve priority sections of highways which form part of the Greater Mekong Subregion corridors. The project will rehabilitate and improve the Yangon-Pathein highway and the Bago-Thanyin highway over about 276 km, improve a 65 km section of the Yangon-Mandalay expressway and address the worse safety risks on other sections of the expressway, and finance detailed technical preparation of a new highway alignment on an extension of the East West Economic Corridor, between Bago and Kyaikto. The road improvements are needed to meet increasing traffic demands, improve road safety and to contribute to Myanmar's social and economic development. The project's aim is to bring more efficient and safer movement of goods and people along the GMS EWEC and North-South corridors in Myanmar. The general locations of the various road subprojects are depicted in the figure below.

2. The upgrading of the Yangon-Pathein and Bago-Thanyin (Thilawa) highways are part of the road maintenance and rehabilitation output of the project. These are the only project outputs expected to have involuntary resettlement impacts. This Resettlement Plan has been prepared to assess and mitigate the involuntary resettlement impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the Yangon-Pathein Highway. A separate Resettlement Plan has been prepared for the rehabilitation of the Bago-Thanyin (Thilawa) Highway.

Figure 1. General Situation Map of Subprojects

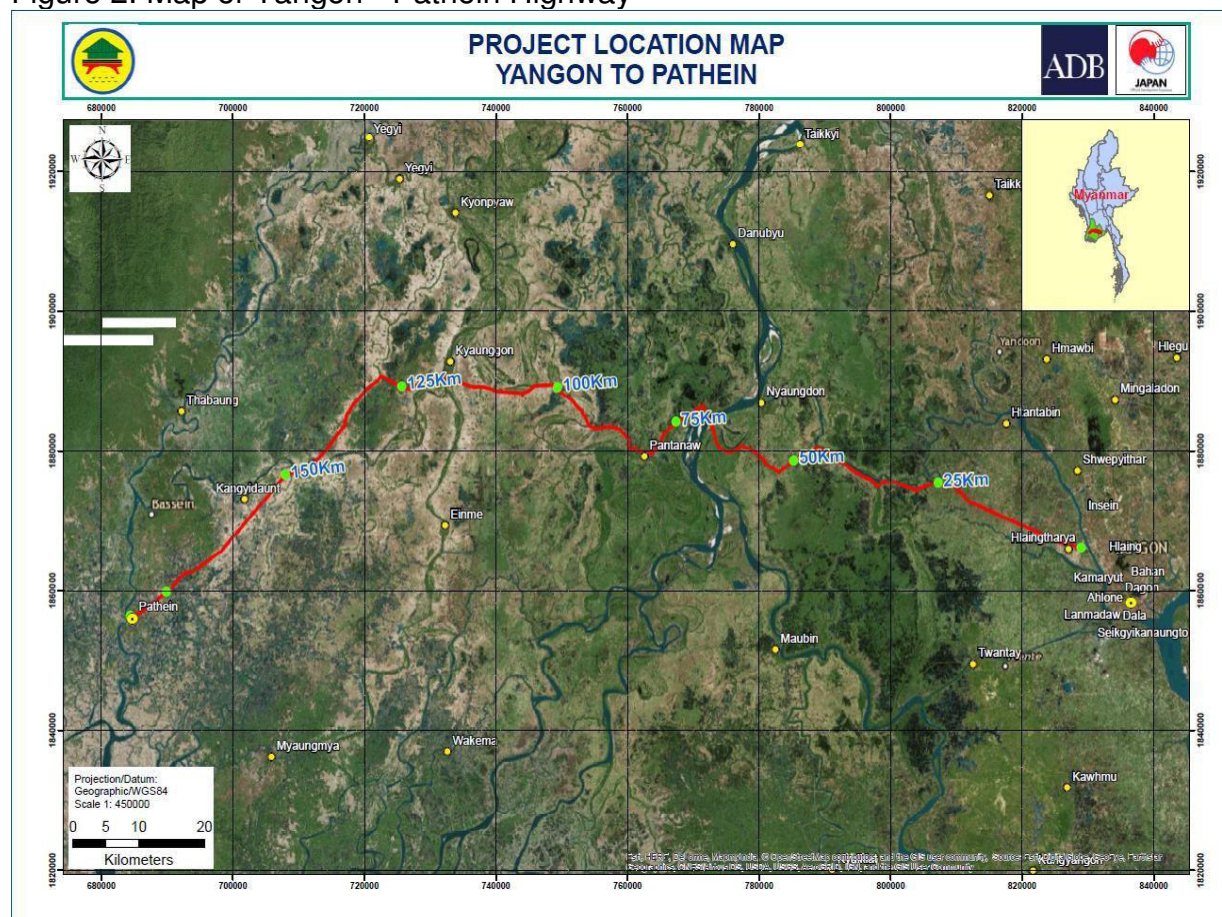


B. Description of the Rehabilitation of Yangon-Pathein Highway Rehabilitation Subproject

3. The Yangon-Pathein highway is the main access road for the Ayeyarwaddy delta region. It has two lanes with a 6 to 7-meter-wide pavement and earth shoulders except for about 10 km in the Yangon area, where it has four lanes.

4. The rehabilitation of Yangon-Pathein highway will cover 177 km. The road from around km 10 to Pathein will be widened to two lanes (7 meters) with 1.5 meter paved shoulders, and overlaid with asphalt concrete. The first 10 km of the highway leading to the improvement section, which is 4 lanes, will be resurfaced with asphalt concrete. The 20-km section in the flood-prone area will be raised by about 2 meters. In that section, five bridges will be replaced, and a new bridge will be constructed over a flood-prone railway crossing. The road will be provided with safety furniture and marking and junctions will be improved. Location of the subproject is shown in the figure below.

Figure 2. Map of Yangon - Pathein Highway



5. Technical description.

(i) Location:

- Start Point: 1st Toll Gate (Yangon)
- End Point: Entrance to Pathein (Thang Paw Road)

- Length: 177 km
- (ii) Works: The works are to rehabilitate and widen the pavement and pave the shoulders of the existing road within its present alignment. The works along the existing road alignment are as follows:
- km 0.0 to km 11.4 (beginning at 1st tollgate), provide an asphalt overlay.
 - km 11.4 to Km 128 and from km 148 to Km 177 (Pathein end of alignment), widen the carriageway to provide two 3.5m traffic lanes, add paved shoulders of 1.5m, and allow 0.5m for unpaved shoulders to the edge of the formation.
 - The road section from km128 to km148 is to be raised by about 2.0m to reduce the impact of flooding, and provided with the pavement cross-section described above
 - Drainage structures will be repaired, widened or replaced as required. Five bridges will be replaced.
 - A new bridge will be constructed within the flood prone section over the existing railway line.
 - The road will be surfaced with asphalt concrete.
- (iii) Existing carriageway: The existing pavement will generally be overlaid with asphalt concrete, except for local spots where reconstruction may be required due to local settling or insufficient bearing capacity.
- (iv) Road Safety Features: Junctions will be changed from “Y” to “T” shape. Road furniture to include: (i) road signs, including village threshold (entry) treatments, (ii) directional signs, (iii) guide Posts – thin concrete with reflective material near top, (iv) width markers at narrow bridges, (v) chevrons at narrow curves, (vi) traffic islands at junctions, (vii) flat topped road humps, (viii) steel guard rails at bridges, and (ix) street lights at main junctions. Pavement marking to include pavement linear marking and tactile edge marking.
- (v) Cross-Sections: The typical cross-sections are shown in Appendix A of the RP.

C. Measures Taken to Minimize Impact

6. A key component of the project’s resettlement policy is to avoid, as much as possible and wherever possible, the need for involuntary resettlement. The project design is limited to the existing road right of way of 150 feet (45.7m) – 75 feet either side of the existing road centerline and avoids the need for new land acquisition. The project works will be generally limited to a corridor of impact (COI) of 2m clearance from the toe of the new road embankment. This COI provides for sufficient space for civil works to take place and to allow a minimum safe distance from the edge of the road. The COI will be narrower in some built up urban areas to further minimize impacts.

D. Objective of the Resettlement Plan

7. The objective of the RP is to improve, or at least restore, livelihoods and living standards of persons directly affected by land acquisition or restricted land use caused by the project. It is designed to provide full compensation and assistance to all eligible individuals who stand to lose assets or experience impacts on livelihood due to the upgrading of the road. The RP is to ensure all affected persons (APs) will be compensated at replacement cost based on current market values for their respective losses. The RP also provides for rehabilitation measures, including

transition allowances, so that affected people are at least as well off as they would have been in the absence of the project.

SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Description of Project Land Acquisition Requirements and Corridor of Impact

8. Impacts for civil works are determined within corridors of impact (COI) of the roads to enable civil works and provide for safe distance from the road edge. The width of the COI varies depending on the improvements that will be done but is typically 2m clearance distance from the toe of the new road embankment. The COI of the crossing of Yangon – Patheingyi Railway Line is estimated to be greater due to technical requirements.

9. Anticipated impacts are removal of all structures and trees situated within the COI, displacement of land usage within the COI and temporary disruption to business during construction. No land acquisition for civil works is anticipated as the proposed road improvements will be done within the 45.7 m (150 ft) right-of-way (ROW) owned by the Government (MOC/DOH). Trees that have been identified to be the property of the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) and shall be included within the project's environment safeguards instrument.

10. In addition to the above anticipated impacts for civil works needs, it was discovered during preparation of the RPs that there is a gas pipeline along the Yangon-Patheingyi Highway that will likely require relocation prior to civil works. The approach for this utility relocation has not yet been determined nor the associated resettlement impacts. This will be ascertained during the updating of the RP and addressed in the updated RP as required.

B. Overview of Project Affected Persons

11. The project traverses villages in 6 townships of 2 regions –Yangon and Patheingyi. There is a total of 546 Affected Households (AHs) comprising an estimated 1,920 persons. Of these, the overwhelming majority (98%) in Irrawaddy Region and 2% are in Yangon Region. Virtually all affected households are ethnic Bama except for 11 families from other ethnic groups (mostly Karen) dispersed along the project alignment residing together with ethnic Bamar. A total of 342 AHs are expected to experience total loss of main structures either for residential (59 AHs) or commercial activities (410 AHs). There are 33 fully affected house-cum-shops included in the 182 fully affected residential structures.

C. Description of the Inventory of Losses Survey

12. The Inventory of Losses (IOL) was conducted 2 April – 5 May 2017. The survey was based on a standard form requiring information from both physical measurement and interview with affected households. (Copy of the IOL form is attached as appendix to the RP). The IOL measured losses within a corridor generally 45 feet both sides from the existing road centre line, which was taken to be an upper estimate of potential impacts. Other technical considerations such as width of the road embankment were also taken in to consideration in assessing anticipated impacts.

13. The purpose of the IOL was to obtain a preliminary census of affected persons and a preliminary measurement of physical losses and associated impacts. It enables early planning of strategies and entitlements that will need to be applied to ensure that losses are fully mitigated to enable full restoration of living standards to at least pre-project levels.

14. The IOL is an approximation of physical losses. There are a number of limitations of the IOL. These include, (i) measurement of losses within a general corridor of 45 feet both sides of the road centreline, whereas the actual COI may vary in some location; (ii) some respondents were not present during the IOL survey (measurements were taken and local authorities or neighbours were generally able to advise who the occupant was, however, responses to a number of questions could not be provided; (iii) the survey was not able to make a technical assessment the suitability of residual land behind APs if they stated their intention was to move back; and (iv) limited information was obtained on vulnerability status of affected households. During the updating of the RP, a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) will be undertaken that will update the resettlement impacts information. The DMS design will address the above-mentioned limitations of the IOL, to produce more precise updated information.

D. Description of Project Impacts

Summary of Impacts

15. A total of 526 households will be affected, most notably houses, house-cum-shops, and shops as well as kiosks. Affected trees are noted to be stated owned and such losses are included in the environment planning instrument. No land will be acquired by the project as all impacts are within the COI which is within the ROW that is owned by the Government. A summary of the impacts on structures by number of AHs is presented in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Number of Affected Household by Township and Main Type of Impact

Region	Township	Main Impact	HH	Township Sub-Total
Yangon	Htan Ta Pin	Kiosk	2	
		Shop	6	
		Sub-total		8
Irrawady	Kan Kyi Daunt	House	15	
		House cum Shop	7	
		Kiosk	20	
		Shop	61	
		Sub-total		103
	Kyaung Kone	House	28	
		House cum Shop	12	
		Kiosk	6	
		Shop	76	
		Sub-total		122
	Nyaung Tone	House	17	
		House cum Shop	31	
		Kiosk	30	
		Shop	116	
		Sub-total		194

	Pan Ta Naw	House cum Shop	6	
		Kiosk	25	
		Shop	67	
		Sub-total		98
	Pathain	Kiosk	1	
		Sub-total		1
Total				526

16. There are 526 affected households comprising 1,920 persons. The average household size is 3.7 persons and 52% of the affected persons are female.

Table 2: Summary Affected Household Demographics

Region	Township	HHs	APs	Ave HH Size	Male	Female
Yangon	Htan Ta Pin	8	23	2.9	9	14
Irrawadi	Kan Kyi Daunt	103	365	3.5	155	210
	Kyaung Kone	122	450	3.7	226	224
	Nyaung Tone	194	716	3.7	348	368
	Pan Ta Naw	98	362	3.7	173	189
	Pathain	1	4	4.0	1	3
Total		526	1,920	3.7	912	1,008
					48%	52%

Impacts on Housing

17. There are 116 affected residential structures comprising houses and house-cum-shops. The IOL assessed that approximately half will be totally affected. Those estimated as being totally affected are those for which the entire structure is within the COI, or the remaining portion outside the COI would be unviable. Partially affected structures are those which have a remaining portion which is still viable for continued use after repair and modification in residual area outside the COI. Most of total effects on residential structures is due to them being built entirely on the road embankment. All the affected residential structures are located in Irrawaddy Region. The IOL did not observe any impacts on residential structures in Yangon Region.

Table 3: Summary of Severity of Losses of Residential Household Structures

Region	Township	Affected Residential Structure	Residential Type	Partially Affected	Totally Affected
Irrawaddy	Kan Kyi Daunt	House	15	5	10
		House cum Shop	7	2	5
		Sub-total	22	7	15
	Kyaung Kone	House	28	19	9
		House cum Shop	12	11	1

		Sub-total	40	30	10
	Nyaung Tone	House	17	10	7
		House cum Shop	31	10	21
		Sub-total	48	20	28
	Pan Ta Naw	House cum Shop	6	0	6
		Sub-total	6	0	6
	TOTAL		116	57	59

18. The IOL obtained information regarding situation of AHs if their structures were fully affected. Response options included: move to the back on remaining land within the ROW; move to their own village/other land that they own; cannot move back and have no other land. For persons not present during the IOL or respondents did not know the intention of the household no response was entered. The ability to move back is dependent on availability of suitable space behind or adjacent to their existing location. Some households are not able to move back because the space behind them is occupied, would place them immediately in front of another local resident, or the area behind them is unsuitable such as being a canal.

19. The position of DOH is that those who are totally affected and unable to move back outside the COI will be assisted to relocate to another suitable location within the residual ROW. Those who opt to relocate to other land they own will also receive relocation assistance. (Details of the relocation assistance for those with affected residential structures is set out in Chapter VIII of the RP.)

20. There are 38 fully affected households who self-reported to be able to move back on residual land behind them. Based on this, it is estimated that 21 households will require assistance to relocate. Another 2 households advised that they have alternative land on which they could relocate if required. A further assessment will need to be made during the updating of the RP regarding the suitability of residual land for relocation and AP preferences.

21. A summary of total losses of residential type structures by location is presented in the table below.

Table 4: Total Loss of Residential Structures and AP Options

Region	Township	Structure Type	Fully Affected Residential Structures	Move Back	Other Land	Landless	No Response
Irrawadi	Kan Kyi Daunt	House	10	9	0	1	0
	Kan Kyi Daunt	House cum Shop	5	4	0	0	1

		sub-total	15	13	0	1	1
	Kyaung Kone	House	9	7	0	0	2
	Kyaung Kone	House cum Shop	1	0	0	1	0
		sub-total	10	7	0	1	2
	Nyaung Tone	House	7	5	0	2	0
	Nyaung Tone	House cum Shop	21	12	2	6	1
		sub-total	28	17	2	8	1
	Pan Ta Naw	House cum Shop	6	1	0	3	2
		sub-total	6	1	0	3	2
	Grand Total		59	38	2	13	6

Impacts on Shops and Commercial Activities

22. There are 410 households with affected commercial-only structures ranging from kiosks to shops. In addition there are also impacts on livelihoods of those with affected house-cum-shops, including 33 totally affected, which are presented in Tables 3 and 4 above.

23. Summary of types of impacts on commercial-related structures are set out in the following two tables.

Table 5: Impacts on Commercial-Only Structures

Region	Township	Affected Commercial Structure Type	HH Count	Partially Affected	Totally Affected
Yangon	Htan Ta Pin	Kiosk	2	0	2
	Htan Ta Pin	Shop	6	4	2
		Sub-total	8	4	4
Irrawadi	Kan Kyi Daunt	Kiosk	20	0	20
	Kan Kyi Daunt	Shop	61	21	40
		Sub-total	81	21	60

	Kyaung Kone	Kiosk	6	0	6
	Kyaung Kone	Shop	76	48	28
		Sub-total	82	48	34
	Nyaung Tone	Kiosk	30	0	30
	Nyaung Tone	Shop	116	35	81
		Sub-total	146	35	111
	Pan Ta Naw	Kiosk	25	0	25
	Pan Ta Naw	Shop	67	19	48
		Sub-total	92	19	73
	Pathain	Kiosk	1	0	1
		Sub-total	1	0	1
	GRAND TOTAL		410	127	283

24. The IOL obtained information regarding the situation of AHs if their structures were fully affected. Response options included: move to the back on remaining land within the ROW; move to their own village/other land that they own; cannot move back and have no other land. For persons not present during the IOL or respondents did not know the intention of the household no response was entered.

25. The position of DOH is that those who are totally affected and unable to move back outside the COI will be assisted to relocate their shops/kiosks to another suitable location within the residual ROW. Those who opt to relocate to other land they own will receive additional transitional assistance. (Details of the livelihood restoration strategy is set out in Chapter IX of the RP.)

26. There are 184 fully affected APs who self-reported to be able to move back on residual land behind them. Based on this, it is estimated that 98 APs will require assistance to relocate their shops or require other forms of livelihood restoration assistance. Another 34 APs advised that they have alternative land on which they could relocate if required. A further assessment will need to be made during the updating of the RP regarding the suitability of residual land for relocation and AP preferences.

Table 6: Total Loss of Commercial-Only Structures and AP Options

Region	Township	Total	Move Back	Other Land	Landless	No Response
Region	Township	Total	Move Back	Other Land	Landless	No Response
Irrawady	Kan Kyi Daunt	60	43	7	2	8

	Kyaung Kone	34	28	2	1	2
	Nyaung Tone	110	73	20	14	3
	Pan Ta Naw	72	35	18	17	2
	Pathain	1	1	0	0	0
	Kyaung Kone	1	1	0	0	0
	Pan Ta Naw	1	1	0	0	0
Yangon	Htan Ta Pin	4	2	1	0	1
	Total	283	184	48	34	16

Impacts on Community Facilities

27. There are no noted affected community facilities.

Structure Construction Classification

28. Structure construction types were categorized in to 6 main categories: light native material, mixed native/wood, mixed wood/solid, mixed light native material/zinc sheeting, metal sheeting (e.g. zinc sheeting), wooden (e.g. wooden walls with zinc sheeting roof), and solid (e.g. brick).

29. The table below summarizes structure types by structure classification (i.e. construction type) along with total area.

Table 7: Affected Structures by Structure Classification and Area

Affected Structure Type	Construction Type	Count	Affected Area (m2)
House	Light native material	43	1,065
	Mix light native-zinc	8	278
	Mixed native/wood	7	212
	Wooden	2	71
	Sub-total	60	1,626
House cum Shop	Light native material	29	817
	Metal sheeting	3	83
	Mix light native-zinc	7	312
	Mixed native/wood	9	226
	Wooden	8	245
	Sub-total	56	1,683
Kiosk	Light native material	21	34
	Metal sheeting	2	2
	Mix light native-zinc	3	4
	Mixed native/wood	5	8

	Wooden	53	65
	Sub-total	84	113
Shop	Light native material	186	5,599
	Metal sheeting	15	372
	Mix light native-zinc	52	1,469
	Mix wood - solid	2	74
	Mixed native/wood	19	500
	Solid	11	2,070
	Wooden	41	1,052
	Sub-total	326	11,135

Impacts on Trees and Crops

30. No trees or crop losses were noted in the IOL. The Government has planted trees along the roadside. All affected trees, are understood to be Government property and will be addressed under the environmental safeguards instrument for this project. This will be confirmed during updating of the RP and information fully documented. Any privately owned trees or crops will be recorded in the DMS.

SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

31. This chapter provides a socio-economic overview of the project areas. The purpose is to introduce the project social setting as well as to serve as a general baseline against which socio-economic changes in the immediate project affected areas can later be measured. The chapter draws on secondary data sources for the overview. Primary data for the baseline for the project affected areas utilizes primary data from a dedicated socio-economic survey conducted along the highway corridors in March-April 2017 and data from the inventory of losses carried out April-May 2017.

A. Socio Economic Overview of the Project Areas.

32. The project areas for Bago-Thanyin Highway cover Bago District of Bago Region and South Yangon of Yangon Region. The project areas for Yangon-Patein covers Patein and Maubin Districts of Irrawady Region and part of North Yangon District in Yangon Region.

33. Humans have used the area along and around the Yangon–Patheingyi Highway Bago–Thanyin Highway corridors with increasing intensity for over 150 years 500 years, respectively. The road corridors are now predominantly under rice cultivation with small patches of other agricultural production and small to medium-sized villages spaced along and near the road. Before the road were completed (Yangon-Patein in 1988 and Bago-Thanyin in 1950's), settlements clustered near the railway and used it and water-transport to get around.

34. More than 60% of the working age population is engaged in rice production. Other primary employment activities include animal husbandry, market-gardening, fruit-growing and pond aquaculture. Crops such as: bananas, maize, sesame, pea-nuts, sunflower, beans and, of course, table-vegetables, are produced for local use and for sale at market, mostly in Yangon.

35. Non-farm locally employed workers find employment in farm-support services such as materials and equipment supply and services, truck, bus, rail and water transport and the associated vehicle and equipment supply, servicing and servicing. At the Yangon and Patheingyi ends of the alignment a small but increasing proportion of people work in the peripheries of these cities as well as in factories in Thanyin Township and the eastern periphery of Yangon.

36. There are few commercial areas and these tend to be small, very localized and clustered in towns, around intersections with feeder road, around bridge sites. Thanyin Township at the southern end of the Bago-Thanyin alignment lies in the economic shadow of Yangon. The commercial land-use pattern is similar to that at the northern end of the alignment in the urban outskirts of Bago. There are many small shops and supply companies providing products and services and, by the number of buses plying the Thanyin–Yangon route, many people travel to/from Yangon regularly to work in factories (mostly garment factories) or other establishments in Thanyin itself and the eastern periphery of Yangon.¹

37. The Project area have average household sizes ranging from 4.0 in Patein District to 4.5 in Bago District. The proportion of female headed households by district range tend to be lower in the Yangon-Patein Project areas in Patein and Maubin (18% and 19%, respectively) compared to 21% and 23% in South Yangon and Bago Districts, respectively.

¹ Above narrative summary of socio-economic characteristics of the project areas drawn for the Project Initial Environmental Examination report.

Table 8: Summary Demographic Information of Project Areas

Location	Population	Ave HH Size	% FHH
Bago-Thanlyin Highway Project Area			
SOUTH YANGON	1,417,724	4.2	21
Thanlyin	268,063	4.4	23
Thongwa	157,876	3.9	20
Khayan	158,019	4.0	20
BAGO (DIST)	1,770,785	4.5	23
Bago	491,434	4.4	24
Tanatpin	145,287	4.4	21
Kawa	197,363	4.2	20
Yangon-Patein Highway Project Area			
PATHEIN (DIST)	1,630,716	4.0	18
Kangyidaunt	177,990	4.1	16
Kyaungon	163,035	3.9	18
Kyonpyaw	235,727	3.9	19
Ngaputaw	168,776	4.5	16
Pathein	287,071	4.1	22
MAUBIN (DIST)	973,948	4.2	19
Nyaungdon	215,906	4.1	19
Pantanaw	264,596	4.3	16

(source: Myanmar Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2015. The 2014 Myanmar Housing and Population Census.)

38. If using the infant mortality rate (IMR) and under five-year-old mortality rate as a proxy indicator for relative poverty, Irrawady Region is one of the most poorest regions in the country, Bago Region is average and Yangon. The disparity in living standards between Bago and Irrawady regions is reflected also in the project SES.

Table 9: Comparison of Infant and Child Mortality Rates

Region	Infant Mortality Rate	Under-5 Mortality Rate
Union Level Average	62	72
Yangon	44	50
Bago	62	72
Irrawady	87	105

(source: Myanmar Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2015. The 2014 Myanmar Housing and Population Census.)

Note: mortality rates as # per 1,000 live births

B. Socio-Economic Information of the Immediate Project Affected Areas.

39. The Socio-economic survey (SES) for the Yangon-Patein project area was based on a sample of 210 households conducted using a household survey questionnaire. The SES covered

households living along the roadsides along the project alignment. This sample size equates to approximately 40% of the affected households. However, as the SES was conducted independently of the IOL, the SES would have included both affected and non-affected households. During the updating of the RP, the socio-economic data will need to be complemented with socio-economic information collected through the DMS household survey, especially with respect to numbers of vulnerable and poor households.

Table 10: SES Sample Size Compared to Estimated AP HHs

Total Sample HHs	MHH	FHH	Est AP HHs	SES Sample Size Comp to AP HHs
210	142	68	526	40%

40. Based on the IOL survey data, the average household sizes range from 2.9 to 4.0 with a median of 3.7. This is slightly lower than the result of average household sizes in the respective townships areas in the 2014 Government Census. The proportion of females is lightly higher than males, with females representing 52% of the population, which is consistent with the 2014 population census for the township areas.

Table 11: Table: Demographic Information of Project Affected Households

Region	Township	HHs	APs	Ave HH Size	Male	Female
Yangon	Htan Ta Pin	8	23	2.9	9	14
Irrawadi	Kan Kyi Daunt	103	365	3.5	155	210
	Kyaung Kone	122	450	3.7	226	224
	Nyaung Tone	194	716	3.7	348	368
	Pan Ta Naw	98	362	3.7	173	189
	Pathain	1	4	4.0	1	3
Total		526	1920	3.7	912	1008
					48%	52%

(Source: Inventory of Losses Survey)

41. The overwhelming majority of household income sources are derived from small-scale commercial activities such as retail (80%), small-scale manufacturing and services. These are assumed to be related to their shops and other businesses situated on the roadsides. Just under one-fifth of households have income sources including salaries and wages from daily labour.

Table 12: Main Income Sources

Income Source	SES	# HH with this Income Source	% HHs with This Income Source	Ave Monthly Income for HHs with This Source (MMK/month)
Profit from shop	210	168	80%	321,083
Profit from manufacturing	210	30	14%	655,000
Profit from other business	210	25	12%	258,640
Salaries	210	35	17%	177,686

Wages from day labor	210	37	18%	176,000
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(Source: SES)

42. There are 49 individuals earning a salary and 47 individuals earning wages from daily labour. Females represent a small proportion of these (27% and 15%, respectively).

Table 13: Persons with Income from Salary and Daily Labour

Income Source	Persons with This Income Source	Male	Female	% Female
How many persons in the household earn a salary?	49	36	13	27%
How many persons in the household work as a day labourer?	47	40	7	15%

(Source: SES)

43. The table below presents ownership of household assets as a household wealth proxy indicator. Basic indicative assets (by % ownership) that households would typically aspire to are fans (31%), electric rice cooker (36%) and television (61%).

Table 14: Household Assets

Household Asset Item	Total HHs	HHs Owning at Least 1 Item	% HHs Owning at Least 1 Item	Total Items Owned	Ave Item / HH
Sewing machine	210	24	11%	25	0.12
Generator	210	40	19%	44	0.21
Refrigerator	210	59	28%	90	0.43
Fan	210	66	31%	99	0.47
Air Condition	210	11	5%	19	0.09
Wardrobe	210	101	48%	154	0.73
Electronic Rice Cooker	210	76	36%	96	0.46
Television	210	129	61%	148	0.70
Satellite Dish	210	42	20%	43	0.20
Sound System	210	11	5%	13	0.06
Computer	210	3	1%	3	0.01
Smartphone	210	179	85%	307	1.46
Simple Mobile Phone	210	58	28%	76	0.36
Bicycle	210	75	36%	87	0.41
Motorbike	210	113	54%	136	0.65
Car	210	7	3%	9	0.04

(Source: SES)

44. The table below presents information on household expenditure on indicative items during the previous month.

Table 15: Household Expenditure on Key Items

Expenditure Item	Total HHs	# HH Having	% HH Having	Ave amount per HHs Having This Expenditure Item (MMK/month)
Electricity Bill	210	92	44%	5,663
Visits to doctors, clinics, hospitals	210	119	57%	44,004
Traditional health person	210	9	4%	824
Clothes and shoes	210	115	55%	13,655
Investment in accommodation	210	109	52%	715,238
School-related expenditures	210	125	60%	356,100
Events at home	210	80	38%	151,024
Village ceremonies	210	160	76%	70,362

(Source: SES)

Note: expenditure on some items such as ceremonies and events at home may be skewed due to proximity of SES survey to traditional new year celebrations.

45. Most households had savings in the form of cash at home or gold (82% and 63%, respectively) compared to savings in banks (4%).

Table 16: Forms and Amounts of Saving

Savings Type	Total HHs	# HH having	% HH having	Ave amount for those having (MMK)
Savings in Bank	210	9	4%	84,286
Cash at home	210	172	82%	196,238
Gold	210	133	63%	571,065

(Source: SES)

46. Responses for sources of drinking water are disaggregated by household type: male-headed (MHH) versus female-headed (FHH). More than half rely on bottled drinking water. FHHs tend to have lower access to regular water supplies (such as wells and town water supply) and have a greater reliance than MHH on bottled water, surface water and rain water.

Table 17: Sources of Drinking Water

Source of drinking water	Total HH	# HH Using This Source	% HHs Using This Source	% MHH Using This Source	% FHH Using This Source
Bottled water	210	119	57%	51%	68%
Town water supply	210	15	7%	11%	0%
Gravity-fed water supply	210	41	20%	18%	22%

Protected wells	210	27	13%	18%	3%
Unprotected wells	210	5	2%	4%	0%
Hand-pumps	210	22	10%	11%	10%
Rivers/Streams/Dams	210	11	5%	4%	7%
Rainwater	210	18	9%	6%	15%

(Source: SES)

47. Sources of power for lighting were not significantly different between male and female headed households. Just under half rely on electricity from the national grid. However, FHHs tend to have slightly lower access to national grid electricity and greater reliance on/access to electricity from generators than MHHs.

Table 18: Sources of Power for Lighting

Source of power (Lighting)	Total HH	# HHs Having This Power Source	% HHs Having This Power Source	% MHHs Having This Power Source	% FHHs Having This Power Source
Electricity (national grid)	295	193	65%	65%	65%
Electric generator	295	6	2%	2%	2%
Gas/kerosene	295	2	1%	1%	1%
Wood/coal	295	1	0%	1%	0%
Not used	295	0	0%	0%	0%
Others	295	107	36%	37%	36%

(Source: SES)

48. Sources of power for cooking were similar for male and female headed households. Around three-quarters use wood/coal. More MHHs use electricity for cooking than FHHs (35% vs. 25%, respectively).

Table 19: Sources of Power for Cooking

Source of power (Cooking)	Total HH	# HHs Having This Power Source	% HHs Having This Power Source	% MHHs Having This Power Source	% FHHs Having This Power Source
Electricity (national grid)	210	66	31%	35%	25%
Electric generator	210	2	1%	1%	1%
Gas/kerosene	210	5	2%	3%	1%
Wood/coal	210	152	72%	72%	74%
Not used	210	0	0%	0%	0%
Others	210	9	4%	4%	6%

(Source: SES)

49. For sanitary facilities, all respondents reported to use one type of latrine. Almost all households use pour/flush type latrines. FHHs have a greater reliance on dry latrines than MHHs (10% vs. 2%, respectively).

Table 20: Sanitary Facilities

Sanitary facilities	Total HH	# HH Having This Type	% HH Having This Type	% MHH Having This Type	% FHH Having This Type
Pour-flush-water Sealed Latrine	210	200	95%	98%	90%
Dry Latrine	210	10	5%	2%	10%
None	210		0%	0%	0%

(Source: SES)

50. Most households with school- aged children between the ages of 5 and 16 years old reported their children to be in school attendance. The proportion of MHHs having school-aged children not in school attendance was higher than for FHHs (14% vs. 7%). For children not in school attendance, the majority were boys. The overwhelming reason given for their children not attending school was that the family business was not doing well.

Table 21: School Non-Attendance by Male and Female Headed Households

HH Type	HH Has School Aged Children 5-16 yrs Old	HH Has School Aged Children Not Attending School	% HH With School Aged Children Not Attending School	Total Children Not Attending School	% Boys	% Girls
FHH	44	3	7%	3	67%	33%
MHH	78	11	14%	20	55%	45%

(Source: SES)

Table 22: Reason for Children Not Attending School

Reasons for Not Attending School	HH
Business not doing well	10
Difficult accommodation situations	0
Assist with housework	0
Poor performance	1
Failed exam	1
Child not interested in study	1
Parents are sick	0
Child unhealthy	1

(Source: SES)

51. The gendered division of labour for main household responsibilities is presented below. For most households (54%) both husbands and wife are responsible for earning money. However, for care of children/elderly and housework wives are predominantly responsible. For decision

making for important events as well as for participation in village and mass organizations, husbands are primarily the ones taking responsibility.

Table 23: Gendered Division of Labour for Key Household Responsibilities

HH Responsibility	HH Respondents	Husband Mainly (%)	Wife Mainly (%)	Both Mainly (%)
Earning money	209	21%	14%	65%
Caring for children/elder	164	1%	72%	27%
Doing housework	208	1%	83%	16%
Participating in village meetings	206	44%	16%	40%
Decision-making for important events	184	56%	22%	22%
Participating as members in mass organizations	98	46%	13%	41%

(Source: SES)

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Consultation and Participation

52. Meaningful consultation is an integral element of RP preparation and implementation for this project RP. 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 affected people; (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 affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

53. Consultations were undertaken during the preparation of this RP with consultations held before, and after the conduct of the IOL. Consultations, including separate consultations with SAHs, will continue after approval of the RP, during updating, as well as during the implementation of the RP.

54. The main purposes of the participation and consultation process are to:
- (i) provide complete and timely information to APs about the Project and related activities, and ensure that they are able to make fully informed decisions about matters that will directly affect their livelihoods, incomes, and living standards;
 - (ii) obtain the cooperation and participation of APs and other stakeholders for resettlement planning and implementation – that is, gather information about the needs and priorities of APs regarding compensation, relocation, and other activities to be undertaken as part of resettlement planning and implementation;
 - (iii) obtain the reactions of APs and other stakeholders to proposed policies and activities;
 - (iv) reduce the potential for conflict, as well as the risk of project delays; and
 - (v) enable the Project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program in a manner to fit the needs and priorities of APs.

B. Public Information and Consultation Activities

55. Public information meetings were held with APs in accessible locations in the project areas prior to and following the IOL. Information discussed during the pre-IOL meetings included an overview of the project, anticipated impacts, key project principles for compensation and assistance as well as grievance redress. Comments and questions were solicited during the meetings.

56. A summary of key consultations undertaken during the preparation of the RP is in the table below.

Table 24: Pre-IOL Public Consultations

Pre-IOL Consultations:		
Information presented: Overview of the project, possible resettlement impacts, objectives for entitlements, assistance, and eligibility of those who stand to be affected.		
Date	Location	Attendees

		M	F	Total
10-Feb-17	Kan Gyi Daung	45	2	47
11-Feb-17	Kyaung Gone	89	16	105
13-Feb-17	Pantanaw	56	9	65
13-Feb-17	Nyaung Tone	10	74	84
16-Feb-17	Hlaing Tayar	4	1	5
	Totals	204	102	306
Matters raised		Responses		
Will assistance be provided for shops and houses affected by road widening? AP expressed willingness to vacate the area if the Project requires.		The Project is in the Feasibility Study (FS) stage and all possible impacts on structures and other property are assessed based on preliminary design. Final impacts will be assessed following detailed design. Eligible APs are entitled to be assisted/compensated for loss of structures.		
What about those with affected houses, but nowhere else to go?		APs in the affected area before the cut-off date will receive compensation for affected house structures. Options for relocation assistance outside the corridor of impact will be developed in the resettlement plan.		
Many of those who stand to be affected are poor who derive livelihood from selling by the roadside.		The project will explore options to minimize impacts, assess support needed for vulnerable so they are not disproportionately affected and will included rehabilitation assistance for affected businesses.		
When will the Project start?		The project is in feasibility phase. The project is anticipated to be approved around mid-2017 with detailed engineering design to commence soon after. Construction is expected to commence in 2018 after finalization of the resettlement plan.		

Table 25: Post-IOL Public Consultations

Post IOL Consultations:
Information presented: Overview of the project, main institutional responsibilities and expected impacts. Overview of entitlements and assistance: compensation at replacement cost, transport allowance, transitional assistance including for income replacement if rebuilding or relocating, income restoration assistance, grievance

redress mechanism. Assistance will be provided for fully affected APs wishing to relocate within the ROW.						
Date	Location	Local Residents			Local Authorities	
		M	F	Total	#	Agency
28-Apr-17	Hlaing Thar Yar	2	4	6	18	DOH, Planning, Village Tract
29-Apr-17	Pantanaw	34	15	49	Nil	Nil
29-Apr-17	Nyaungdon	39	3	42	Nil	Nil
30-Apr-17	Kangidaunt	13	5	18	18	DOH, Planning, Village Tract
30-Apr-17	Kyaunggon	24	Nil	24	26	DOH, Police, Village Tract
	TOTAL	112	27	139	62	
Matters raised				Responses		
General questions regarding methods for determining compensation and assistance amounts (income disruption and transportation allowances).				Compensation for affected property is to be at replacement cost and will be based on the results of a replacement cost study. Allowances amounts will be determined to meet expected losses and costs incurred. These amounts will be determined prior to finalization of the resettlement plan and will be disclosed to APs.		
When will compensation will be paid to those affected?				Compensation will be paid after the final resettlement plan is prepared and approved. Compensation is expected to be paid early 2018. No one will be required to move until compensation is paid.		
If APs are to relocate within the ROW who decides the place in the nearby road section that the relocating households/shop owners can move to?				Final decisions on any relocation within the ROW will be made during preparation of the final resettlement plan. Decisions on this will be determined by DOH and local authorities.		
Income restoration measures should be developed to assist relocating households/shop owners during transitional time in new places (especially if conditions for selling are not as good as in the affected area)				The project will include income restoration measures in the resettlement plan entitlements for those whose livelihoods are affected.		
Some APs proposed assistance with housing posts so that they can reconstruct affected shops/house within the ROW.				The proposal of including such assistance to those permitted to rebuild within the ROW was noted and will be considered.		
Many APs were concerned about how long they would be allowed to stay in the ROW as they do not know when the next project coming.				After the project is completed, we do not know when the Government will require remaining land within the ROW for future development needs. The project cannot guarantee how long people will be able to remain in the project ROW area after completion of the project.		

When will the GRM will be established and the contact details be made available?	The GRM will be established during the preparation of the final resettlement plan. Affected people will be advised of contact details prior to finalization of the resettlement plan.
How will implementation of the resettlement plan be monitored?	DOH will regularly monitor implementation of the resettlement plan and prepare monitoring reports. Arrangements for external monitoring will also be included in the project design.

57. The public consultation meetings were attended by 306 local residents in the pre-IOL consultation meetings and 139 in the post-IOL meetings. Participation of women at the meetings was relatively low. During the updating of the RP, preparation of the consultation plan will be preceded by discussions with a sample of women's groups to assess how better to ensure women's active participation in consultation meetings (e.g. invitations to both spouses or whether separate consultation meetings for women are preferred).

C. Disclosure of RP

58. The consultation meetings with AHs during the preparation of the RP presented key information regarding the project, project impacts, entitlements, GRM, and arrangements for preparing and disclosing the RP.

59. A PIB was disseminated to AHs in May 2017. The PIB provided a summary of key information about the project, principles of entitlements, grievance redress and implementation arrangements. APs were provided with copies of their completed IOL forms in June 2017. The cut-off date for eligibility has been posted publicly on notice boards along the project alignment.

60. The approved RP will be publicly disclosed on ADB's website and a translated version in the language of Myanmar will be disseminated in local village and Government offices for public access.

D. Public Information, Consultation, and Disclosure Activities for Updated RP

61. Following Project approval and prior to implementation, the RP will be updated and finalized. The Updated RP will similarly be made available at publicly accessible places and disclosed on ADB's website. Details regarding losses will be disclosed in writing to individual APs in their respective villages. When agreements are made and signed, APs will be provided a copy of the final signed documents for their records.

62. The PIB will be revised and updated during updating of RP and provide more details relevant to APs including the final entitlement matrix. The updated PIB will be disseminated to APs prior to finalization of the updated RP.

63. After formal approval of the updated RP, it will be translated and made available at publicly accessible places. Details regarding losses of individual APs will be publicized in their respective villages by information sheets and/or posters. When agreements are made and signed, APs will be provided a copy of the final signed documents for their records. The table below summarizes

the roles and responsibilities of the executing agency, the local governments, and ADB in the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities during RP updating and implementation.

Table 26: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
Disclosure of draft updated RP and entitlements	AHs	Public consultation meetings	DOH, Administration Offices, Village Leaders.	Upon finalization of the Entitlement Matrix and updating of the compensation rates
	Other stakeholders such as CSOs	Posting the compensation and support plan in village public areas. This plan covers all project entitlements for APs.		
	AHs	Distribution of an updated PIB to APs at the Information Meeting to disclose the Draft Updated RP.	Administration Offices, Village Leaders, PSC	Upon completion of the detailed measurement survey and finalization of the Entitlement Matrix
Disclosure of updated RP	AHs; Communities in project areas Other stakeholders such as CSOs	PIB, translated RP publicly accessible in local People's Committee Office, uploaded on ADB website	- MOC, Administration Offices, Village Leaders, with support of PSC - PIB disseminated by local villages - ADB for uploading	Upon final approval of updated RP
Implementation schedule of RP and civil works	AHs	Public consultation meetings	DOH	Ongoing prior to implementation and upon significant change in implementation schedule.
Compensation disbursement schedule	AHs	Notices to individual HHs	Administration Offices, Village Leaders	Minimum 1 week prior to disbursement
Relocation arrangements	HH required to relocate	Group discussions and individual consultations as needed	Administration Offices, Village Leaders	Commencing upon final approval of updated RP until resettlement satisfactorily completed.
Disclosure of periodic External Resettlement Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations	Uploaded on ADB website Translated versions made available at District People's Committee offices for	ADB PMU	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports

Issue	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsible	Timing
		public access upon request		
Disclosure of periodic Internal Monitoring Reports	Public	Uploaded on ADB website	ADB	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU
Other Social Impact Issues				
Implementation schedule, restricted access, disruptions, hazards, opportunities for project work, road safety, HIV/AIDS and trafficking.	Communities in the project area	Public information meetings, IEC materials, public announcements in local communities	PMU, local authorities, PSC, contractors	Ongoing during implementation

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AH = affected household; CSOs = civil society organizations; DOH=Department of Highways; HH = household; IEC = information, education, and communication; MOC = Ministry of Construction; PIB = project information brochure; PMU = project management unit; PSC = project supervision consultant; RP = resettlement plan.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Objective

64. 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.

65. Specifically, the project GRM will be established to allow project affected persons to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice, or activity arising from the implementation of the Myanmar: Greater Mekong Sub-Region Highway Modernization Project.

66. The design of the GRM should enable the mechanism to provide:

- (i) a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting;
- (ii) builds trust as an integral component of broader community relations activities; and
- (iii) enables more systematic identification of issues or problems, facilitating corrective action, and pre-emptive engagement.

67. The GRM will include the following elements:

- (i) a transparent grievance receipt and registration system to provide ways for community members to register complaints and confirm they have been received;
- (ii) 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;
- (iii) 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;
- (iv) several choices for solving problems are as follows:
 - a) 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.
 - b) Joint problem-solving, in which the project and the complainant engage in a dialogue and action planning to resolve the problem.
 - c) Third-party mediation to facilitate a solution when a voluntary agreement is not possible.
- (v) grievance tracking, including maintenance of written records of grievances, monitoring, public information disclosure and reporting to the community; and
- (vi) grievance closure, including community feedback and confirmation of resolution of the problem.

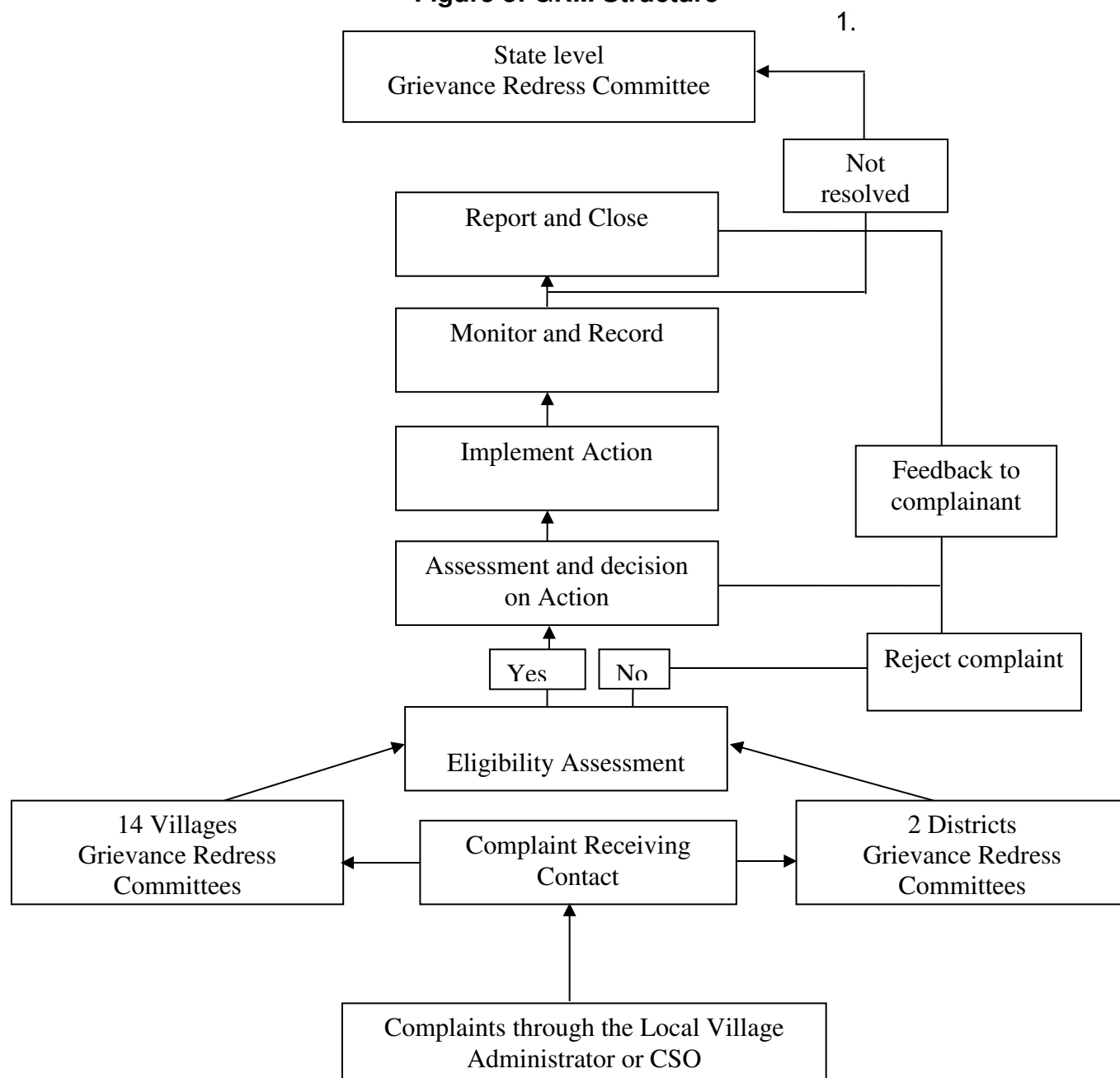
68. The GRM structure and processes are based on the outcome of extensive consultations between MOC and ADB during 2015 and 2016 for the Myanmar Greater Mekong Subregion East

West Economic Corridor Eindu to Kawkareik Road Improvement Project. These consultations also included local Government and Civil Society Organizations.

B. The Structure and Process of the GRM

69. The structure of the GRM and its operational arrangements is presented below.

Figure 3: GRM Structure



70. The GRM will be based in each project district. 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 Village Administrator (LVA) of the concerned village. CSOs and others may also file complaints on behalf of affected persons with the LVA.

Stage 2: Submission and Registration. The LVA will submit a written complaint to the Complaint Receiving Contact (CRC). The CRC will register the complaint and forward it to the concerned village 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 LVA. The LVA will inform the complainant and deliver the acknowledgement of receipt.

- i) The village level GRC will handle complaints or queries pertaining to construction activities (including road safety, and environmental issues), information about project activities, and general feedback.
- ii) The district level GRC will handle complaints regarding compensation, road safety, environmental, and livelihood improvement issues.

Stage 3: Determine Eligibility. The village or district GRC will determine whether the complaint is eligible for the grievance mechanism. 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. 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 LVA 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 identify responsibilities for the plan. The action plan will be reported to the complainant through the LVA.

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 LVA 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 in writing. The state GRC will serve as the second level authority for redressing grievances that were not resolved satisfactorily.

It will also look into grievances regarding inconsistencies of grievance handling by the village 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.

71. If all options of the GRM have been exhausted and complainants still not satisfied, a complaint can be filed to the ADB Accountability Mechanism.

72. 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.

C. Composition of the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC)

73. The GRCs will be established in each district and will comprise of the village, district, and region levels. The GRCs will be assisted by a CRC. The CRC will be the district engineer (MOC/PMU) who will be responsible for responding promptly to complaints. The CRC will be assisted by a clerk for logging complaints. Complainants will be assisted by the LVA to submit complaints to the GRM.

74. The village level GRC will be composed of (i) an LVA, (ii) a village elder, (iii) a village representative, and (v) a clerk from the GAD office. The GRC will be chaired by the LVA. The clerk from the GAD office will serve as secretary to the GRC. The village GRC will reserve the right to call upon contractors and/or technical experts as needed during the GRC proceedings.

75. The district level GRC will be composed of (i) the district administrator of the concerned district, (ii) district head of land records department, (iii) district head of agriculture department, (iv) district head of forestry department, (v) district chief of police, and (vi) the assistant director of roads (civil) department. The district administrator will chair the GRC and the assistant director of roads will serve as the secretary. The construction supervision consultant of the project and/or technical experts can be called upon as needed by the GRC.

76. The state level GRC will be composed of (i) State Ministers of the Ministries of Environment, Forestry, Mining and Transport, (ii) head of department land records, (iii) head of department agriculture, (iv) head of department forestry, (v) director of immigration and national registrations, (vi) head of department roads, and (vii) state administrator. The State Minister will chair the committee while the head of department roads will serve as the secretary.

D. Roles and Responsibilities

77. 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 village or district level GRC, (iv) track and record all actions taken by the GRC, (v) provide information to LVAs 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 village and district GRCs.

78. The LVA will (i) draft a written notification of a complaint to be signed by the complainant and the LVA indicating name 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 the receipt of the complaint and all communications from the CRC and/or GRCs to the complainant.

79. Village elders and representatives will (i) participate in all village level GRC meetings, and (ii) provide relevant information related to the submitted complaints.

80. Village and District GRCs will (i) establish the date of the first and (if needed following) grievance redress meetings, (ii) organize the meeting(s), (iii) conduct the GRC meetings, (iv) assess complaints for eligibility and determine a course 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, MOC/PMU 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.

E. Establishment of the GRM

81. During updating of the RP, the GRM will be established following the general steps as set out below.

82. Election of committee members at village, district, and state level and an orientation of the GRM held for them.

83. A GRM manual and procedures for GRC members will be prepared based on those prepared Myanmar Greater Mekong Subregion East West Economic Corridor Eindu to Kawkareik Road Improvement Project. The GRM manual and procedures contain the steps of complaint handling, a database for registering complaints, and forms and templates which the GRC members will use in processing complaints.

84. A series of training will be provided to local GRM members as follows:

- Training of Trainers: One trainers from each district trained on all the sessions required to enable them to conduct the trainings independently. The trainers will remain as a resource for the project and be able to conduct trainings in future as required.
- Training of Complaint Receiving Contacts (CRCs): Training provided to the CRCs in MOC in each district along with their assistants. The sessions focus on the roles and responsibilities of the CRCs and introduce the GRM database to be used for logging and tracking all complaints.
- Training of Village GRC Members: Two-day training focused on the GRM procedures with special attention to the roles and responsibilities of the village level GRM. Village level administrators will be trained on how to report complaints using templates prepared for the project and how to send them to the CRCs for registration. GRC members will also be instructed on their roles and procedures when handling complaints. The procedures focus on (i) how eligibility of complaints will be determined, (ii) how GRC members will make decisions regarding action to resolve complaints, and (iii) reporting on monitoring of actions and closure of complaints.
- Training for the district level GRC members.

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. Myanmar Government Regulations Related to Resettlement

85. Key legislation and policies of the Government of Myanmar relevant to resettlement are briefly described below.

86. **The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) (1894)** enables the State to compulsorily acquire land where the State and companies assert that such land is needed for “public purposes.” Mitigation of involuntary resettlement impacts under the LAA is limited to compensation for affected land and non-land assets at market value along with reasonable costs associated with impacts of relocation and loss of businesses. The government is required to, inter alia, provide compensation in an amount that is “in [the collector’s] opinion should be allowed for the land”² and when applicable, apportioned “among all the persons known or believed to be interested in the land, of whom, or of whose claims, [the collector] has information.”³ The LAA also provides for basic disclosure requirements covering notices of intention to acquire land, measurements of impacts and proposed compensation. The same Act also provides for compensation prior to expropriation and a basic process of grievance redress.

87. **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Procedure (2015)** requires that any projects that fall under the scope of EIA Procedures that have impacts on housing or livelihood require mitigation measure in accordance with international good practices consistent with WB/ADB standards until relevant ministries develop their own procedures. These Procedures, however, currently lack detail on specific requirements, guidelines for implementation as well as roles, responsibilities and oversight obligations of relevant agencies.

88. **National Land Use Policy (2016) (NLUP)** sets out principles and objectives for land governance reform (including involuntary resettlement) to guide the preparation of a future Land Law. While generally aspirational in nature, it does call for formation of a National Land Use Council as well as State and District Land Use Committees to commence implementing the objectives of the policy. In relation to involuntary resettlement, the NLUP specifically calls for comprehensive mitigation measures covering resettlement and livelihood restoration; special attention to the needs of landless, women and ethnic minorities; comprehensive consultation and participatory planning; and effective grievance redress procedures. It is unclear what the current status of the NLUP is with respect to other existing instruments and to what extent the provisions of the NLUP will be applied.

89. **The Farmland Act (2012)** establishes a system of land registration for farmers including provision of land use certificates (LUCs) that create rights to sell, exchange, access credit, inherit and lease the land. Government retains the power to revoke the LUCs if any of the conditions of use are not complied with in full.

90. **Special Economic Zone Law (2014)** governs land issues within Special Economic Zones. Its provisions extend beyond land acquisition and provide additional requirements for resettlement and livelihood restoration.

B. Asian Development Bank Policy

² Land Acquisition Act (LAA) (1894) Article 11(ii).

³ Land Acquisition Act (LAA) (1894) Article 11(iii).

91. Main ADB policies relevant to the resettlement plan are the Safeguard Policy Statement, Accountability Mechanism, Gender and Development, and Public Communications Policy.

92. The ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) consolidates three existing safeguard policies: Involuntary Resettlement; Indigenous Peoples; and Environment.

93. The objectives of the Involuntary Resettlement policy are:

- (i) to avoid involuntary resettlement, wherever possible;
- (ii) to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring Project and design alternatives;
- (iii) to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms, relative to pre-project levels; and
- (iv) to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

94. IR covers physical displacement (i.e. relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (i.e. loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods), as a result of either (i) involuntary acquisition of land; or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas – regardless of whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.

95. Projects financed by ADB are expected to observe the following policy principles:

- (i) Early screening to identify involuntary resettlement impacts and risks, and determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options and ensure their participation in various stages of the Project, especially the vulnerable and poor groups. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through: (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based, wherever possible; or cash compensation and/or assistance at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods; (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value; (c) prompt compensation and/or assistance at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored; and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes, where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secure tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, economic and social integration of resettled persons into their host communities, and extension of Project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including female heads of HHs to, at least, the national minimum standards;

- (vi) 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 or better incomes and livelihood status;
 - (vii) 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;
 - (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - (ix) Disclose both the draft and final resettlement plan in a form and language understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
 - (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of Project's costs and benefits.
 - (xi) Pay compensation, and provide other resettlement entitlements, before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout Project implementation.
 - (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
96. Calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements:
- (i) fair current market value at the time of compensation;
 - (ii) transaction costs;
 - (iii) interest accrued;
 - (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and
 - (v) other applicable payments, if any.
97. In the calculation, depreciation of structures will not be taken into account. Valuation of acquired assets will be based on appraisal by qualified and experienced experts.
98. Persons or HHs without formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to the acquired land are still entitled to be compensated for their loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings or other improvements on the land at full replacement cost, provided that they have occupied and/or used the land or structures in the affected land prior to the cut-off date.
- 99.
100. An analysis of main relevant differences between the Myanmar national policies and ADB policies along with agreed gap filling measures are set out in the matrix below.

Table 27: Gap Analysis and Gap Filling Measures

Issues	ADB Policy	National Policy	GAP Measure
Compensation at replacement cost	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The 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. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.	The EIA Procedures (2015) state that mitigation of physical and economic displacement impacts should comply with international good practices such as those of World Bank and Asian Development Bank. However, the EIA procedures only specifically cover land acquisition induced impacts of resettlement and livelihood loss, but no specific reference to the act of land acquisition and compensation. The Land Acquisition Act (1894) requires compensation for land and non-land assets at market value ⁴ . However, compensation at market value may not equate to replacement cost as it may take depreciation in to account and may not take in to account transitional costs. Currently no specific guidelines on methodology for determining compensation.	MOC will determine compensation rates at replacement cost that will be based on information obtained through a replacement cost study conducted by a qualified appraiser.
Requirement for resettlement assistance	Provide relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required as well as transitional support and development assistance For APs without legally recognized rights to affected land there is no requirement for compensation for affected land. However, SPS includes requirements to improve the standards of living of the	The EIA Procedures defines involuntary resettlement as mandatory physical displacement of an AP from their home arising from a Project, or the unavoidable loss by an AP of productive or income-generating assets occasioned by a Project and requires that projects apply international good practices as accepted by international financial institutions such as World Bank and Asian Development Bank 5. NLUP includes in its objectives addressing the issue of	The Project will include measures to ensure that those whose primary residence is totally affected by the project will be provided with meaningful resettlement assistance. Resettlement assistance will include options to relocate within the ROW or outside the ROW to land APs have user rights. Additional assistance will be provided to vulnerable households.

⁴ LAA, PART III, S.23(1)⁵ EIA Procedures para 2, item (w) and para 7.

Issues	ADB Policy	National Policy	GAP Measure
	displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards and provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.	landlessness and states intention for district level planning to establishing reserved land areas for allocation to landless citizens in order to improve livelihoods, promote social stability, and manage land encroachment. There is otherwise no reference to addressing the needs of those without formal legal right to land and landless persons in the context of resettlement planning.	
Consultation	Conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society. Consultation process should be ongoing, provide adequate information that is accessible, is inclusive of all groups, pay particular attention to those vulnerable and incorporates views of stakeholders in to decision making.	The EIA Procedures provide for general requirements for information dissemination and consultation with project affected persons on project impacts and that the results of the consultations should inform the design of mitigation measures. The same Procedures require projects to adhere to international good practices of those of World Bank and Asian Development Bank, the involuntary resettlement safeguards of which require meaningful consultation as well as comprehensive mitigation measures.	Consultations will be conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders, including affected people. Development of mitigation measures will take in to consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AP = affected person; HH = household; IR = involuntary resettlement; RCS = resettlement cost survey.

ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Eligibility

101. Eligibility for entitlements to compensation and assistance is based on presence in the project affected areas at the time of the cut-off date. The cut-off date is the date after completion of the IOL and preliminary census that was publically disclosed by DOH is the project areas. The cut-off date is set at 15 May 2017. DOH issued public notices advising the cut-off date in public places throughout the project areas by 15 May 2017. APs were also informed of the cut-off date as the basis for eligibility during public consultation meetings conducted April-May 2017. Any people who settle in the Project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and/or assistance. (People whose fixed assets were present in the project affected areas at the time of the IOL, but were inadvertently omitted will still be eligible pending due diligence confirmation.) Likewise, occupiers who engage in new construction will receive no compensation for these if they are built after the cut-off date, except where they involve routine maintenance and repairs or affected during Project construction.

102. No person present within the ROW of the project alignment will be required by the Government to move out of the ROW until the RP has been updated and implemented. DOH has rescinded any recently issued notices requiring people to move out of the ROW in the project areas, subject to the provisions of the cut-off date.

103. There are three general categories of APs with respect to eligibility:

- (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part;
- (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and
- (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land.

104. APs included under (i) and (ii) above shall be compensated for the affected lands and assets upon land and any relevant assistance to restore their living standards.

105. APs included under (iii) shall not be compensated for the affected land, but for the affected assets upon land and are entitled to assistance, if they are required to relocate or experience severe impacts on their income generating capacity.

B. Entitlements

106. The overall objective of the compensation and entitlement policy for the Project is to ensure that all people affected by the Project receive compensation at full replacement cost and other needed assistance to enable them to restore their living standards to at least pre-project levels.

107. The 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. Depreciation of structures and assets will not be taken into account, nor deduction for salvageable materials. As no land acquisition is expected and given that the affected privately owned non-land assets are relatively simple non-permanent structures, the calculation of replacement costs will be based on MOC gazetted construction costs

by structure category, including utility connections plus relevant transaction costs (such as building permits, etc. for rebuilding main structures). Entitlements for transitional costs (such as transportation allowances) and restoration costs (e.g. income restoration, connection/access to basic utilities/services) as required are reflected in the Entitlement Matrix.

108. Entitlements indicated in the Entitlement Matrix will be reviewed and adjusted during the Resettlement Plan updating to reflect the actual situation and needs at the time of implementation. However, the standards cannot be lower than the provisions in the Entitlement Matrix set out in this approved version of the Resettlement Plan.

109. The Entitlement Matrix below is prepared to address impacts assessed during the IOL and is based on Government's legal framework and ADB safeguards policy requirements as reflected in the Gap Matrix. The Entitlement Matrix also includes provision for land acquisition related entitlements to ensure that should the need for compulsory land acquisition be identified, decisions related to entitlements have already been agreed upon.

Table 28: Entitlement Matrix

	Type of impact	Eligible AP	Entitlement	Remarks/ implementation issue
1	Residential structures (houses, house-cum-shop)	Owner of structure (land title holder or not, and whether the structure was built with permit or not)	<p>(i) Partially affected structures (the residual portion is still viable for residential purposes after repairing):</p> <p>Compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost.</p> <p>Affected households will be allowed to keep their partially affected houses in the residual area of the ROW on condition that the affected structures will not be upgraded to a semi-permanent or permanent structure, until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs.</p> <p>Additional cash allowance to repair remaining portion of structure.</p> <p>(ii) Totally affected structures (the entire portion is affected by the COI or the residual portion is unviable to continued residential purposes after repairing):</p> <p>Compensation for the entire structure at replacement cost.</p> <p>Transportation allowance to remove household goods to new location.</p> <p>Resettlement assistance (see item below).</p>	<p>Affected households will be provided 3 months advance notice land clearance in a particular segment of the project road.</p> <p>Transportation allowance amount to be determined during RP updating, but to be adequate to meet reasonable transportation costs.</p> <p>Viability of remaining portion to be determined based on technical assessment and in consultation with AP.</p>
2	Commercial main structures (shops, service providers, etc.)	Owner of structure (land title holder or not, and whether the structure was built with permit or not)	<p>(i) Partially affected structures (the residual portion is still viable for commercial purposes after repairing):</p> <p>Compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost.</p> <p>Affected households will be allowed to keep their partially affected shops in the residual area of the ROW on condition that the affected structures will not be upgraded to a semi-permanent or permanent structure, until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs.</p> <p>Additional cash allowance to repair remaining portion of structure.</p> <p>Cash allowance for period of disruption to commercial activities while the residual structure is repaired commensurate with income loss. The amount will be based on either official evidence of income (such as tax receipts or similar evidence) or otherwise based on assessed minimum wage in the project area multiplied by an assessed reasonable period required to carry out the repairs.</p> <p>(ii) Totally affected structures (the entire portion is affected by the COI or the residual portion is unviable to continued commercial purposes after repairing):</p>	<p>Affected households will be provided 3 months' advance notice land clearance in a particular segment of the project road.</p> <p>Cash allowance amount during disruption to be determined during RP updating.</p>

			<p>Compensation for the entire structure at replacement cost.</p> <p>Transportation/ storage allowance for commercial goods/machinery</p> <p>Livelihood restoration assistance (see below).</p>	
3	Simple commercial structures with no walls: kiosks, fruit stalls, and similar.	Permanent or partial loss	<p>(i) If relocation is required, for movable structures, assessment or ability to move the un– dismantled structure. Assistance will be provided to cover the costs of site preparation, dismantling, moving and reinstalling the structure.</p> <p>(ii) For non-movable structures, cash compensation at replacement cost for materials, labor, transport or materials. Compensation will be without depreciation or deduction for salvaged materials.</p>	
4	Secondary structures (pig pen, fence, other non-main structures)	Owner of secondary structure	Compensation for lost secondary structure at replacement cost.	
5	Productive trees	Tree owner (except Govt. organizations)	Price of a sapling and cash compensation for the value for harvest multiplied by the number of years it will take for the sapling to reach same productive level.	None identified during IOL. To be confirmed during RP updating.
6	Non-productive trees	Tree owner (except Govt. organizations)	Cash compensation at commercial value of the wood multiplied by its volume. Calculated by its diameter.	None identified during IOL. To be confirmed during RP updating.
7	Crops	Owner	Allowed to take a standing crop and cash compensation for annual crop yield at market rate.	None identified during IOL. To be confirmed during RP updating.
8	Resettlement assistance for totally affected residential structures	Owners of fully affected residential structures	<p>In addition to compensation for affected structure and transport allowance for totally affected residential structures specified above, resettlement assistance through 2 options:</p> <p><u>Option 1: Assistance to relocate within the ROW.</u></p> <p>(i) Assistance to move back on residual land in the ROW outside the COI. If there is no suitable space behind the existing site, assistance will be provided to identify and select another suitable site.</p> <p>(ii) Assistance for site preparation as needed (e.g. provision of concrete posts and/or solid flooring).</p> <p>(iii) Relocation stabilization allowance of 1 month, or in case of vulnerable households 2 months if moving to another location in the ROW. If moving back, then half the above amounts.</p> <p><u>Option 2: Assistance to relocate outside the ROW.</u></p> <p>(i) Relocation stabilization allowance of 2 months, or in case of vulnerable households 4 months;</p>	<p>Totally affected house-cum-shops will only be entitled to stabilization allowance for relocating houses or income disruption for relocating businesses, but not both. APs will receive the higher of the two forms of allowances.</p> <p>For option 2, evidence required that the AP is relocating to land that for which they have recognized legal rights to use.</p>

			(ii) If the AH is vulnerable and has no existing house, additional assistance to rebuild their house to generally accepted national minimum standards, including suitable sanitation (latrine, etc.).	Relocation stabilization allowance to be determined during RP updating, but to be commensurate with basic household consumption needs
9	Livelihood restoration assistance	Owners of fully affected commercial structures with alternative land that they own or have user rights for commercial purposes.	<p>In addition to compensation for affected structure and transport allowance for totally affected commercial structures specified above, livelihood restoration assistance through two options:</p> <p>Option 1:</p> <p>(i) Rebuild their shop/kiosk within the residual portion of the ROW, either behind their existing location or at another location with agreement the agreement of DOH and neighbouring landowners/land users. This will be with the condition that (a) no semi-permanent or permanent replacement structure will be built; and (b) they can continue the same use until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs.</p> <p>(ii) Assistance for site preparation as needed (e.g. provision of concrete posts and/or solid flooring).</p> <p>(iii) Income disruption allowance for disruption to commercial activities for a reasonable period to rebuild a temporary-type structure, based on minimum wage in the project area.</p> <p>(iv) For vulnerable households, 1 month additional allowance equivalent to official minimum subsistence level for the given project area</p> <p>Option 2:</p> <p>(i) Relocate out of the ROW to another location they choose themselves.</p> <p>(ii) Cash assistance commensurate with lost income from the affected business for 3 months, or 3 months stabilization assistance, whichever is greater.</p> <p>(iii) Entitled to participate in vocational training program for up to six months</p> <p>(iv) For vulnerable households, 1 month additional allowance equivalent to official minimum subsistence level.</p>	For option 2, evidence required that the AP is relocating to land that for which they have recognized legal rights to use.
10	Temporary or permanent loss of work or employment	Employees of affected businesses.	<p>Temporary disruption to employment: Cash assistance equivalent to lost wages for the period of the business disruption up to three months.</p> <p>Permanent loss of business of the employer: Cash assistance equivalent to lost wages for three months and entitled to participate in the vocational training if they are not able to find alternative employment.</p>	<p>Actual employment status to be confirmed by local village tract.</p> <p>Amount of lost wages to be based on official employment records or standard wages for similar work in the project area as assessed by DOH.</p>

				No employees identified during IOL, but to be reconfirmed during RP updating.
11	Temporary impacts during construction (e.g. Temporary acquisition or easement during construction or for camp/ materials storage, etc.)	Affected land owner or occupier.	<p>Monthly cash compensation to cover income opportunity lost.</p> <p>In addition, for temporary land use of privately owned land, land rental fee for used land as negotiated with land owner and land to be fully restored within 1 month of return to owner.</p>	<p>Land restoration to be completed within 1 month after construction.</p> <p>To be included in the Environment Management Plan.</p>
12	Unanticipated impacts or losses resulting from land acquisition, land clearance or restricted land use directly associated with the project.	Any directly affected person.	Entitlements to be consistent with objectives and principles set out in the RP Legal and Policy Framework and in line with entitlement standards set out in the Entitlement Matrix.	

AH = affected household; AP = affected person; COI = Corridor of Impact; DOH = Department of Highways; RP = resettlement plan; ROW = right of way.

RESETTLEMENT AND RELOCATION STRATEGY

A. Resettlement and Relocation Strategy Objectives

110. The objectives of the resettlement strategy are (i) provide adequate compensation and transitional assistance to enable households to rebuild their houses in another location; (ii) for poor and vulnerable households, additional assistance will be provided; and (iii) to ensure that physically displaced households who are landless are provided meaningful options to meet their resettlement needs.

111. The entitlements and measures below are available to AHs totally losing their main residential structure and required to relocate out from the COI.

B. Anticipated Resettlement Needs and Approach

112. There is a total of 59 totally affected residential type structures. These comprise AHs whose entire structure is affected by the COI or the residual portion is unviable to continued residential purposes after repairing. the entire portion is affected by the COI or the residual portion is unviable to continued residential purposes after repairing. All are located in Irrawady Region.

113. The position of DOH is that those who are totally affected and unable to move back outside the COI will be assisted to relocate to another suitable location within the residual ROW. This is on condition that the affected structures will not be upgraded to a semi-permanent or permanent structure, and can remain in the ROW until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs. Those who opt to relocate to other land they own will receive additional forms of relocation assistance.

114. There are 116 households with affected houses (houses or house-cum-shops) comprising 101 partially affected houses and 182 totally affected houses. Of the totally affected households, there are 38 fully affected households who self-reported to be able to move back on residual land behind them. Based on this, it is estimated that 21 households will require assistance to relocate. Of these, 2 households advised that they have alternative land to which they could relocate, if required. Those with alternative land can opt to either relocate within the ROW or to relocate to other land for which they have user rights. A further assessment will be made during the updating of the RP regarding the suitability of residual land for relocation and AP preferences.

Table 29: Summary Impacts on Housing

Sum Affected Houses	Partially Affected Houses	Totally Affected Houses – Can Move Back	Totally Affected Houses – Relocate Elsewhere Within ROW	Totally Affected Houses – Can Relocate To Land They Have Rights
116	57	38	19	2

C. Resettlement Entitlements

115. Entitlements to replace affected residential structures and remove household goods include:

- (i) Compensation for the entire structure at replacement cost to enable reconstruction of the house in another location.
- (ii) Transportation allowance to remove household goods to new location.

116. Totally affected AHs can relocate within the ROW or opt to relocate to alternative land outside the ROW to which they have rights. The resettlement assistance includes two options.

117. Option 1: AHs with totally affected houses either reconstructing on land behind them or relocating to another site within the ROW will receive resettlement assistance as follows:

- (i) APs will be allowed to rebuild their houses within the residual portion of the ROW, either behind their existing location or at another location with agreement the agreement of DOH and neighbouring landowners/land users. This will be with the condition that (a) no semi-permanent or permanent replacement structure will be built; and (b) they can continue the same use until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs.
- (ii) Assistance to identify an alternative suitable site in the ROW of the project road if it is not possible to move back. This assistance will be provided by DOH in collaboration with local General Administration Department.
- (iii) Assistance for site preparation as needed (e.g. provision of concrete posts and/or solid flooring).
- (iv) Allowance for transport and temporary storage of commercial goods/machinery during reconstruction.
- (v) Relocation stabilization allowance of 1 month, or in case of vulnerable households 2 months if moving to another location in the ROW. If moving back, then half the above amounts.

118. Option 2: AHs relocating outside the ROW to a site they have user rights will receive resettlement assistance as follows:

- (i) Relocation stabilization allowance of 2 months, or in case of vulnerable households 4 months;
- (ii) If the AH is vulnerable and has no existing house, additional assistance to rebuild their house to generally accepted national minimum standards, including suitable sanitation (latrine, etc.).

For this option, evidence will be required that they are relocating to another site outside the ROW.

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION STRATEGY

A. Livelihood Restoration Strategy Objectives

119. The objectives of the livelihood restoration strategy are to minimize disruptions to existing livelihoods where possible and to provide other assistance to those whose livelihoods are permanently affected to enable them to restore the livelihoods and income earning capacities. The approach to achieve these objectives will be: (i) Minimize impacts on livelihoods by providing people with the option of moving back or relocating to another location within the ROW so they can continue their existing livelihoods; (ii) Mitigate losses to income earning capacity by promptly compensating for affected assets and short term disruption to income; and (iii) For those whose income generating assets are permanently displaced due to their choice to relocate out of the ROW, provide livelihood restoration assistance including vocational training and transitional support for a limited period while they reestablish their livelihoods.

B. Anticipated Livelihood Restoration Needs

120. Impacts on livelihoods vary according extent of displacement. There are four main categories of impact: (i) those whose shops are partially affected and can be repaired; (ii) those whose shops are totally affected, but can rebuild behind their existing site in the residual land in the ROW; (iii) those whose shops are totally affected, cannot rebuild behind and will relocate to another site within the ROW; and (iv) those whose shops are totally affected and elect to relocate to other land that they have rights to use rather than relocate to another location in the ROW.

121. There is a total of 410 affected shops/kiosks comprising 127 partially affected and 283 totally affected structures. Of the fully affected commercial structures, there are 184 APs who self-reported to be able to move back on residual land behind them. Based on this, it is estimated that 99 APs will require assistance to relocate their shops or kiosks, either to another location in the ROW or to land they have rights to use. A further assessment will need to be made during the updating of the RP regarding the suitability of residual land for relocation and AP preferences. There are an additional 33 house-cum-shops that will be totally affected.

122. No employees are expected to be displaced. This will be reconfirmed during the updating of the RP.

Table 30: Summary Impacts on Livelihoods

Suml Affected Shops	Partially Affected Shops	Totally Affected Shops – Can Move Back	Totally Affected Shops – Relocate Within ROW	Totally Affected Shops – Can Relocate To Land They Have Rights	Displaced Employees
410	127	184	51	48	0

Note: the above table does not include impacts on house-cum-shops. House-cum-shops will also receive transitional and reestablishment assistance generally similar to above. APs with house-cum-shops may opt for whichever entitlement under resettlement or livelihood restoration is more beneficial.

123. Impacts on livelihoods are expected to be largely temporary in nature, especially with respect to categories (i) – (iii) above. Those in category (iv) are generally expected to take longer

time to reestablish their livelihoods. The preferences of APs whether they wish to relocate within the ROW or outside the ROW will be assessed when during the updating of the RP.

C. Livelihood Restoration Approach and Entitlements

124. APs with affected shops/kiosks will be provided with various forms and levels of assistance depending on the degree of disruption to their livelihoods. APs with house-cum-shops may opt for whichever entitlement under resettlement or livelihood restoration is more beneficial. In addition to compensation for the affected portion at replacement cost, APs with affected shops/kiosks will be entitled to the following.

125. Partially affected shops:

- (i) Affected households will be allowed to keep their partially affected shops in the residual area of the ROW on condition that the affected structures will not be upgraded to a semi-permanent or permanent structure, until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs.
- (ii) Additional cash allowance to repair remaining portion of structure.
- (iii) Cash allowance for period of disruption to commercial activities while the residual structure is repaired commensurate with income loss. The amount will be based on either official evidence of income (such as tax receipts or similar evidence) or otherwise based on assessed minimum wage in the project area multiplied by an assessed reasonable period required to carry out the repairs.

126. Totally affected shops relocating within the ROW:

APs with totally affected shops either reconstructing on land behind them or relocating to another site within the ROW will receive assistance to mitigate losses and reestablish their shops/kiosks.

- (vi) APs will be allowed to rebuild their shop/kiosk within the residual portion of the ROW, either behind their existing location or at another location with agreement the agreement of DOH and neighbouring landowners/land users. This will be with the condition that (a) no semi-permanent or permanent replacement structure will be built; and (b) they can continue the same use until such future time that the Government requires to remaining portion of the ROW for other future infrastructure development needs.
- (vii) Assistance to identify an alternative suitable site in the ROW of the project road if it is not possible to move back. This assistance will be provided by DOH in collaboration with local General Administration Department.
- (viii) Assistance for site preparation as needed (e.g. provision of concrete posts and/or solid flooring).
- (ix) Income disruption allowance for disruption to commercial activities for a reasonable period to rebuild a temporary-type structure, based on minimum wage in the project area.
- (x) Allowance for transport and temporary storage of commercial goods/machinery during reconstruction.
- (xi) For vulnerable households, 1 month additional allowance equivalent to official minimum subsistence level for the given project area

127. Totally affected shops relocating to another site outside the ROW that they have rights to use:

APs with totally affected shops and who opt to relocate outside the ROW to a site that they have rights to use will receive the following assistance:

- (i) Cash assistance commensurate with lost income from the affected business for 3 months, or 3 months stabilization allowance, whichever is greater.
- (ii) Entitled for a household member to participate in a vocational training program free of charge for a limited period (anticipated not longer than 6 months). The available vocational training activities to be provided under the project will be determined during the updating of the RP. Principles for determining vocational training to be provided will include: assessment of vocational training programs available within reasonable proximity to the project area; consultation with eligible AHs on their needs and preferences; and assessment of APs capacity to engage in the training. Existing Government run vocational training programs are provided in Bago and Thongwa townships by the Department of Rural Development that include various non-farm vocational skills (such as sewing, motorcycle repair, construction skills). The need for developing specific training courses for eligible APs will be determined during updating of the RP following the needs assessment.
- (iii) For vulnerable households, 1 month additional allowance equivalent to official minimum subsistence level for the given project area.

128. Potential relocation to roadside rest areas. MOC is considering constructing road side rest areas equipped with shops and kiosks. Under this plan MOC would provide use plots on MOC land at affordable cost to the shop, and allow shop owners to pursue their business operations. Selected households would receive compensation for affected structures and assistance for income loss during transition, as described above, but not for vocational training. The decision on this option and selection criteria will be elaborated in the updated resettlement plan.

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

129. The estimated budget to implement the resettlement plan is approx. \$327,025 (equivalent MMK 442,138,138).

130. This is based on quantities of impacts derived from the resettlement surveys, entitlements for compensation, and assistance as set out in the RP Entitlement Matrix and estimated unit costs for various categories of affected structures.

131. The funds for the resettlement budget are to be financed by the Government of The Republic of The Union of Myanmar.

132. During updating of the RP, a detailed measurement survey (DMS) will be conducted for accurate measurement of impacts, and replacement cost study (RCS) undertaken by a qualified appraiser engaged by MOC to update the unit compensation rates in detail. The RCS is aimed at ensuring that compensation rates are equivalent to replacement costs at time of compensation. Assistance rates applied will also be reviewed during updating of the RP and upgraded as needed to ensure that the objectives of the RP are met.

133. Details of the indicative resettlement budget are set out below.

Table 31: Summary Resettlement Budget Estimate

ITEM	HHs	Unit	Quantity	Cost/unit (ave)	Total
COMPENSATION FOR NON-LAND ASSETS					
Houses	60		1,626	6.61	10,746
House-cum-shops	56		1,626	7.85	12,765
Shops	326		11,135	11.55	128,594
Repairs costs for partially affected structures	184		184	20.00	3,680
Kiosks	84		113	11.25	1,274
Secondary/Other	0		-		-
Trees					
Crops					
Total Compensation Non-Land Assets	710		14,684		157,059
RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE					
AHs Moving Back within ROW					
Allowance for removal/storage of household goods	38	HH		50	-
Assistance for site preparation	38	HH		30	-
Relocation stabilization allowance	19	month	0.5	100	950
Vulnerable AH relocation stabilization allowance	19	month	1.0	100	1,900
Sub-Total					2,850

AHs Moving Elsewhere within ROW					
Allowance for transportation of household goods	19	HH	19	100	1,900
Assistance for site preparation	19	HH	19	30	570
Relocation stabilization allowance	9	month/HH	1	100	900
Vulnerable AH relocation stabilization allowance	10	month/HH	2	100	2,000
Sub-Total					5,370
AHs Self-Relocating out of ROW					
Allowance for transportation of household goods	2	HH	2	0	-
Relocation stabilization allowance	1	month/HH	2	100	200
Vulnerable AH relocation stabilization allowance	1	month/HH	4	100	400
Assistance to poor households to improve their house standards	1	HH	1	50	50
Sub-Total					650
Total Resettlement Assistance					8,870
LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ASSISTANCE					
Partially Affected Shops					
Income disruption for partially affected shops	127	HH	127	25	3,175
Sub-Total					3,175
Fully Affected Shops - rebuilding within ROW			-		-
Income disruption allowance	235	HH	235	50	11,750
Transportation/ storage allowance	235	HH	235	50	11,750
Site preparation assistance	235	HH	235	30	7,050
Sub-Total					30,550
Fully Affected Shops - relocating out of ROW					-
Transportation allowance	48	HH	48	100	4,800
Stabilization allowance	48	month	3	100	14,400
Vocational training	48	HH	48	200	9,600
Vulnerable assistance allowance	24	month	1	100	2,400
Sub-Total					31,200
Loss of Employment					-
Temporary loss of employment		Person			-
Permanent loss of employment		Person			-
Sub-Total					-

Total Livelihood Restoration Assistance					64,925
TOTAL DIRECT RESETTLEMENT COSTS					230,854
Administration Costs for Implementation	5% of direct resettlement costs				11,543
External Monitoring Costs					50,000
Contingency	15% of Total Direct Costs				34,628
TOTAL RESETTLEMENT COSTS					327,025

Note: For planning purposes one-third of households are assumed to be poor. The precise number of poor households will be assessed during the detailed measurement survey.

Total resettlement costs equivalent to MMK442,138,138 at MMK:USD 1,352.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

134. Main responsibilities of key institutions in the updating and implementation of the resettlement plan are summarized below.

135. **Ministry of Construction (MOC)/Department of Highways (DOH)** (National, State, and District Levels). MOC is the Executing Agency for the Project. MOC's Department of Highways (DOH) will be the Implementing Agency. DOH has established a project management unit (PMU) that will be responsible for the day-to-day management of the project. The PMU, based in Yangon, is headed by a full-time project director, two subproject directors, and staffed with engineering, financial, administrative, and safeguards specialists. The PMU will establish (i) two appropriately staffed and resourced offices in the project area, one for each of the road improvement subprojects, during implementation. MOC has overall responsibility for RP updating (including participating in DMS and engaging qualified appraiser), approving updated RP, securing resources (including financial), overseeing RP implementation, monitoring, and liaison with relevant State and District government offices.

136. **Administration Offices/General Administration Department** (State, District, and Township). At the State level, the Administration Office is headed by the State Chief Minister. Responsible for implementation of the DMS in cooperation with MOC, conducting consultations with AHs, resolving grievances at the district and state level, disbursement of compensation and assistance, arranging relocation and income restoration assistance, certifying to MOC status of disbursement of compensation and clearance of encumbrances.

137. **Land Record Department** (State and District). Responsible for land management. Will participate in DMS, take charge of amending cadastral records and land use documents such as titles or similar.

138. **Village Tract Administration:** Responsible for assisting in RP updating (including conduct of DMS, verifying impacts) conducting and facilitating consultations, resolving grievances at the village level.

139. **Project Management and Contract Supervision Consultant (PMSCS).** There will be two consulting services contracts. One will be for a project management and contract supervision consultant (PMSCS) for the civil works contracts, which will be the Engineer for the contracts as defined in the contract documentation. The scope of the PMSCS services will include design review, the detailed design of some parts of the civil works contracts, construction supervision, assisting DOH with procuring contractors for parts of the works, environment and resettlement monitoring, and road safety auditing. The scope of the DDPSC services will include, based on the agreed alignment of the proposed road, its detailed design, preparation of safeguards and procurement documentation and providing DOH with support for procuring the project's civil works contracts and facilitating land acquisition, resettlement and income restoration. The DDPSC team will include an international and a national resettlement specialists. The DDPSC will be responsible for assisting MOC to update the RP and provide support to MOC and Administrative Offices to conduct consultations with APs and monitor and report on RP implementation. The PMSCS will provide capacity building training in ADB safeguards requirements and good practices in resettlement plan implementation along with mentoring at all levels responsible for RP implementation.

140. **Project Preparation Technical Assistance Consultant (PPTA).** The PPTA consultant provided support to prepare the project, including Resettlement Plan during the project

preparation phase and will continue assistance to DOH to prepare the Updated Resettlement Plan after project approval up to the time that the PMCSC is mobilize.

141. **International External Resettlement Monitor:** An International External Monitor will be recruited by MOC to verify satisfactory implementation of the RP.

142. **Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Needs:** MOC has previous experience with the ADB-financed GMS: Eindu-Kawkareik Highway Improvement Project, which is under implementation. MOC has established a safeguards unit and has three DOH staff who are members of the safeguards unit assigned to support this project. In 2014-2015, under ADB RETA 7566, MOC received safeguards capacity building assistance and under the RETA a guidebook on resettlement planning and implementation was prepared specifically for MOC. DOH staff also participated in a one-day training course on resettlement in May 2017. However, given the limited experience planning and implementing international best practices on involuntary resettlement, and given that DOH staff assigned safeguards responsibilities also have other responsibilities, DOH and PMU will require ongoing safeguards support during the finalization and implementation of the resettlement plan. The PMCSC will include safeguards specialists to assist PMU and provide on the job training. Furthermore, the establishment of the GRM will require training. As a part of support to the GMS: Eindu-Kawkareik Highway Improvement Project, ADB provided assistance to prepare a GRM manual and training material that will be utilized for this project.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. RP Updating Process

143. This is a preliminary version of the Resettlement Plan. It is based on preliminary information to ascertain the scope of impacts and prepare appropriate entitlement matrix as well as relocation and income restoration strategies to mitigate the anticipated impacts and ensure that appropriate institutional arrangements and resources are prepared by the Government. Following formal approval of the project, the Resettlement Plan will need to be updated and finalized based on detailed information. The information set out in the Updated Resettlement Plan may be revised and improved, but the standards and entitlements and assistance will not be downgraded compared to this version of the resettlement plan.

144. Following approval of the Project, updating and formal approval of the Updated RP and disbursement of compensation and assistance will be required prior to any displacement. Key steps to update and implement the RP are set out below:

- (i) Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)
 - Prior to DMS related activities there will be public announcement by DOH/Village Tract to people in the local areas regarding the purpose and timing of DMS.
 - Physical demarcation of the COI (either land markers or marking on affected non-land assets such as by paint);
 - Conduct DMS. This will be undertaken by DOH with support from GAD and technical support from PPTA Consultant. The DMS will be conducted on a household-by-household level. It will include physical measurement of losses; interview with AHs to ascertain associated impacts and losses (e.g. livelihood, residence); confirmation as to whether the AHs has alternative land; as well as relevant characteristics of the AH (e.g. household composition, vulnerability status).
 - Disclosure of DMS results to APs through provision of duly signed copy of the completed DMS form.
 - Update the impacts section of the RP.
- (ii) Identification of options for resettlement plots and resettlement condition details.
 - Based on the results of the DMS, identify potential land that could be acquired (through negotiated settlement) for resettlement needs.
 - Identification should be based on parameters described in the resettlement and relocation of the RP and in consultation with Village Tract authorities as well as potential host community leaders.
 - Decide on AH tenure conditions (e.g. length of continual AH occupancy prior to issuance of permanent land-use rights and payment requirements, if any).
 - Confirm acceptable replacement housing standards for resettling households (to meet generally acceptable national minimum housing standards, taking in to consideration general housing standards of host communities).
- (iii) Consultations with AHs on livelihood restoration and relocation needs.
 - Separate consultations with landless AHs without alternative accommodation on their relocation needs and preferences. These consultation will need to provide clear information on any conditions/requirements that the AH will need to comply with as well as locations/conditions of the proposed sites.

- Separate consultations with AHs losing a significant source of livelihood (e.g. fully affected shop) on livelihood restoration needs and preferences. The consultations will need to provide information on list of options for livelihood restoration (e.g. vocational training courses available along with specific training prerequisites, such a literacy/numeracy and options for related livelihood/employment).
- (iv) Update the Entitlement Matrix along with strategies for relocation and livelihood restoration.
- Allowances and assistance to be provided to AHs will be made specific and quantified as much as possible and relevant information in the RP updated accordingly.
- (v) Update costings and resettlement budget.
- Update costs of affected assets to ensure replacement cost at time of payment.
 - Update costs of assistance measures (allowances, livelihood restoration, resettlement assistance).
 - Finalize other resettlement implementation costs.
- (vi) Disclosure entitlements and GRM to AHs
- (vii) Finalize updated RP by DOH with support from PPTA/ PMCSC.
- MOC endorses Updated RP and submits to ADB for review and concurrence;
 - ADB reviews updated RP and provides concurrence (if in compliance with agreed resettlement standards)
 - Disclosure of updated RP as per agreed arrangements
- (viii) Resettlement Plan implementation.
- Announcement of RP implementation schedule to AHs;
 - APs will be notified of the date, place, and required documents for claiming compensation at least one week in advance. No demolition or relocation will take place until APs are paid full compensation and provided assistance as per the entitlement matrix, including resettlement and until livelihood restoration measures are in place.
 - DOH hands over the sections with resettlement impacts to the contractor only after payments of compensation and resettlement of APs are completed and commencement of livelihood restoration measures.
- (ix) Issuance of the “Notice to Proceed” to contractors for any given section cannot proceed until the DOH officially confirms in writing, stating that:
- payment has been fully disbursed to the displaced persons and rehabilitation measures are in place;
 - already compensated and/or assisted displaced persons have cleared the area in a timely manner; and
 - the area is free from any encumbrances.

B. Indicative Schedule

145. Table below shows the indicative RP updating and implementation schedule for key activities.

Table 32: RP Updating and Implementation Schedule

ACTIVITY	TIMING
Conduct Detailed Measurement Survey	Sep-Oct 2017
Conduct replacement cost study	Nov 2017
Identify options for resettlement plots and resettlement condition details	Sep-Nov 2017
Consultations with AHs on livelihood restoration and relocation needs	Oct-Nov 2017
Update Entitlement Matrix & relocation / livelihood restoration strategies	Dec 2017
Update costings and resettlement budget	Dec 2017
Disclosure entitlements and GRM to AHs	Nov-Dec 2017
Finalize updated RP	Feb 2017
MOC endorses Updated RP and submits to ADB	Feb 2017
ADB reviews updated RP and provides concurrence	Mar 2018
Resettlement Plan implementation	From Apr 2018
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of compensation and assistance • Implement resettlement and relocation • Implement livelihood restoration 	
DOH confirmation to ADB that compensation and related assistance completed for any given road section	From May 2018
DOH hands over land to contractors for clearance/ civil works	From May 2018
Internal monitoring (quarterly)	From Apr 2018
External monitoring (reporting requirements as per agreed schedule)	From Apr 2018
Operation of GRM	From Apr 2018

ADB = Asian Development Bank; AH = affected household; AP = affected person; COI = corridor of impact; DMS = detailed measurement survey; DOH = Department of Highways; GRM = grievance redress mechanism; MOC = Ministry of Construction; RP = resettlement plan.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring and Reporting

146. The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation program is to ensure resettlement and acquisition of land and properties have been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the RPs. External monitoring and evaluation, in particular, will focus on the social impacts on the APs, and whether or not the APs have been restored a standard of living equal to, if not better than, that which they had before the Project.

147. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are to:

- (i) ensure that the standard of living of APs is restored or improved;
- (ii) monitor whether or not the timelines are being met;
- (iii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures, and social development support programs are sufficient;
- (iv) identify problems or potential problems; and
- (v) identify immediate/rapid response methods mitigate problems or potential problems.

B. Internal Monitoring

148. The executing agency, the Department of Highways (DOH) is to conduct internal monitoring. It will monitor compensation payments, any relocation and the livelihood program. Internal monitoring reports will be prepared on a quarterly basis.

C. External Monitoring

149. An external monitor will be recruited and provide a first monitoring report by end of DMS implementation followed by AP compensation payments and thereafter on a quarterly basis. The specific tasks expected to be undertaken by the External Monitor are:

- (i) prepare a monitoring plan that covers 100% of the APs;
- (ii) review public consultations with APs;
- (iii) be present during a sample of consultations and compensation payments to verify implementation in accordance with the RP.
- (iv) scrutinize the Complaint Register that will be held with DOH;
- (v) review all compensation payments for acceptance and eligibility;
- (vi) monitor the Income Restoration Strategy including its effectiveness on women and vulnerable groups;
- (vii) examine the capacity of the GRG in resolving complaints at all levels; and
- (viii) prepare monitoring reports in a format agreed to by DOH and ADB

150. A Compliance Report will be prepared. The outline should cover: Introduction; Methodology and Approach; Assessment and Analysis of AP Compensations Payments (who, when, where); Grievance Reviews and Complaint Registrar; Public Consultations and Focus Group Meetings; Informal Consultations; Changes in Vulnerability of Affected Population; Summary of Grievances at each Level; Solutions and Recommendations for Government and for ADB.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

Appendix B: INVENTORY OF LOSSES SURVEY FORM

Appendix C: PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE (May 2017)

Appendix D: DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL MONITOR

Appendix A: TYPICAL ROAD CROSS SECTIONS CORRIDOR OF IMPACT

YANGON-PATHEIN HIGHWAY

Figure 1. Typical Cross Section for Rehabilitation Sections (Yangon-Pathein Highway)

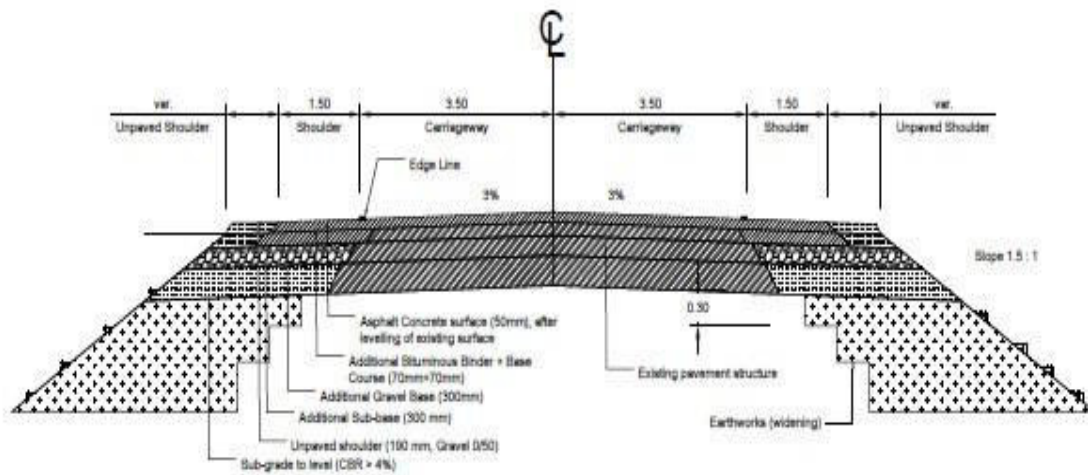


Figure 2. Cross Section for Floodplain with Raising of Embankment

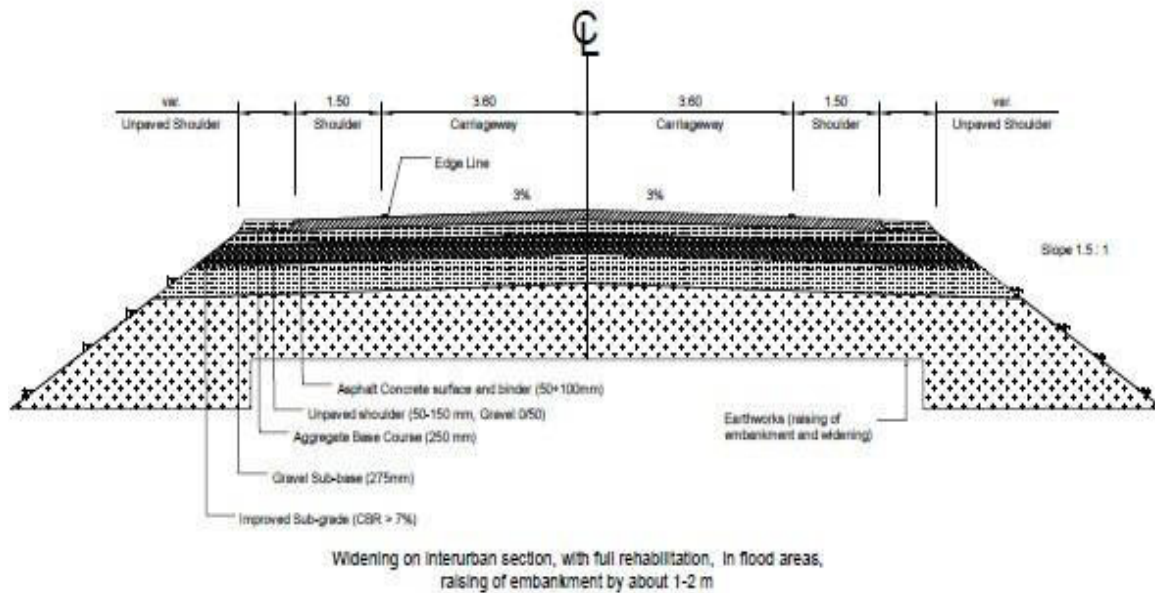
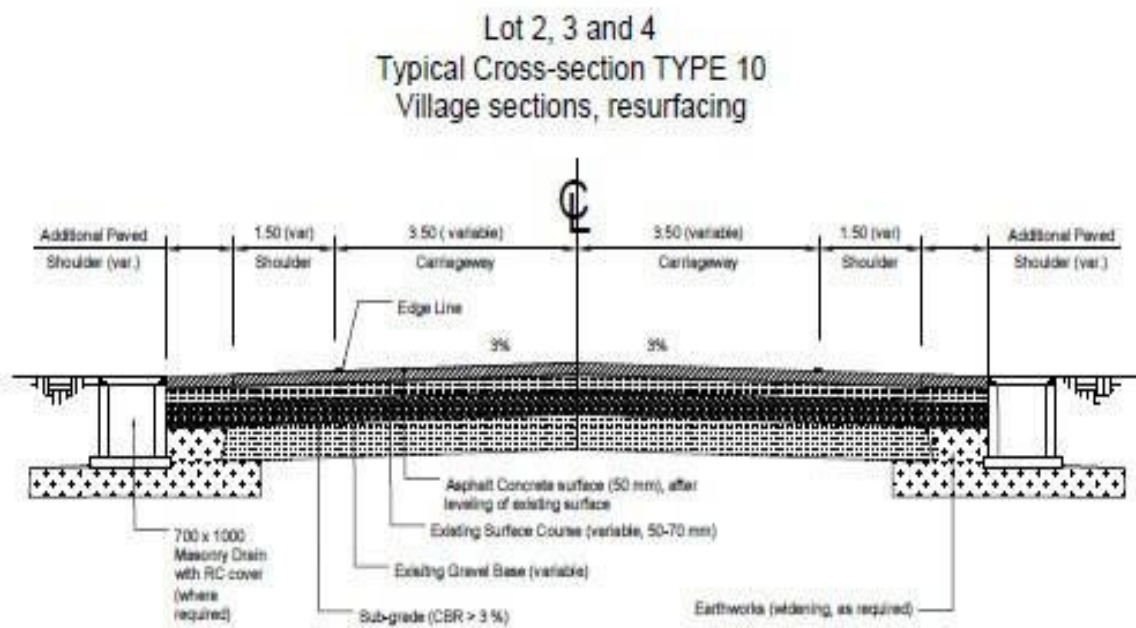
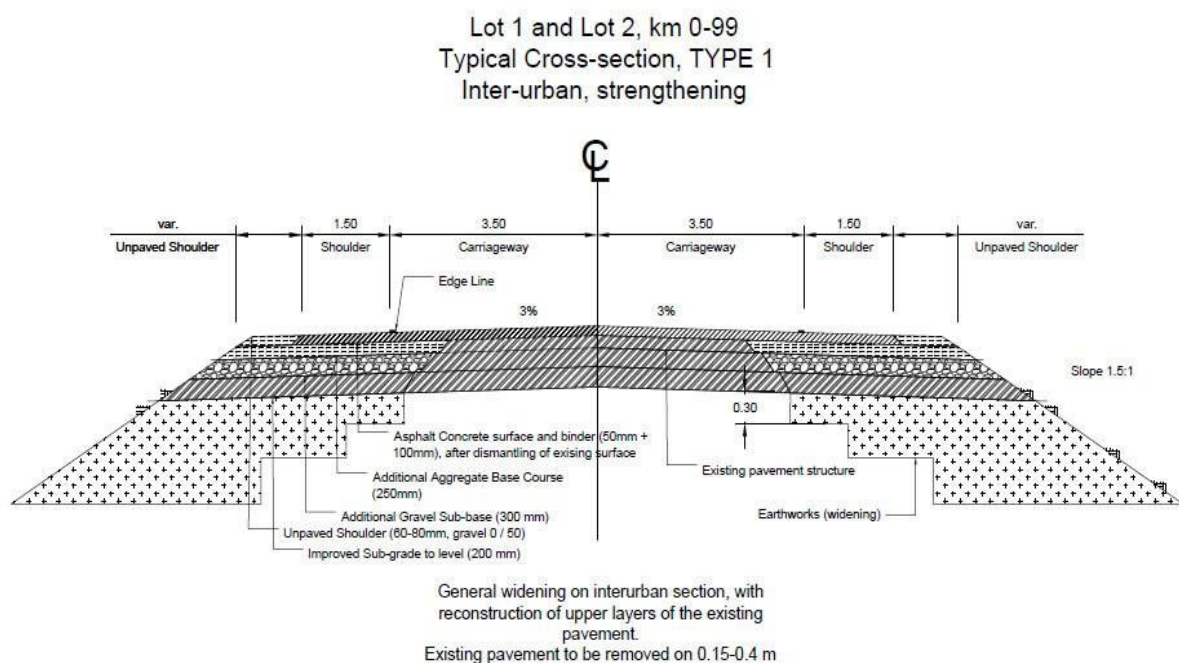


Figure 3. Cross Section for Village Sections



BAGO-THANLYIN HIGHWAY

Figure 4. Typical Road Cross Section Bago-Thanlyin Highway



Description of Corridor of Impact According to Embankment Height

The COI for any given road section is based on embankment height as specified below:

Up to 1 above surrounding ground **10 m** from centre-line

1 to 2 m above surrounding ground **12 m** from centre-line

2 to 3 m above surrounding ground **14 m** from centre-line

At bridges to be replaced **add 4m to the above**

At 128-148 km on Yangon-Pathein **add 4m to the above**

Crossing of Yangon-Pathein Railway Line anything **within ROW** either side of crossing.

This is based on an agreed 2m clearance from the toe of the new embankment.

A list of the various embankment heights by chainage is set out in the following table.

Table: Embankment Heights – Bago-Thanlyin Highway

KM Post	Embankment Height (M) LHS	Embankment Height (M) RHS	Township
0KM	0	0	Bago
1KM	0	0	Bago
2KM	0	0	Bago
3KM	1	0	Bago
4KM	1.5	1.3	Bago
5KM	1.5	1.3	Bago
6.5KM	1.3	1	Bago
7KM	1	2	Bago
8KM	0	1.2	Bago
9KM	1.2	0	Bago
10KM	1	1.2	Bago
11KM	2	0	ThanaPin
12KM	4	3.7	ThanaPin
13KM	3.5	3	ThanaPin
14KM	2	1.5	ThanaPin
15KM	2	2.2	ThanaPin
16KM	2	2	ThanaPin
17KM	1.5	0	ThanaPin
18KM	2	2	ThanaPin
19KM	2	2	ThanaPin
20KM	2.5	2	ThanaPin
21KM	0.3	0	ThanaPin
22KM	3	1.8	ThanaPin
23KM	1.5	1.5	ThanaPin
24KM	1	1.2	ThanaPin
25KM	2	0	ThanaPin
26KM	2	2	ThanaPin

27KM	2.5	2	ThanaPin
28KM	1	1.5	Kawa
29KM	2	1.8	Kawa
30.5KM	3.5	3.5	Kawa
31.5KM	2	2.5	Kawa
32.5KM	1.5	1	Kawa
33KM	1	1	Kawa
34KM	2	2.5	Kawa
35KM	1.5	2	Kawa
36KM	2.5	2.5	Kawa
37KM	2	2	Kawa
38KM	1.5	1.5	
39KM	1.5	1.5	
40KM	1	1.5	
41KM	1	1.5	
42KM	2.5	2	Thetkala
43KM	4	4	Thetkala
44KM	0	0	Thetkala
45KM	4	4	Thetkala
46KM	1.5	1.5	Thetkala
47KM	2	1	
48KM	1.5	1.2	
49KM	2	1.5	Kayan
50KM	2	2	Kayan
51.5KM	4	3	Kayan
52.3KM	1.5	1.5	Kayan
53.1KM	1.2	1.2	Kayan
54.7KM	2	2	Kayan
55.6KM	1.2	1	Kayan
56.3KM	2	1.5	Kayan
57.2KM	1	1.5	Kayan
58KM	0.5	0.5	Kayan
59.6KM	1	1.5	Kayan
60.4KM	2.5	0.5	Kayan
61.2KM	1.2	1	Kayan
62KM	4	2	Kayan
62.8KM	2	2	Kayan
64.4KM	1	1	Thonekwa
65.2KM	1	1	Thonekwa
66KM	1	1	Thonekwa
66.8KM	1.2	1.2	Thonekwa
67.6KM	1.5	1.5	Thonekwa

68.4KM	1	1	Thonekwa
69.2KM	1.5	1	Thonekwa
70KM	2	1.5	Thonekwa
70.8KM	3	2.5	Thonekwa
71.7KM	1.5	1.5	Thonekwa
72.5KM	1.5	1.5	Thonekwa
73.3KM	0.5	1	Thonekwa
74.1KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
74.9KM	0	0	Thonekwa
75.7KM	0	0	Thonekwa
78KM	1.5	1	Thonekwa
79KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
79.7KM	1	1	Thonekwa
80.5KM	1	1	Thonekwa
81.3KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
82.1KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
83KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
83.7KM	1.2	1.2	Thonekwa
84.5KM	1	1.5	Thonekwa
85.3KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
86.1KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
87KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
87.7KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
88.6KM	0.5	0.5	Thonekwa
89.4KM	0.7	0.7	Thonekwa
90.2KM	0.5	1	Thonekwa
91KM	0.5	1	Thonekwa
91.8KM	0.5	1	
92.6KM	0.5	0.5	
93.4KM	0.5	0.5	ThanLyin
95KM	0.5	1	ThanLyin
95.8KM	1	1.5	ThanLyin
96.6KM	0.5	0.5	ThanLyin
97.4KM	0.5	0.5	ThanLyin
98.2KM	0.5	0.5	ThanLyin
99KM	1.5	1	ThanLyin
99.8KM	2	1.5	ThanLyin
100.6KM	0.5	1	ThanLyin
101.4KM	2	1	ThanLyin

Table: Embankment Heights – Bago-Thanyin Highway

KM Post	Embankment Height (M) LHS	Embankment Height (M) RHS	Region
1KM	1.5	1.5	Yangon
2KM	1.2	1	Yangon
3KM	1.2	1	Yangon
4KM	1.5	1	Yangon
5KM	1.5	1.5	Yangon
6KM	1	1	Yangon
7KM	2	2	Yangon
8KM	1.5	1.5	Yangon
9KM	2	1.8	Yangon
10KM	2	1.5	Yangon
11KM	2.5	1.6	Yangon
12KM	2.2	1.5	Yangon
13KM	2.5	2.5	Yangon
14KM	2.5	2.6	Yangon
15KM	2.8	2.6	Yangon
16KM	2.2	2.2	Yangon
17KM	3	3	Yangon
18KM	3.1	2.8	Yangon
19KM	3.2	3	Yangon
20KM	2.9	3	Yangon
21KM	3.2	2.7	Yangon
22KM	3.2	2.7	Yangon
23KM	3.2	2.7	Yangon
24KM	3.1	3	Yangon
25KM	3.1	3	Yangon
26KM	2.6	3	Yangon
27KM	2.6	3	Yangon
28KM	3.5	3.5	Yangon
29KM	3.5	3	Yangon
30KM	3.2	3.2	Ayeyarwady
31KM	3.6	3.2	Ayeyarwady
32KM	3.6	3.2	Ayeyarwady
33KM	3.6	3.2	Ayeyarwady
34KM	3.3	3.5	Ayeyarwady
35KM	4.2	4	Ayeyarwady
36KM	1	3	Ayeyarwady
37KM	1	3	Ayeyarwady
38KM	4	3	Ayeyarwady

39KM	4	3	Ayeyarwady
40KM	3.7	2	Ayeyarwady
41KM	4	2.5	Ayeyarwady
42KM	4	2.5	Ayeyarwady
43KM	3.8	3	Ayeyarwady
44KM	3.8	2.5	Ayeyarwady
45KM	3.2	2.2	Ayeyarwady
46KM	3.5	2.5	Ayeyarwady
47KM	3.5	2.5	Ayeyarwady
48KM	3	2.5	Ayeyarwady
49KM	3.2	3	Ayeyarwady
50KM	3	2.5	Ayeyarwady
51KM	3.2	3	Ayeyarwady
52KM	3	3	Ayeyarwady
53KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
54KM	1.2	1	Ayeyarwady
55KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
56KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
57KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
58KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
59KM	2.5	0.25	Ayeyarwady
60KM	4.8	2.2	Ayeyarwady
61KM	1.2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
62KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
63KM	1.2	2.2	Ayeyarwady
64KM	2.2	3	Ayeyarwady
65KM	1.5	2.5	Ayeyarwady
66KM	3	3.3	Ayeyarwady
67KM	2.5	2	Ayeyarwady
68KM	2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
69KM	1.7	1.5	Ayeyarwady
70KM	0.5	0.5	Ayeyarwady
71KM	3.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
72KM	1.5	2.5	Ayeyarwady
73KM	2.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
74KM	2.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
75KM	2.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
76KM	2.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
77KM	2.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
78KM	2	2	Ayeyarwady
79KM	3	2	Ayeyarwady
80KM	2	1.5	Ayeyarwady

81KM	2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
82KM	2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
83KM	3	3	Ayeyarwady
84KM	2	2	Ayeyarwady
85KM	2.5	2	Ayeyarwady
86KM	4	3	Ayeyarwady
87KM	5	3	Ayeyarwady
88KM	4	1.5	Ayeyarwady
89KM	3	4	Ayeyarwady
90KM	3	2	Ayeyarwady
91KM	3.3	3	Ayeyarwady
92KM	3	3.3	Ayeyarwady
93KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady
94KM	1.5	1.7	Ayeyarwady
95KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
96KM	2.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
97KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
98KM	2	1.2	Ayeyarwady
99KM	3	1.5	Ayeyarwady
100KM	2	1.7	Ayeyarwady
101KM	2.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
102KM	2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
103KM	1.5	1.1	Ayeyarwady
104KM	2	0.8	Ayeyarwady
105KM	1.5	1.3	Ayeyarwady
106KM	1.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
107KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
108KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
109KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
110KM	1	0.8	Ayeyarwady
111KM	1	0.8	Ayeyarwady
112KM	1.5	0.8	Ayeyarwady
113KM	1.2	0.6	Ayeyarwady
114KM	2.3	2	Ayeyarwady
115KM	1.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
116KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
117KM	3	2.9	Ayeyarwady
118KM	0.8	0.8	Ayeyarwady
119KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
120KM	1.5	1.3	Ayeyarwady
121KM	3	1.5	Ayeyarwady
122KM	3	1.2	Ayeyarwady

123KM	3	1	Ayeyarwady
124KM	3.5	2	Ayeyarwady
125KM	3	1.5	Ayeyarwady
126KM	4	2	Ayeyarwady
127KM	2	2	Ayeyarwady
128KM	1.5	0.8	Ayeyarwady
129KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady
130KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
131KM	1.5	1.2	Ayeyarwady
132KM	1	0.6	Ayeyarwady
133KM	1.2	1	Ayeyarwady
134KM	1	1.5	Ayeyarwady
135KM	1.5	2	Ayeyarwady
136KM	1.2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
137KM	1.3	2	Ayeyarwady
138KM	1.3	1.6	Ayeyarwady
139KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
140KM	2	2.2	Ayeyarwady
141KM	3	2	Ayeyarwady
142KM	2.5	2.2	Ayeyarwady
143KM	1.5	1.8	Ayeyarwady
144KM	1.2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
145KM	1.5	0.4	Ayeyarwady
146KM	1.5	1.8	Ayeyarwady
147KM	1.2	1.3	Ayeyarwady
148KM	1.5	1	Ayeyarwady
149KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
150KM	2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
151KM	1.5	2	Ayeyarwady
152KM	1.8	2	Ayeyarwady
153KM	1.2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
154KM	1.2	1.2	Ayeyarwady
155KM	1.4	2	Ayeyarwady
156KM	1.8	1.5	Ayeyarwady
157KM	1.8	1.5	Ayeyarwady
158KM	1.5	1.3	Ayeyarwady
159KM	1.5	1.5	Ayeyarwady
160KM	1.4	1.5	Ayeyarwady
161KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady
162KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady
163KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady
164KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady

165KM	0.3	0.3	Ayeyarwady
166KM	0.3	0	Ayeyarwady
167KM	0	0	Ayeyarwady
168KM	1.2	1	Ayeyarwady
169KM	0	0	Ayeyarwady
170KM	1.5	2	Ayeyarwady
171KM	1.2	1.5	Ayeyarwady
172KM	0.7	0.7	Ayeyarwady
173KM	1	1	Ayeyarwady
174KM	1	0.3	Ayeyarwady
175KM	0	0	Ayeyarwady
176KM	0	0	Ayeyarwady
177KM	0	0	Ayeyarwady
178KM	1	0.8	Ayeyarwady

Appendix B: INVENTORY OF LOSSES SURVEY FORM

INSTRUCTION: To be accomplished for all persons/households and organizations/institution with affected assets (e.g., land - if any, houses, shops, waiting sheds, trees/crops and business) located within construction area or corridor of impact (COI) specified in the preliminary road designs.

Name of Project
Road:.....
.....

I. Location of the affected asset of the affected person (AP), affected household (AH), or organization

A1. General Information

A1.1. Location of affected asset(s):			
District:	Township:	Village:	Mile/kilometer post:.....
A1.2. Name* of Occupant/Owner of the Affected Asset(s):			
If a household: Total number of household members:.....Of which, male:.....female:.....			
If a household: The household is**: Poor household [] ; Ethnic Minority Household [] (specify the ethnic.....)			
household headed by female [] ; Household headed by children/elderly/disable person []			
Landless household []			
• Not belong the indicated above types of households []			

***NOTE:** If a single-person household, write the name of the AP; if an AH, write the name of the head of the AH; if an institution or organization, write the name of the institution or organization. A person who lives alone by himself/herself is considered a single-person household.

****Note:** Vulnerability categories shall be clarified to the surveyors.

A2. Information of household members

No	Name	Relationship with head of household	Gender M/F	Age	Ethnicity	Religion	Education Level (Specify the grade)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

II. Affected Assets (This section **WILL BE** filled-up for all AHs and organizations or institutions affected by the loss of assets)

B.1 Affected private land of the household: No private land of the household is expected to be acquired by the Project as civil works will be confined within the existing ROW. But if any private land is affected, the section must be filled-up; if no private land of the household affected, **skip** this question B1.

Type of Land	Total area (m ²)	Affected area by the Project (m ²)	Land Tenure	Status of Use
Residential Land				
Agricultural Land				
Business/Production Land				
Etc.				

B.2 Main structures* found in the occupied Project construction area/limit:

Type or use of the affected main structure	Structure classification**	Total area (m ²) of the structure	Area (m ²) of the affected portion of the structure	State whether the structure will have to be acquired/affected PARTIALLY or TOTALLY

***Main structures:** Regardless of structural condition and construction materials used, these are buildings that are fixed on the ground with at least four posts, with roof, and used as residence, shop or place of commerce, residence and shop at the same time, etc..

**** Specifics of classification:** Use structure classification system of the local government (district or township).

B.2.1. If the structure is PARTIALLY affected, can it be repaired to continue using as its function now: Yes [] No []

B.2.2. If the structure is TOTALLY affected, does the household have another place to move to?:

Back to their own village [] **Move to the back-side** [] **Move to the place that the household bought** [] **No place to move to** [] **Other** (please specify.....)

B.2.3. If the affected structure is the shop-cum-house or the house - and this shop-cum-house or house is TOTALLY affected, does the household have another place to move to?:

Back to their own house in the village [] **Move to the back-side** [] **Move to the place that the household bought** [] **No place to move to** [] **Other** (please specify.....)

B.3 Tenure status over the affected main structures:

Main Structure	Tenure (check the appropriate box below)			
	Owner	Tenant/ renter	Occupying WITH permission of owner	Occupying WITHOUT permission of owner
	[]	[]	[]	[]

B.4 If the affected house/store/building does not belong to the AP/AH:

A. Name of owner of affected main structure	Address of owner of affected main structure	Paying Rent? Check appropriate box below		If Paying Rent, How much is Monthly Rent? (Indicate in Kyat)
		No	Yes	
U/Daw		[]	[]	
B. Does the tenant AH own a house/building elsewhere? [] No [] Yes, location:				

C. Secondary structures* found in the occupied Project construction area/limit:

Type of affected secondary structure	Structure classification**	Total area (m ²) / length (lm) of the structure	Affected area (m ²) / length (lm) of the structure
1.			
2.			
3.			

*Secondary structures: Structures that are not moveable and not part of the main structures, such as fence, driveway, waiting sheds, farm sheds, irrigation canal, etc..

** Specifics of classification: Use structure classification system of the local government (district or township).

D. Annual crops cultivated by the household found in the occupied Project construction area/limit:

Name / type of annual crops*	Actual area planted to the crop (m ²)

*Examples of annual crops: rice, corn, sugarcane, cassava, etc.

E. Type and number (count) of perennials planted by the household found in the occupied Project construction area/limit:

Name of perennial	Young and not yet bearing fruit (Number of trees)	Bearing fruit (within age of peak production (Number of trees)	Bearing fruit (old) (Number of trees)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
Total			

F. Count of timber trees of commercial value planted by the household found in the occupied Project construction area/limit:

Name of tree	Count (Number of trees)
Total	

G. Loss of business and income:

7.1. Loss of Business and income

Nature of Business*	Net Monthly Income (Kyat)	Duration of Disruption in Business Operation (Check appropriate box)**	
		Permanent	Temporary
		[]	[]

*Examples of business: motor vehicle repair shop, grocery store, eatery

** This issue needs to be discussed with the project engineers

7.2. Is the affected business the main source of income of the household? Yes [] No []

If "No", what is the main source of income of the household? (Specify.....)

7.3. Loss of job and income of hired labour

Does the household hire labour for shop running?: Yes [] No [] If

Yes, how many labour:..... How much Kyat/day a labour is paid:.....

...

7.4. Other business and income losses (Please specify.....)

.....
.....)

Survey date:.....

Name of Surveyor:.....

Name of MOC/DOH or Township Administration Staff who observed the survey:.....

Note by the Engineer Team/Survey Team (the Engineer Team/Survey Team fill-up all the below information. The information will be used to consult with AHs during consultation meetings later on)

1. No impact on the structure (house/shop, etc): Just allowance provision for business disrupted during the time of road improvement: [] (How many days the business disruption will be:.....days)

2. Impact on front-side of the structure (house/shop, etc) with minor impact: allowance provision for business disrupted during the time of road improvement **and** compensation to repair the affected front-side of the structure; **and** allowance for income disrupted during repairing of the front-side: []

(How many days required to repair the front-site of the structure:.....days)

3. Impact on front-side of the structure (house/shop, etc) with major impact: allowance provision for business disrupted during the time of road improvement **and** assistance to move the structure backward; **and** allowance for income disrupted during moving the structure to the back-side: []

(How much does it cost to move the structure backward, including buying some alternative materials because some of materials of the affected structure cannot be reused by the household (damaged when dismantled):.....kyat (Is it technically feasible to move the structure back-ward- is the space in the back-side available: Yes [] No []

(How many days required to complete moving of the structure backward:.....days)

4. Impact on the structure totally (shop, house, shop-cum-house): compensation for the affected structure **and** assistance to move the structure to another place (or move backward if possible); **and** allowance for income

disrupted during moving to another place (or move back-side), and income restoration measures: []

(How much does it cost to move the structure to another place (or backward):.....kyat

(How many days required to complete moving of the structure to another place (or backward):.....days)

(What would be the income restoration measures that the Project could provide to the household to restore the affected business and income? discuss with the household and specify.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Appendix C: PUBLIC INFORMATION BROCHURE (May 2017)

ADB TA 8987 for Myanmar: Improving Road Network Management and Safety

A Ministry of Construction-Department of Highways (MOC-DOH) Project with assistance from the Asian Development Bank (ADB)

1. What is the project called Improving Road Network Management and Safety?

This Project supports the Republic of the Union of Myanmar priorities for improvement of the country's road network management and safety.

The aims and objectives of the Project are:

- a. To develop the capacity of DOH and the Road Transport Administration Department (RTAD) to launch new programs relating to road safety.
 - b. To develop the capacity of DOH to better carry out and manage the periodic maintenance and rehabilitation of highway pavements.
 - c. To facilitate possible ADB financing for projects related to road safety and road maintenance/rehabilitation through preparation of an investment program.
 - d. To assist in the procurement process for the civil works of the selected road safety and maintenance/rehabilitation sub projects.
- It has 4 outputs namely:

Output 1: Road safety programs and management capacity developed.

Output 2: Periodic maintenance and rehabilitation program and management capacity for highways developed.

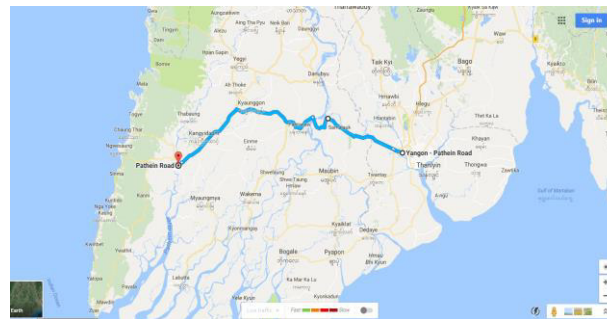
Output 3: Demonstration projects prepared.

Output 4: Road asset management system institutionalized within the Department of Highways.

The Project, among others, involves the Feasibility Study (FS) of significant portions of two (2) roads:

- a. Yangon – Patheingyi (Y-P) Road which is 180.5 km in length and traversing parts of Yangon and Ayeyarwady regions. It currently has 2 lanes with average width of 7 meters. Planned works are rehabilitation and/or overlay of bad portions, and lifting of flood zones.

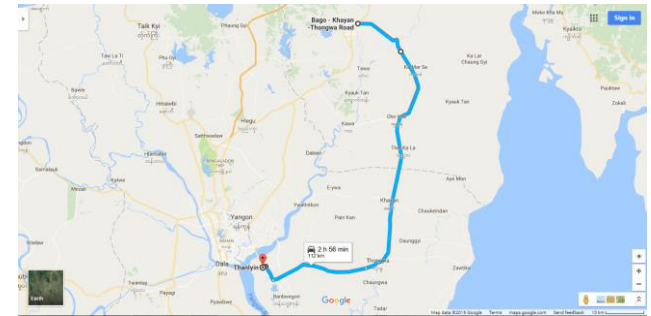
Location map of Y-P Road is shown below:



- b. Thanlyin – Bago (T-B) Road is 112 km long and traverses parts of Yangon and Bago regions. It currently has 2 lanes, and a width of

4.8 m. Planned works are reconstruction of pavement, and 8 timber and bailey bridges.

Location Map of T-B Road is shown below:



2. With the road improvement works, will there be impacts on land, structures, and trees? Will there be compensation for affected property?

Yes, for all road segments that will involve widening, there will be expected impacts on land, structures, and trees. Impacts are determined within varied corridors of impact (COI) of the roads depending on the improvements that will be done. Impacts are assessed within 10 m to 14 m from the current road center line. COI of the crossing of Yangon – Patheingyi Railway Line is estimated to be bigger due to technical requirements.

Payment of affected structures and other property is based on replacement cost with the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments.

3. Has the affected structures and other property been identified already?

The FS is still being carried out. This involves, among others the inventory of affected property as well as livelihood and income sources and opportunities that may be lost permanently or temporarily from the civil works.

4. Who are the Affected Persons (APs)?

“Affected Persons (APs)” refer to any person or household, company or private business that are subject to change from the Project with adverse effects on (i) living, and (ii) rights, legal rights or interests of the land, water resources or any fixed and not fixed assets, when requisitioned or occupied or adversely affected in part or whole whether temporary or permanent. Business, workplace, or residence are eligible to get compensation and assistance if they meet the **Project’s cut-off date**. The cut-off date is the MOC-DOH, in cooperation with concerned townships, announced date– the last day of the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) that is done during the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) phase of the Project.

5. When will the roads improvement start?

Project starts implementation during the DED phase expected to begin in 2017. Actual construction may start in the following year.

6. What is a Resettlement Plan?

A **Resettlement Plan** (RP) contains the profile of all AP’s and determines the impacts and mitigation measures to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected households and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support.

7. Will there be consultations with the APs?

Yes. MOC-DOH, supported by the townships/villages officials will conduct consultations with the APs, other community members, and stakeholders.

The required “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 affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

8. What is the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) cited in the RP?

The GRM is a way to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons’ concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, especially on impacts on vulnerable groups. It addresses APs concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism should not impede access to courts or administrative remedies of Myanmar government. MOC-DOH and township/village officials, will inform the AP’s about the GRM.

For more information, you may contact your Township and Village officials as well as the Regional and/or District Engineering Office of MOC-DOH nearest you.

Appendix D: DRAFT TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR EXTERNAL MONITOR

Expertise: Safeguards External Monitoring Specialist
Category: International
Person-months: 4 p/m, intermittent

Qualifications:

The international safeguards external monitoring specialist will monitor all land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities. She/he will have a postgraduate degree in a relevant discipline such as social sciences or equivalent and at least 12 years of experience in LAR activities associated with infrastructure projects. The specialist should have prepared or assisted in the preparation of at least 5 resettlement plans for infrastructure projects, and have been engaged in preferably 3 similar projects in resettlement monitoring and implementation of social safeguards.

Specific tasks include the following:

- (i) Prepare the monitoring and evaluation framework.
- (ii) Monitor overall resettlement progress, safeguards-related issues, plans, and related targets and activities, etc.
- (iii) Monitor (i) the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement, in accordance with the approved resettlement plans and ADB's SPS Policy, requirement 2-Involuntary Resettlement, and compensation payments based on replacement cost survey outlined in the entitlement matrix (ii) the livelihood restoration, and (iii) the implementation of the ethnic group development plan.
- (iv) Regular monitoring and evaluation - During the implementation of the RPs, the monitoring specialist deliver a regular basis of tracking and monitoring of resettlement, through on-site observation, follow-up survey sample households and casual interviews of resettlement monitoring of the following activities:
 - Timely payment of compensation;
 - Training;
 - Support for vulnerable groups;
 - Infrastructure and facilities reconstruction;
 - Production, resettlement and recovery;
 - Compensation for loss of land;
 - Compensation for loss of property;
 - Compensation for loss of working time;
- (v) Identify any incidents of (i) delayed payments with reasons of delay or (ii) start of construction work before compensating the AHs, and (iii) recommend timed actions to correct any such non-compliances.
- (vi) Public consultation - The monitoring specialist will participate in the implementation of the resettlement during the public consultations. By participating in these consultative meetings, the specialist shall evaluate the effectiveness of public participation.
- (vii) Monitor on the grievances redress mechanisms and complaints.
- (viii) Monitor that the LACPs meet the requirements of the Government and ADB, and carry out any further tasks such as site investigations and additional reporting as required.
- (ix) Monitor and report on compliance with the resettlement plan and social safeguards, including HIV/AIDS awareness and human trafficking.

- (x) Identify any corrective actions as necessary in order to ensure that the LACP is being properly implemented.
- (xi) Coordinate with specialists to organize specialist inputs based on the resettlement activities. Provide coordination among team specialists, ADB, executing agency, PMU and other stakeholders to facilitate the Project.
- (xii) At the end of the implementation of each LACPs, verify, through AHs satisfaction survey that objectives of LACPs have been met, identify any shortcomings and recommend (reflecting on AHs suggestions) actions needed to address any gaps in implementation and steps needed to improve safeguards planning and implementation in further projects.

Deliverables:

Inception Report

Periodic Reports (Quarterly or as determined)

Critical Milestone Reports (DMS, Compensation and Consultation/ Stakeholders)

Mid-Term Report

Final Report