

**HA TINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE**

**HA TINH PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT OF CONSTRUCTION  
INVESTMENT WORKS FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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**DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY  
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project**

**– Ha Tinh Subproject**

**April 2018**

**HA TINH PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE**

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**DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY  
IMPROVEMENT PROJECT**

**SOCIAL ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**Ha Tinh Subproject**

**PROJECT OWNER**

**CONSULTANT**

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Prepared by Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee, Socialist Republic of Vietnam for  
submission to the World Bank

**Social Assessment**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (WB8), Ha Tinh subproject is funded by the World Bank. The Project Objectives are to assist the Government in ensuring more comprehensive plan on basin development so as to enhance institutional coordination, on-going development and safe operation. The project will be carried out through assistances in safe structures of dams and reservoirs in combination with safe operation to protect people and their socio-economic infrastructure in the downstream.

The proposed project consists 03 components: Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation; Component 2: Dam Safety Management and Planning and Component 3: Project Management Support.

Ha Tinh Project Management Unit of Construction Investment Works for Agriculture and Rural Development (Ha Tinh PMU) is responsible for the project preparation inclusive of preparing investment report, Feasibility Study and socio-environmental safeguard report at request of the Donor.

This report is to: (i) Identify social issues and potential impacts as the result from implementation of proposed items, (ii) Provide social inputs and get involved in project design, feasibility study and basic design with special attention to affected community, (iii) Give specific recommendations in terms of infrastructure investment management and point out criteria and methodologies in order to determine whether the project items are accepted (iv) Make meaningful researches to provide database for assessment of the project performance.

A Socio – economic survey in 9 communes/wards was carried out with participation of total 195 surveyed households. The main socio – economic profile of local people is summarized as following:

- *Household size*: the average number of inhabitants per household is 4.2 person/household.
- *Ethnic group*: 100% participations were King people.
- *Occupation and Income*: Farming households took the highest proportion (68.2%) followed by public servants accounted for 13.2%. As a result, most of the households' average income is 8.6 million dong/household/month
- *Access to Public Facilities*. All (100%) of the surveyed people indicated that they are

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- connected to the national power grid, most of the local people using water from drilled well, dug well, and/ or rain water for their daily activities.

The SA result indicates that, the project will generate positive environmental, social and economic impacts during the operational phase. This includes: (i) Improving water supply for domestic uses and production; (ii) Enhancing production conditions and productivity of plants and animals; (iii) more jobs, increased income from agricultural production; (iv) Reducing risks to safety of local people and production safety in downstream areas; (v) Reducing environmental pollution; (vi) Enhancing travelling conditions among production and residential areas.

Although, alternative designs were reviewed carefully, involuntary resettlement is inevitable. The project will cause some adverse social impacts which are inevitable. The project will have significant impacts on land acquisition and resettlement. The project will acquire 71,7917 m2 of 67 affected households. Total of 88 household affected land and trees and structures. About 9000 households will get benefit from project.

Potential negative social impacts besides the land loss include : i) loss of livelihoods (e.g. reduced sources of income due to loss of agricultural land and temporary loss of income from fishing activities; ii) impacts on vulnerable groups (i.e. women are more vulnerable to hardship due to loss of economic and social base due to land acquisition, relocation and loss of livelihood); iii) impacts on safety and health (e.g. potential social impacts on local communities include road and public safety during construction, spreading of HIV/AIDS during the construction period and disruption of communities and livelihoods during site clearance and construction).

These impacts will be mitigated through a number of plans and programs prepared for the Subproject:

- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Resettlement Action Plan
- Social Action Plan
- Gender Action Plan
- Community Health Action Plan
- Participatory Plan

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The PMU will be in charge of the implementation of these plans and programs and ensure performance of negative impact mitigation measures, propose PMU to develop micro finance program, agricultural extension services and training courses on business development skills for affected households.

Ha Tinh, April 2018



**ABBREVIATIONS**

AH	Affected Households
CSB	Community Supervision Board
PMU	Project Management Union
MOH	Ministry of Health
CPO	Central Project Office
DARD	Department of Agricultural and Rural Development
DRASIP	Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project
DSRP	Dam Safety Review Panel
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMoP	Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ICOLD	International Commission On Large Dams
IEC	Information about Education and Communication
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
WB	World Bank
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
TOR	Terms of Reference
PC	People’s Committee
WHO	World Health Organization

## I. OVERVIEW

### 1.1. Background

1. Vietnam has one of the largest networks of dams and hydraulic infrastructure in the world alongside with China and the United States. This network comprises over 7,000 dams of different types and scales. More than 750 can be classified as large dams (over 15m in height or between 5 and 15m with reservoir storage in excess of 3 MCM) and with the number of small dams (less than 15m and 3 MCM) estimated to be in excess of 6,000 largely earth embankment dams. Of the total 4 million hectares of agricultural land, more than 3 million hectares are irrigated via 6,648 dams.

2. The development of this infrastructure platform has resulted in a number of inherent challenges. Many of the medium and small-size reservoirs were built in the 1960s-1980s with limited technical investigations, inadequate design, and poor quality construction. These issues have been compounded by limited operations and deferred maintenance. As a result, many of these dams have deteriorated and the safety is below accepted international safety standards. This also brings a substantial risk to human safety and economic security. The deterioration of these dams, coupled with the increased risk and uncertainty resulting from hydrological variability due to climate change and rapid upstream development, has placed many reservoirs at risk. The risks are wide spreading, resulting from inadequate cross section e.g. too thin to be stable, through subsidence of the main structure, seepage through main and/or auxiliary dam and around the intake structure, deformation of up/downstream slope, spillway malfunction, and inadequate and ineffective use of safety monitoring devices. Failure to secure the operational safety of the existing network and strengthen the capacity for further development has the potential to undermine Vietnam's economic gains.

3. Recognizing the importance of securing the foundations for sustained and secure economic growth, the Government first launched a sectoral program focused on dam safety in 2003. Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project with World Bank financing will support the Government of Vietnam's Dam Safety Program. This will be achieved by supporting both the structural safety of the dams and reservoirs themselves, along with the operational safety required to safeguard the populations at risk and downstream socio-economic infrastructure. This is directly aligned with the Government definition of dam safety outlined in Decree 72. The

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project will also support Government to ensure a more holistic, basin level integrated development planning to improve institutional coordination, future development and operational safety.

4. The selection of dams to be rehabilitated under the project will be based on an a priori agreed selection criteria aimed at prioritizing those interventions that address the risks within an explicit poverty and inequality framework. Prioritization will be based on the probability and impact of failure, both in terms of population impacted and socio-economic infrastructure, including structural risks, hydrological risk, downstream hazard and economic benefits. These will be categorized further according to the level of readiness, to prioritize those within the set of dams ready for rehabilitation with detailed engineering designs and those requiring rehabilitation for which detailed designs are still required. Established procedures for prioritizing interventions developed by International Commission on Large Dams (ICOLD) and others - for example Portfolio Risk Assessment - will be applied. Building on lessons learned from Vietnam Water Resources Assistance Project this activity will establish clear criteria to measure the dam safety risks in the future, including (i) Probability of dam failure (structural risks based on height and storage volume); (ii) Impact of dam failure on downstream populations; (iii) Impact of dam failure on downstream infrastructure; (iv) Poverty context and impact; (v) Areas with ethnic minorities; and (vi) Readiness.

5. According to the master plan on irrigation system by 2020, on vision to 2030 of Ha Tinh Province, by 2020 the water demand for agricultural, industrial production, services, domestic water and electricity generation is 3,628 billion m<sup>3</sup>/year, by 2030 the figure is 4,354 billion m<sup>3</sup>/year. By now, the province has constructed 345 lakes and reservoirs, 57 weirs, 381 pump stations, 6,920km of canals. Mean while, water demand for socio-economic development is increasing, especially water supply for industrial and service sector. For example: Vung Ang Industrial Park, under the planning toward 2020, water demand for the industrial park is 1,005,000m<sup>3</sup>/day.

6. The upgrading and repair of work items under the Subproject 1 will contribute to modernization of focal works, supplying water to ensure safety of reservoirs, works and infrastructure for Vung Ang IP and people in downstream area. These works includes 8 lakes: Dap Buom, Khe Co, Khe Nhay, Khe De, Da Den, Loi Dong, Nuoc Xanh, Ba Khe in Ky Anh, Huong Son, Vu Quang, Thach Ha districts, Ha Tinh province.

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7. The Project Management Unit of Construction Investment Works for Agriculture And Rural Development (PMU) will hire a Consultant unit (hereinafter referred to as the Consultant) to carry out Social Impact Assessment (SA) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) to prepare the necessary Environmental and Social Safeguard Policies documents for the Subproject 1- Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project, Ha Tinh province with regard to ensure that the interventions address environmental and social issues and comply with the legal requirements of the Government of Vietnam and World Bank safeguards policies.

**1.2. Project's Objectives**

8. The project aims at providing support for the implementation of National Safety Dam Program through improving prioritized safety dams and reservoirs as well as protecting assets and people of the communities living at the downstream areas.

9. Objectives and tasks of the component project: Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement for 8 reservoirs in Thach Ha district, Ky Anh town, Ky Anh district, Huong Son district, Vu Quang district; include:

- Da Den reservoir in Ngoc Son communes, Thach Ha district
- Loi Dong reservoir in Ky Trinh and Ky Thinh wards, Ky Anh township.
- Nuoc Xanh reservoir in Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district.
- Ba Khe reservoir in Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district.
- Khe Co reservoir in Son Le commune, Huong Son district.
- Khe Nhay reservoir in Son Tien commune, Huong Son district.
- Khe De reservoir in Son Mai commune, Huong Son district.
- Dap Buom reservoir in Huong Tho commune, Vu Quang district.

**1.3. Project components**

10. The project is designed based on a framework process approach that is intended to help strengthen the Government system for dam safety with a flexible, transparent and responsive mechanism. The number of dams to be financed under the project is not fixed, but an initial list of 450 dams has been prioritized based on assessed risk using the modified index developed during preparation and the estimated cumulative costs within the resources available. The project will

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allow the Government additional financial resources to scale up the current program that rehabilitates an estimated 50 dams per year. While not evenly distributed among the 34 Provinces, the rehabilitation of 450 dams over a six-year implementation period would mean an average of 75 dams per year, or about two dams per province per year during implementation.

11. The project would be an optimized mix of both structural and non-structural measures to improve dam safety. The structural measures include physical rehabilitation and upgrading safety work of existing dams and appurtenant structures, including instrumentation and associated dam safety planning instruments. Such physical works represent the large part of the IDA financing (>80%) Non-structural interventions have been proposed to support a range of institutional and regulatory measures, as well as pilot specific basin level measures. These basin level measures are aimed at improving data collection platforms, interinstitutional information management and coordinating dam and reservoir operations in basin management. The project will also help improve institutional coordination mechanisms as an integral part of those measures aimed at improving operational dam safety and supporting the regulatory environment and instruments to guide future development and management of hydraulic infrastructure.

12. **Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation** - This component will be implemented through MARD and the Provinces with the aim of improving the safety of irrigation dams through physical rehabilitation of existing infrastructure. The funded dams are designed for irrigation purposes and some are used for multiple purposes including the provision of domestic water to local communities. The activities include: (i) detailed design, safeguards policies documents, monitoring and quality control of rehabilitation works and associated safeguards compliance for prioritized dams and associated infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation works, including civil works, hydro-mechanical works and installation of hydrological and safety monitoring equipment and devices; (iii) preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plans, and Emergency Preparedness Plans; (iv) approval of check list on standards of dam management by the community. Financing under this component would be used for consulting services, works, goods and non-consulting services. The project uses a framework of screening to propose a portfolio of dams in order of priority. The list of the dams under this component will be updated, reviewed and assessed annually. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will select the dams under the priority investment subprojects according to the screening framework applicable to dam safety program. Dams will be prioritized for investment choices based on both technical and

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economic criteria. Therefore, for each sub-project, in addition to assessing the risk criteria, there is a need to carefully conduct the economic analysis in the preparation of Feasibility Study Report.

13. **Component 2: Dam Safety Management and Planning.** This component will be implemented through MARD, MOIT and MONRE with the aim of improving the planning and operational framework for dam management to safeguard the downstream communities and socio-economic infrastructure. Three mutually reinforcing sub-components are envisaged, involving all three participating Ministries including: (i) technical services and strategic studies; (ii) institutional, legal and regulatory improvements; and (iii) capacity enhancement and professional development. Financing under this component will support consultant services, works and goods, equipment and non-consulting services.

For MOIT, this includes: (i) hydropower dam and reservoir database for safety operations; (ii) the development and piloting of hydropower dam safety methodology with internationally-accepted safety indicators; (iii) the development of legal and institutional standards norms and regulations for hydropower dams; (iv) the provision of technical assistance to support the Project activities carried out by MOIT; and, (v) improvement of the monitoring capacity of MOIT's safety management department.

For MONRE, this includes: (i) the installation and rehabilitation of hydromet stations the Vu Gia-Thu Bon river and Ca river basins; (ii) the provision of equipment for the operation of cascade dams in, and disaster forecasting and early warning for, the Vu Gia-Thu Bon and Ca river basins; (iii) the development of an information database for monitoring dam operations; and, (iv) the provision of technical assistance to support the Project activities carried out by MONRE; and, (v) improvement of MONREs capacity to monitor implementation of the joint operating rules for cascade dams.

For MARD, this includes: (i) the support for development of a dam/reservoir database; (ii) the development of legal, institutional and financial models for sustainable dam safety management; (iii) the preparation of manuals for repair and maintenance of small dams; (iv) the development of community-based dam safety management model suitable for each region nationwide; (v) the provision of technical assistance to support the Project activities carried out by MARD; (vi) training, capacity building and information dissemination and awareness

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activities on dam safety; (vii) the study of new dam rehabilitation and safety management technologies; and, (viii) improvement of the monitoring capacity within MARD; and, monitoring and evaluation.

14. **Component 3: Project Management Support.** This component will provide the necessary enabling environment to support project implementation. This will include support for the following: (i) Project Steering Committee composed of MARD, MoIT and MoNRE to coordinate all project interventions; (ii) Central Project Office (CPO) under MARD to provide the necessary support services for timely and effective project implementation, including monitoring & evaluation, procurement, financial management, safeguard monitoring, etc.; (iii) Technical Assistance for beneficiary departments within MoIT and MoNRE to provide the necessary support services for timely and effective project implementation; (iv) Establishment and operations of a National Dam Safety Review Panel; (v) Independent audits of prioritized dams before and after rehabilitation; and (vi) Incremental operating costs for project related activities.

**1.4. Objectives of Social Assessment**

17. Social problems arise, among others largely due to conflict between economic development and natural resources depletion. Economic losses and social costs from environment degradation often occur long after economic benefit of development has been realized. Generally, development projects bring economic benefits and create better living environments, but they also negatively affect local people. Therefore, a social assessment helps in understanding, minimizing and addressing social impacts. This SA includes (i) the procedures for World Bank (WB) and Ha Tinh PPC to understand how socio-cultural, institutional, historical and political contexts influence the social development outcomes of the proposed investments; (ii) enhance equality, strengthen social inclusion and cohesion, promote transparency and empower the poor and the vulnerable in the project design and implementation of the project; (iii) create mechanisms to identify the opportunities, constraints, impacts and social risks associated with the proposed project design; (iv) set up a framework for dialogue on development priorities among social groups and grassroots organizations and other project stakeholders; and (v) methods of identification and mitigation for potential social risks, including negative social impacts of the project.

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18. In the context of the project, the social assessment includes social aspects from project planning and project design to addressing the positive and negative impacts of project activities. It includes important social aspects related to land acquisition, involuntary resettlement, gender, indigenous peoples, public health care, public consultation, participation and communication. It is expected that this task will be carried out together with separate tasks of environmental assessment and project planning. These assessments allow the World Bank and Ha Tinh PPC to identify social impacts and provide specific project mechanisms about organization and institution in regard to mitigate adverse impacts, and also promote community participation in the design and implementation phase of the project.

19. The assignment undertakes relevant laws and policies of the Government of Vietnam and safeguard policies of the World Bank.

**1.5. Scope of Impacts by the Project**

20. The proposed project will be implemented in 34 northern, central and western highland provinces. The number of dams to be financed under the project is not fixed, but an initial list of 450 dams has been prioritized based on assessed risk using the modified index developed during preparation and the estimated cumulative costs within the resources available. The project will allow the Government additional financial resources to scale up the current program that rehabilitates an estimated 50 dams per year. While not evenly distributed among the 34 Provinces, the rehabilitation of 450 dams over a six-year implementation period would mean an average of 75 dams per year, or about two dams per province per year during implementation.

21. Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project in Ha Tinh province has invested in the rehabilitation and upgrading of 8 reservoirs, including: Loi Dong, Nuoc Xanh, Khe Co, Khe De, Ba Khe, Khe Nhay, Da Den and Dap Buom.

22. **Area of project activities:** Construction area of main works includes the construction and rehabilitation area of dam, spillway, culvert, access roads. Construction area of auxiliary works includes landfill site, quarry, borrow pit, transportation road of construction materials and waste, etc.

23. **Affected and beneficiary area by subproject.** Communes get benefit from the supply of irrigation water and domestic water. Communes are affected due to the repairing of main works,



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the collection and transportation of materials and wastes. Information on affected and beneficiary communes is provided in the following table.

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**Table 1: Statistics of Affected and beneficiary communes by phase 1 reservoirs (subproject 1) - Dam rehabilitation and Safety Improvement project WB8, Ha Tinh subproject.1**

<i>List of lakes</i>	<i>Beneficiaries (commune/district)</i>		<i>Affected communes (commune/district)</i>	
	<i>From the supply of irrigation water, domestic water</i>	<i>From flood prevention in downstream area</i>	<i>From the construction of reservoir</i>	<i>From the transportation of material and wastes</i>
Loi Dong	Ky Trinh commune, Ky Anh township	Ky Trinh commune, Ky Anh township	Ky Trinh commune, Ky Anh township	Ky Trinh commune, Ky Anh township
Nuoc Xanh	Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district	Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district	Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district	Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district
Khe Co	Son Tien, Son An, Son Le communes, Huong Son district	Son Tien, Son An, Son Le communes, Huong Son district	Son Le commune, Huong Son district	Son Binh, Son Bang, Son Thinh, Son Trung, Son Le, Huong Son district
Khe De	Son Mai, Son Thuy, Son Phuc communes, Huong Son district	Son Mai, Son Thuy, Son Phuc communes, Huong Son district	Son Mai commune, Huong Son district	Son Trung, Son Thuy, Son Le, Son Mai, Son Phuc, Son An, Son Binh, Huong Son district
Ba Khe	Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district	Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district	Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district	Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district
Khe Nhay	Son Tien commune, Huong Son district	Son Tien commune, Huong Son district	Son Tien commune, Huong Son district	Son Binh, Son Bang, Son Thinh, Son Trung, Son Tien, Huong Son district
Da Den	Ngoc Son communes, Thach Ha district	Ngoc Son communes, Thach Ha district	Ngoc Son communes, Thach Ha district	Ngoc Son communes, Thach Ha district
Dap Buom	Huong Tho commune - Vu Quang district	Huong Tho commune - Vu Quang district	Huong Tho commune - Vu Quang district	Huong Tho commune - Vu Quang district

24. Scope of the assessment by time: The report will review the environmental and social impacts of the project throughout the implementation process including: (i) Project preparation phase (survey, design, site clearance, etc.), (ii) construction phase and (iii) management and

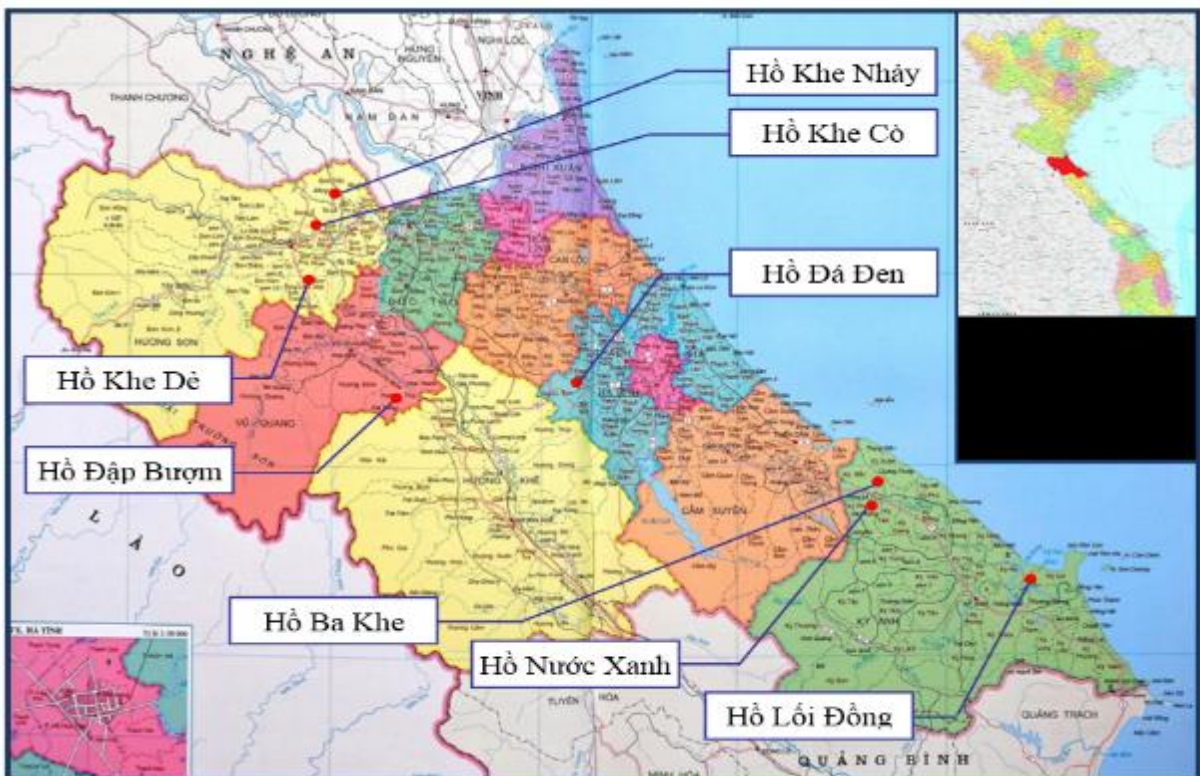
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operation phase. Scope of project component: includes 8 reservoirs in 9 communes of 5 districts, Ha Tinh province.

- Da Den resevoir in Ngoc Son communes, Thach Ha district.
- Loi Dong resevoir in Ky Trinh and Ky Thinh wards, Ky Anh township.
- Nuoc Xanh resevoir in Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district.
- Ba Khe resevoir in Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district.
- Khe Co resevoir in Son Le commune, Huong Son district.
- Khe Nhay resevoir in Son Tien commune, Huong Son district.
- Khe De resevoir in Son Mai commune, Huong Son district.
- Dap Buom resevoir in Huong Tho commune, Vu Quang district.

**Figure 1: Site map of lakes in subproject area2**



**II. INFORMATION COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

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25. This Social Assessment (SA) was conducted alongside the Environmental Assessments of the Project, and on the basis of the project's Feasibility Study. Its purpose was two-fold. First, it examined the potential impacts of the subproject positive and adverse impact on the basis of planned project activities. Second, its findings informed the design of measures addressing identified potential adverse impact and proposing community development activities that are relevant to the project development goal. For identified adverse impact that could not be avoided, consultation with local people, governmental agencies, project stakeholders, etc., were carried out to ensure affected peoples demands and compensation are supported in a manner that their socio-economic activities will be promptly and fully restored to the pre-project level, at least, and that their livelihoods will not be worsen off, in the long run, as a result of the subproject.

26. A gender analysis was also done as part of the SA to understand underlying gender dimensions to promote gender equality, and enhance further the development effectiveness of the subproject. Depending on the magnitude of the identified potential project impact, and the project development objective, a gender action plan and gender monitoring plan were prepared.

**2.1. Screening**

27. Based on the provided documents, project screening firstly includes project context analysis, stakeholder identification and participation. It also comprises disclosure of project investment and potential options, the implementation of preliminary field surveys to identify proposed subprojects and impact areas ( such as land acquisition, demand/requirement of auxiliary works).

28. The consultants conducted meetings with representatives of PMU, communes/wards and communities in the project area to collect information, identify the number of affected and beneficiary households, volume of land acquisition. The data collected during this field study will be used for the socio-economic survey of beneficiaries/affected households in the project area.

29. The purpose of screening for EM peoples is to determine if EM peoples – as per OP 4.10, are present in the project area. If EM people are present in the project area, OP 4.10 will be triggered and an EMPF will be prepared to guide the preparation of the EMDP for subprojects during both preparation and implementation. However, there is no EM in the project area, so OP 4.10 is not activated and the EMP report is not implemented.

**2.2. Data Collection and Survey Processing**

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30. After above mentioned screening, a survey approach/ frame and methodology were discussed to determine the appropriated sample size, and data collection technique/ method. Two main survey techniques selected, included the following: (i) through templates/ forms applied among authorities of the project wards/communes; (ii) a stratified sampling survey among the households' on their socio-economic information.

31. **Collection of Secondary Data:** Sources of information and project-related data collected included by the Ha Tinh PMU, and from other local socio-economic analysis as the Statistic Yearbook of Ha Tinh province and subproject districts, the Socio-economic Reports of the province/district/communes, and the poverty analysis.

32. **Quantitative Research.** The implementation of socio-economic survey (household survey) for affected/beneficiary households aims to develop socio-economic data of the project area, which refers to the characteristics of economic, cultural, political, ethnic, social aspects. Based on the initial screening, it is estimated that more than 49,000 people live in the project area, of which 88 households will be directly affected and also received benefits from the project in different ways.

33. The survey of affected /beneficiary households were conducted in 9 subproject communes. It helps to get the information about the areas affected by the project and the current social status and trends, including:

- Local authorities: Representatives of departments and sectors in the project area in the districts, wards/communes.
- Households: Beneficiaries, vulnerable households, households at risk of being affected by the project, households with different living standards...

34. Socio-economic survey was conducted from March 24, 2018 to March 31, 2018 with 195 households participating in the questionnaire survey at 9 wards/communes in 5 districts/township of Ha Tinh province. The number of surveyed households is shown in the table below:

**Table 2: Information on the number of households participating the survey2**

No.	Works	Communes/wards	HHs	Percentage
1	Nuoc Xanh reservoir	Ky Phong	24	12.3
2	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	24	12.3
3		Ky Thinh	19	9.7
4	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	24	12.3
5	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	22	11.3
6	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	20	10.3
7	Khe De reservoir	Son Mai	20	10.3
8	Khe Nhay reservoir	Son Tien	22	11.3
9	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	20	10.3
<b>Total</b>			195	100.0

Source: Socio-economic Survey, March 2018

35. **Qualitative Research.** Qualitative research was conducted through in-depth interviews. The sample size was 27 key informants. These include: leader of population group/chief of villages, staff of Ward/commune People’s Committee, Women’s union and households located in the project area (including the affected households and beneficiary households). Local people's opinions and expectations in the project area were collected to address potential conflicts and define actions to mitigate negative impacts of the project.

36. In addition, 9 focused group discussions/community consultations (including 339 people) were carried out with the participation of representatives from social unions of villages/hamlets and vulnerable households, affected households and beneficiary households. The group discussions were focused on issues relating to household's living conditions, occupation, accessibility to public services and infrastructures, health care, traffic, climate change, etc. Suggestions from the authorities and community are recorded for project design.

37. **Public Consultation.** Developing and implementing an effective public participation plan to involve all interested and affected stakeholders is vital for the project. This involves identifying the population that will either benefit or be adversely affected by the project. Public participation techniques for collecting information about public response to proposed project investments, throughout the implementation and monitoring are required. During this preparation

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phase, 9 public consultations in 9 wards/communes were carried involving the participation of the following stakeholders:

- Local authorities, representatives from 9 communes/wards (37 people).
- Staff from Mass organizations, including Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Youth Union, Farmers' Union of 9 wards/ communes (16 people).
- Representatives of Households in the project area, including households with potential land to be acquired, beneficiary households, vulnerable groups (poor households, households with the disabled members, female headed households) (211 households).

38. Issues discussed during public consultation include: (i) Introduction of the components and items of the project; (ii) Overview of local socio-economic situation of project ward/communes; (iii) The status of infrastructure of residential areas, including technical infrastructure and social infrastructure, like electricity, roads, schools and health stations; (iv) Demand for investment in construction and renovation of the local infrastructure, and (v) Screening/Assessment of potential impacts, which may be occur in construction time and can affect the socio-economic, cultural situation of people in the project area.

### **III. KEY FINDINGS OF SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

#### **3.1. Socio-Economic Profile of the Subproject Area**

##### **3.1.1. Socio-Economic conditions in Ha Tinh province**

39. Ha Tinh is a province in the central part of the country under north central coast tourism area. It is bordered by Nghe An province to the north, Quang Binh to the south, Laos to the west, and East Sea to the east with the coastline of 137km. The topography is diverse with hilly, midland, plain and sea areas. The small-size plain is divided by mountains, rivers and streams.

40. Natural area of Ha Tinh province is 599,067 ha. In which, there are 152,219 ha of agricultural land; 321,957 ha of forest land, 41,688 ha of specialized land and 11,804 ha of residential land. Huong Khe district is the largest district in Ha Tinh province. Ha Tinh province has 262 wards/communes/towns including 21 wards in Ha Tinh city, Hong Linh township, Ky Anh township; 11 towns and 230 communes.

Figure 3: Map of Ha Tinh province4



41. The population of Ha Tinh province (2016) is 1,266,723 people with an average population density of 211 people/km<sup>2</sup>. Of which, Cam Xuyen and Thach Ha districts are the two most populous districts. Female population accounted for 50.8% (644,256 people). The urban population of Ha Tinh province is 230,208 (18.2%). The province's labor force by 2016 is approximately 718,439 (accounted for 56.7%), of which the female labor force accounts for 51.58%. In urban areas, there are 135,235 people in working age (18.8%). Unemployment rate is approximately 2.7%, in which the proportion of men are higher than women.

42. The economic growth rate of Ha Tinh in 2017 was 10.71%. Total budget revenue (10 months) reached VND 6,754 billion (up 19.3% in comparison with last year), of which domestic revenue was VND 4,441 billion and export & import revenue was VND 2,313 billion. In unfavorable weather conditions, summer-autumn production still reached over 20 thousand tons with the yield of 44.95 quintals per hectare; aquatic production reached 36,697 tons (augmentation of 9.47%). The economic structure of the province includes 21.80% (agriculture, forestry, fishery), 50.79% (industry and construction) 27.42% (service). The income per capital of the province is 2.2106 mil VND/person/month. In particular, the average income in urban areas and in rural areas are respectively 3.5 million/person/month and 1.9 million/person/month.



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Ha Tinh has Vung Ang Economic Zone, considering to be the national key coastal economic zone with the main products as steel (22.5 million tons), thermal power (7,000MW) and deepwater port service with 59 wharves for ships from 50,000 to 30,000 tons.

43. Ha Tinh province has main population of Kinh people (99%). Thai, Muong, Chut and Lao minorities have only several hundred or several dozen, they often live together in some communes in Huong Khe, Huong Son and Vu Quang districts.

44. Speaking on religions, Ha Tinh province has 8 different ones. In particular, Catholicism and Hoahaoism occupy for the majority. In addition, there are other religions such as Worship of Mother Goddesses, Confucianism, Worship of Village Guardian Deity. Ha Tinh is one of 15 provinces and cities with a large number of Catholics in the country.

**3.1.2. Socio-Economic conditions in the subproject districts.**

45. The reservoirs in this subproject are in 5 districts, including Thach Ha, Huong Son, Vu Quang, Ky Anh districts and Ky Anh township. The total area of the five districts is approximately 313 thousand ha, of which there are 186 thousand ha of forest land (59.5%), 63 thousand ha of agricultural land and 4.7 thousand ha of residential land. The largest agricultural land area is in Ky Anh and Huong Son districts. The largest forest land area is in Huong Son district.

46. There are 112 communes/towns in 5 districts/township with more than 470 thousand people. In particular, Thach Ha district is the most populous district (135,649 people) and Vu Quang district has the lowest population (29,548 people). In which, male makes up 49.3% total population (231,798 people). Urban population accounts for 8% of total population in 5 districts (more than 37 thousand people). The average population density in the five districts is 188 people/km<sup>2</sup>. In particular, the density of population in Vu Quang district is the lowest (46 people/km<sup>2</sup>), and Thach Ha district has the highest population density (378 people/km<sup>2</sup>). The total number of households in the five districts is over 137,000; Thach Ha and Huong Son districts occupy for the majority (over 35,000 households).

47. The average income in 5 districts is approximately 28.9 million VND/ person/year. Of which, Vu Quang and Ky Anh district have the highest income per capita (over 29 million). The labor force in the five districts is abundant, accounting for 66% of the total population, of which Vu Quang district has the highest labor force and the lowest rate is in Huong Son district.

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48. Production value in agriculture, forestry and fishery in the district of Vu Quang and Ky Anh is the highest (accounted for 40%), Thach Ha district has the lowest value (about 28.3%). In the industrial - construction sector, Ky Anh district has the highest production value (accounting for over 42%) because Ky Anh district has Vung Ang industrial park - special and concentratedly developed economic zone of the province. This rate is lowest in Huong Son district. For production value in trade - service - tourism sector, the highest rates are in Huong Son and Thach Ha districts (35.3% and 37.8% respectively), Ky Anh district has the lowest production value in this sector (17.2%).

49. The poverty rate in subproject districts is approximately 14.9% (more than 20 thousand households). In particular, Ky Anh district has the highest rate of poor households (15.8%) with approximately 5.6 thousand households. The poverty rate in Thach Ha district is the lowest (about 8.02%) with 3,042 households. Summary of socio-economic conditions of the districts is shown as follows:

**Table 3: Socio-Economic conditions in the subproject districts3**

	Unit	Thach Ha district	Huong Son district	Vu Quang district	Ky Anh district	Ky Anh township	Total
<b>Number of communes, town</b>	Quantity	31	32	12	21	16	112
<b>Population</b>	People	135,649	116,679	29,548	116,839	71,899	470,614
- Men	People	66,020	57,789	14,332	57,396	36,261	231,798
- Women	People	69,629	58,890	15,216	59,443	35,638	238,816
- Urban areas	People	9,868	13,972	3,990	0	9,346	37,176
- Rural areas	People	125,781	102,707	25,558	116,839	62,553	433,438
Population density	People/km2	378	106	46	154	255	188
Number of employees over 15 years old	People	106,484	67,672	20,092	69,673	46,734	310,655
Number of people in working age	%	78.5	58.0	68.0	59.6	65.0	66.0
Number of Households	HHs	37,714	35,014	9,354	34,559	20,542	137,183
<b>Provision of land (ha)</b>							
Total natural area	ha	35,391	109,680	63,766	75,965	28,222	313,024
Agricultural production land	ha	15,041	16,532	6,150	18,655	7,285	63,663
Forestry land	ha	7,423	83,019	47,640	39,888	8,519	186,489
Specialized land	ha	5,066	3,474	1,387	5,977	6,599	22,503
Residential land	ha	1,681	966	352	948	811	4,758
<b>Structure of total production value by economic sector</b>							
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	%	28.3	36.5	40.03	40.6	37.3	
- Industry - Construction	%	36.4	25.5	31.88	42.3	41.5	
- Trading - Service - Tourism	%	35.3	37.8	28.1	17.2	21.2	
Income per capita (million/person/year)		28.7	27.9	29.78	29.4	28.5	28.9
Poor household	HHs	3,024	3,368	1115	5,698	7,189	20,394
	%	8.02	9.62	11.9	15.84	10.5	14.9

Source: Statistical Year Book (2016), District Collection Materials

**3.1.3. Socio-Economic conditions in the subproject communes.**

50. The total area of subproject communes is 28,863 ha. Of which, there are 9.4 thousand hectares of forest land and 6.9 thousand hectares of paddy field. The area of Ky Trinh Ward is the largest (over 4.7 thousand ha) and the area of Son Mai Commune in Huong Son District and Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh District has the smallest area (about 1.9 thousand ha). The area of paddy field and forestry land in Ky Trinh Ward are the largest in 9 subproject communes (1.6 thousand ha and 1.4 thousand ha respectively).

51. Total population of the communes is approximately 49 thousand people with 14,345 households. In which, male makes up 50.7% of total population (25,349 people). Population in Ky Think ward is the largest with over 11 thousand people. Following are the two Ky Phong and Son Tien communes with over 7 thousand people. For other communes, this number ranges from 2 thousand to 6 thousand. Ky Think commune has 3428 households (the highest in comparison with all subproject communes), while Son Mai commune has only 652 households. The labor force of subproject communes is approximately 29,392 people (58.9%). Population density in subproject communes is uneven, Ky Bac commune has the highest population density (283 persons/km<sup>2</sup>) and the lowest population density belongs to Huong Tho commune (55 persons/km<sup>2</sup>).

52. Income per capita of subproject communes is approximately 30 million VND/person/year. In which, income per capita in Ky Trinh ward is the highest (about 42 million VND/person/year). The main occupations of households in subproject areas are in the field of agriculture (rice, maize), forestry (acacia, eucalyptus, melaleuca etc.); in some communes in Ky Anh district, households engaged in aquaculture activities. In addition, Ha Tinh now has industrial parks and manufacturing plants, so the number of local people worked in industrial zones is relatively high. In leisure time, people will work as hired laborers (women), men will work as bricklayer, mason to increase household income.

53. Total number of poor households in subproject communes is 2,396, accounting for 16.7% of total households in 9 communes. In which, Ky Think ward has the highest poverty rate of 26.9% (924 households), Ngoc Son has the lowest poverty rate of 3.6% (33 households). Other communes have poverty rates from 8% -20%. There are 1,492 near poor households in 9 subproject communes. In particular, Ky Think ward has 484 households (14.1%), which is the

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highest in 8 communes. Proportion of near-poor households is low in the following communes: Ngoc Son commune, Ky Trinh ward, Huong Tho commune (4-55).

54. 100% of the population in subproject area are Kinh people and there is no ethnic minority.

55. In the subproject area, all communes and wards have commune health stations, which serve the needs of people. 100% of households use electricity in their daily activities.

56. Main water sources in these communes are from drilled wells and excavated wells. Water quality is relatively good for domestic and production usage. However, in the dry season, the groundwater level is low so some wells do not supply enough water for domestic use and livestock farming. Some localities have concentrated water supply works, i.e. Huong Tho commune and Ngoc Son commune have been invested in concentrated water supply works, which only meet the demand from 80-90% of the population and the rest uses drilled or excavated well water. Some areas have used tap water (some communes like Ky Think ward, use tap water, which are supplied to industrial parks), but the rate is very low. Some communes use lake water for domestic and production usage, i.e. Son Le commune has 10% of the population using water from Khe Co lake, Son Tien commune has 10% of the population using water from Khe Nhay lake. The percentage of households having hygienic toilets is over 67%. In which, Ngoc Son commune, Ky Phong commune have the highest percentage of having hygienic toilets (100%) and the lowest rate is in Quynh Trinh ward (67%).

57. Utility services in the area meet the domestic needs in the commune (market, network, internet, etc). In 9 communes and wards, there are 14 markets under the management of Commune/Ward PC. The people in subproject communes do not have difficulty in buying and selling goods. For postal services, only Huong Tho commune does not have postal services and the other communes have that service to facilitate the transaction. Specific information on subproject communes is in the below table:

**Table 4: Socio-Economic conditions in the subproject communes4**

Indicator	Thach Ha district	Ky Anh township		Ky Anh district		Huong Son district			Vu Quang district	Total
	Ngoc Son	Ky Trinh	Ky Thinh	Ky Phong	Ky Bac	Son Tien	Son Mai	Son Le	Huong Tho	
Area (Ha)	1,964.87	4,795.02	4,084.26	3,005.99	1,994.46	3,757.56	1,915.90	2,935.97	4,409.60	28,863.63
Paddy land area	1,189.59	1,618.52	1,027.52	675.50	383.88	930.01	261.73	630.25	238.67	6,955.67
Land for perennial plant	315	272.74	341.86	538.92	153.67	683.44	417.55	327.1	517.21	3,567.49
Forest land	538.04	1,416.68	171.97	814.46	1,123.39	1,360.20	992.84	1,323.00	1,683.35	9,423.93
Aquacultural area	75.21	320.36	7.96	48.06	1.61	22.99	13.12	21.04	7.28	517.63
Residential land	68.58	59.97	141.53	267.63	28.73	40.19	18.53	32.76	40.00	697.92
Unused land	53.3	484.23	314.34	152.35	99.45	258.07	35.43	312.09	706.33	2,415.59
Population (people)	2,541	6,285	11,399	7,923	5,643	7,199	2,311	4,085	2,539	49,925
Number of households (HHs)	930	1770	3428	2163	1697	1801	652	1164	740	14,345
Household size (People/HH)	2.73	3.55	3.33	3.66	3.33	4.00	3.54	3.51	3.43	3.48
- Men	1045	3014	5701	3987	3349	3750	1145	2117	1241	25,349
- Women	1,496	3,271	5,698	3,936	2,294	3,449	1,166	1,968	1,298	24,576
Population density (people/km2)	126	131	269	257	283	157	110	141	55	
Number of people in working age	1,580	3,629	6700	4,593	2,427	4,800	1,019	3,175	1,469	29,392
Income per capita (million VND/year)	30.19	42.00	20.00	31.00	30.52	26.50	32.00	27.06	30.70	30.00

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Poor households (HHs)	33	358	924	338	213	243	55	115	117	2,396
Rate of poor households (%)	3.55	20.23	26.95	15.63	12.55	13.49	8.44	9.88	15.81	16.70
Near poor households (HHs)	39	79	484	220	202	210	54	160	44	1,492
Rate of near poor households (%)	4.19	4.46	14.12	10.17	11.90	11.66	8.28	13.75	5.95	10.40
Economic structure										
- Agriculture-forestry-fishery (%)	82.5	64.07	60.00	70.04	65.30	93.50	78.83	84.45	65.00	
- Industry-handicraft and construction (%)	3.3	5.42	25.00	5.18	27.50	0.01	1.23	1.63	4.19	
- Trading-services (%)	14.2	30.51	35.00	24.78	7.20	6.49	19.94	13.92	30.81	
% households using hygienic toilets	100.00	67.00	90.00	100.00	73.07	70.00	75.00	93.47	89.00	

Source: Statistical Year Book, Commune Collection Materials and the results of interviews with local officials.

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**3.2. Project’s Socio-Economic Data**

**3.2.1. Household’s Demographic and Ethnic Information Data of Survey Samples**

58. Household’s demographic and ethnic information data was conducted in 9 communes including 195 households and 817 people, in which, 378 women (46.3%) and 439 men (54.2%). The average household size is about 4.2 people/ household. The average household size of interviewed households is quite higher than the household size of 9 project communes (3.4 persons/household). Son Tien commune has the largest household size (5.1 persons/household), Phuong Mai commune and Ky Trinh ward have the lowest household size (3.4 persons/household). Specific information on the surveyed households is illustrated in the following table:

**Table 5: Surveyed households in project communes**

No.	Project	Commune/ Ward	Households	People	Female	% Female	Male	% Male	Household’s size
1	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	24	108	52	48.1	56	51.9	4.5
2	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	24	81	24	29.6	57	70.4	3.4
3		Ky Thinh	19	90	52	57.8	38	42.2	4.7
4	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	24	85	37	43.5	48	56.5	3.5
5	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	22	104	50	48.1	54	51.9	4.7
6	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	20	76	36	47.4	40	52.6	3.8
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	20	68	31	45.6	37	54.4	3.4
8	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	22	112	48	42.9	64	57.1	5.1
9	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	20	93	48	51.6	45	48.4	4.7
<b>Total</b>			<b>195</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>4.2</b>

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, 3/2018)

59. **Gender.** During the socio-economic survey, the percentage of interviewed female was not high, only 70 out of 195 people (accounting for 35.9%) while male occupies the majority of respondent with 64.1%. Specifically, the gender of respondents is shown in the table below:



**Table 6: Gender of Respondents**

Communes/Wards	Gender				Total
	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	
Ky Phong	20	83.3	4	16.7	24
Ky Trinh	14	58.3	10	41.7	24
Ky Bac	7	29.2	17	70.8	24
Huong Tho	14	63.6	8	36.4	22
Son Le	16	80.0	4	20.0	20
Son Mai	16	80.0	4	20.0	20
Son Tien	18	81.8	4	18.2	22
Ngoc Son	10	50.0	10	50.0	20
Ky Thinh	10	52.6	9	47.4	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, 3/2018)

60. **Respondent's age.** People age is one of the important variables that reflect to ideas of different generation about the same issue. In the socio-economic survey, the age of the respondents is an important factor that demonstrates objectivity and reliability of survey's results. In this survey, the age of respondents in the sub-project area was as follows:

**Table 7: Age of Respondents**

Communes/Wards	From 26 - 35 years old		From 36 - 45 years old		From 46 - 55 years old		From 55 - 65 years old	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ky Phong	0	0.0	16	66.7	8	33.3	0	0.0
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	5	20.8	19	79.2	0	0.0
Ky Bac	5	20.8	8	33.3	7	29.2	4	16.7
Huong Tho	2	9.1	12	54.5	2	9.1	6	27.3
Son Le	0	0.0	16	80.0	0	0.0	4	20.0
Son Mai	0	0.0	16	80.0	4	20.0	0	0.0
Son Tien	6	27.3	8	36.4	0	0.0	8	36.4
Ngoc Son	3	15.0	14	70.0	0	0.0	3	15.0
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	15	78.9	4	21.1	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12.8</b>

(Source: Socio-economic Survey, 3/2018)

61. The survey results show that the respondents' ages ranged from 36 to 45 years old (56.4%), followed by the ages ranged from 46 to 55 years old (44 people, accounting for 22.6%), 55 to 65 years old (12.8%), 26 to 35 years old (8.2%). Households' respondents in the communes were mostly householder or elderly members. They are aware of the general socio-economic situation of the household as well as local socio-economic issues. This is also the group who decides primarily on the households' key issues, the households' ability and willingness to participate in the local project activities.

62. **Relationship between respondents and householder.** The survey's results show that the respondents were mainly household heads (46.2%) and 44.1% of the respondents were the

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spouses of the household head. About 6.7% of the respondents were children of the household head, and 2.1% of the respondents were the parents of the household head. The relationship between respondents and household head in each commune is shown in the table below:

**Table 8: Relationship between respondent and household's head**

Communes/ Wards	Householder		Spouses		Children		Parents		Siblings	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ky Phong	16	66.7	8	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ky Trinh	5	20.8	19	79.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ky Bac	11	45.8	13	54.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Huong Tho	13	59.1	7	31.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1
Son Le	0	0.0	16	80.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	0	0.0
Son Mai	16	80.0	4	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Son Tien	12	54.5	4	18.2	6	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ngoc Son	17	85.0	0	0.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	15	78.9	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>44.1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1.0</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

63. **Family size.** According to the household survey, the average number of people is about 4.2 people per household. The average household size is from 3 to 4 people per household, accounting for the highest proportion (53.3%). The number of households is from 1 and 2 people, accounting for 15.9%. Some households are elderly single household. The number of households with 5 or more people accounts for 30.8%. The largest household size is 10 people per household. These are large families or 2-3 generations living together. Household size in the project communes is shown in the following table:

**Table 9: Household size**

Communes/Wards	From 1-2 people		From 3-4 people		5 people and more		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Ky Phong	4	16.7	8	33.3	12	50.0	24
Ky Trinh	5	20.8	19	79.2	0	0.0	24
Ky Bac	4	16.7	16	66.7	4	16.7	24
Huong Tho	0	0.0	16	72.7	6	27.3	22
Son Le	8	40.0	4	20.0	8	40.0	20
Son Mai	3	15.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	20
Son Tien	4	18.2	12	54.5	6	27.3	22
Ngoc Son	3	15.0	7	35.0	10	50.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	5	26.3	14	73.7	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

64. **Ethnic composition.** 100% respondents are Kinh.

65. **Education level.** The education level of respondents is crucial because it is the decisive factor for accuracy of the results. They are information provider by answering the

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questions of the investigator and the questionnaire so that there is required a certain level of awareness of the issues and to answer related questions. According to the survey results, respondents' education level is relatively high 40.5% (79 people) graduated from high school, followed by junior high school graduates (37.9%), about 9.7% of respondents graduated from college/university, 3.1% graduated from vocational training and 17 people have primary education.. According to the results of general statistics office of Viet Nam, the education level of Vietnamese is highest in secondary school indicator (about 26,4% Vietnamese graduated from Secondary school), followed by high school (21,1%). Therefore, the education level of respondents is higher than the average education level of Vietnamese. Specific information on education levels of respondents in each project commune is shown in the table below:

**Table 10: Respondent's education level**

Communes/Wards	Primary school		Secondary school		High school		Vocational training		College/university	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ky Phong	4	16.7	8	33.3	4	16.7	0	0.0	8	33.3
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	20	83.3	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ky Bac	8	33.3	12	50.0	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0
Huong Tho	0	0.0	9	40.9	11	50.0	2	9.1	0	0.0
Son Le	0	0.0	8	40.0	8	40.0	0	0.0	4	20.0
Son Mai	0	0.0	7	35.0	13	65.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Son Tien	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	81.8	4	18.2	0	0.0
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	3	15.0
Ky Thinh	5	26.3	10	52.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>37.9</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>9.7</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

66. In general, education level of local people in the project area is quite high. through discussion with survey team, contributing ideas to the survey is quite rich, diverse and realistic. Therefore, in the dissemination process of the project's related content, as well as community consultations on technical proposals, it is required appropriate approach to allow communities to understand the nature and the meaning of the project, as well as propagate the project participation and support.

**3.2.2. Household's Income and Expenditure**

67. **Occupation.** Household living standard is highly dependent on occupation and stability of the main labor(s) in the household, especially the household head. Most of households with members as state officers (including civil servants and retired officers) are relatively stable income earners. The poor and middle-income households are often unemployed or unstably employed, with unstable incomes and livelihoods. Therefore,

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identification of the household head's occupation is very important to assess stability of households' livelihoods.

68. According to the survey, 68.2% of the respondents had main jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishery (133 people), followed by government employees/army forces (13.2%), 14 disable or unemployed people (7.2%). A small proportion of respondent engages in trading, service provider and worker. The result shows that in the project communes, the households participating in agriculture, forestry and fishery occupies the highest proportion, their main income is from agriculture, forestry, fishery. This is a decisive factor on the households' stability and living-standard. According to the report of general statistics office of Viet Nam in Q1/2018, 38,6 % Vietnamese had main jobs in agriculture, forestry and fishery. It occupies the large proportion in the Vietnam's employment structure, followed by service sector (34,7%). The proportion of people engaging in agricultural, forestry and fishery of the project communes is not different with this rate of Vietnam. However, the unemployment rate is higher than the common Vietnam's rate. Specific occupations of respondents from the project communes are shown in the table below:

**Table 11: Respondent's occupation**

Communes/Wards	Disable or Unemployed people		Agriculture, forestry, fishery		Trade, service		Government employees/army		Worker		Homemaker/Retired		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Ky Phong	4	16.7	12	50.0	0	0.0	8	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	15	62.5	4	16.7	0	0.0	5	20.8	0	0.0	24
Ky Bac	0	0.0	19	79.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	20.8	0	0.0	24
Huong Tho	6	27.3	14	63.6	0	0.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Son Le	0	0.0	16	80.0	0	0.0	4	20.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Son Mai	0	0.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Son Tien	4	18.2	14	63.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	18.2	22
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	11	55.0	3	15.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	3	15.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	15	78.9	0	0.0	4	21.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

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69. **Household’s income and expenditure.** In the project area, households engaged in agriculture and forestry accounts for a relatively make up high proportion; main crops are food crops (such as rice, corn/cassava ) and some other crops (such as soybean, peanut, sweet potato, etc.), timber trees (acacia, eucalyptus, oaks). The households’ main income depends on agricultural and forestry production. According to the survey results, the average income per month is about 8.6 millions VND per household and average expenditure about 5.3 millions per household. Most of the households’ average income are more than 5 millions VND per month (119 households), about 23.6% of the households earn from 3 to 5 millions VND per month, and 12.3% get from 1 to 3 millions per month. In addition to participating in local agriculture, households’ members also work as hired laborers and workers in industrial zones for increasing household incomes. However, 3.1% of households earn less than 1 million VND per month. Specific information on household income is provided in the table below:

**Table 12: Household’s income in project communes**

Communes/Wards	Less than 1 mil/month		From 1-3 mil/month		From 3-5 mil/month		5 mil/month or more		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Ky Phong	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.7	20	83.3	24
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.7	20	83.3	24
Ky Bac	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	45.8	13	54.2	24
Huong Tho	0	0.0	9	40.9	9	40.9	4	18.2	22
Son Le	0	0.0	8	40.0	4	20.0	8	40.0	20
Son Mai	6	30.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	70.0	20
Son Tien	0	0.0	4	18.2	4	18.2	14	63.6	22
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	3	15.0	0	0.0	17	85.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	52.6	9	47.4	19
<b>Total</b>	6	3.1	24	12.3	46	23.6	119	61.0	195

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

70. The household’s income level determines the level of household expenditure. About 35.4% of interviewed households spend over 5 millions per month, 56 households spend from 3 to 5 millions per month. 32.8% spend about 1 - 3 millions per month. Details of household expenditure of the project communes are shown in the following table:

**Table 13: Household’s expenditure in project communes**

Communes/Wards	Less than 1 mil/month		From 1-3 mil/month		From 3-5 mil/month		5 mil/month or more		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Ky Phong	0	0.0	4	16.7	4	16.7	16	66.7	24
Ky Trinh Ward	0	0.0	4	16.7	10	41.7	10	41.7	24
Ky Bac	0	0.0	15	62.5	4	16.7	5	20.8	24
Huong Tho	0	0.0	11	50.0	7	31.8	4	18.2	22
Son Le	0	0.0	12	60.0	4	20.0	4	20.0	20
Son Mai Commune	3	15.0	0	0.0	10	50.0	7	35.0	20
Son Tien	0	0.0	8	36.4	8	36.4	6	27.3	22
Ngoc Son	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	17	85.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	10	52.6	9	47.4	0	0.0	19
<b>Total</b>	6	3.1	64	32.8	56	28.7	69	35.4	195

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

71. **Relationship between income and expenditure of households.** According to the socio-economic survey, the highest average income in Ky Phong commune (about 15.6 million VND/household) and lowest in Son Le commune (about 4.6 million VND/household). Generally, high income communes also have high levels of spending. The highest expenditure was in Ky Phong commune (9 million VND / household) and lowest in Ky Thinh ward (3.3 million VND / household). The income level of households determines the level of household expenditures and the level of household expenditures.

72. Average monthly income of people in the project area is 2.1 million/person/month. In particular, the highest average income per person per month in Ky Phong commune (3.4 million VND/person/month) and lowest in Huong Tho commune (1 million VND/month). Average expenditure per person per month in communes in the project area is about 1.2 million VND/person/month. The highest expenditure is in Ky Phong commune (2 million / person / month) and lowest in Ky Thinh ward (about 700 thousand/person/month). The average expenditure/income ratio of the households in the project communes is about 61.9%. According to the result of the general statistics office of Viet Nam, the average monthly expenditure of north central region is about 1.7 million/person/month and the average monthly income of Vietnamese in Ha Tinh is about 2.1 million/person/month. It shows that the average monthly expenditure and income of people in the project communes is lower than the Ha Tinh common rate, but the gap is not large. Specifically, the percentage of income and expenditure of households in the project communes are shown in the following table:

**Table 14: The percentage of Income and expenditure of households in the project communes**

Communes/ Wards	Average expenditure /month	Average income /month	No.of HH members	Average expenditure Person/month	Average income Person/month	Remaining amount	Expenditure/Income ratio
Ky Phong	9,033,333	15,666,667	4.5	2,007,407	3,481,481	6,633,333	57.7
Ky Trinh	4,687,500	11,041,667	3.4	1,378,676	3,247,549	6,354,167	42.5
Ky Bac	5,000,000	7,520,833	3.5	1,428,571	2,148,810	2,520,833	66.5
Huong Tho	4,227,273	4,786,364	4.7	899,420	1,018,375	559,091	88.3
Son Le	3,900,000	4,680,000	3.8	1,026,316	1,231,579	780,000	83.3
Son Mai	5,640,000	10,060,000	3.4	1,658,824	2,958,824	4,420,000	56.1
Son Tien	4,036,364	5,409,091	5.1	791,444	1,060,606	1,372,727	74.6
Ngoc Son	8,130,000	11,700,000	4.7	1,729,787	2,489,362	3,570,000	69.5
Ky Thinh	3,326,316	6,263,158	4.7	707,727	1,332,587	2,936,842	53.1
Total	5,372,821	8,685,128	4.2	1,279,243	2,067,888	3,312,308	61.9

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

73. In terms of living standards, the poor group is prone to vulnerable because they do not have enough money for covering their livelihoods, their income depends heavily on agriculture and market risks. As a result, during implementation of the project components, targeted group is the poor and vulnerable households. They should be paid much attention because it is very difficult to resettle and relocate to new places.

### 3.2.3. House Ownership, Proverties, Borrowing Status

74. **House.** Housing reflects part of the economic situation of households. According to the household socio-economic survey, 156 households in the project communes owns semi-permanent houses (brick walls, iron / tile roofs), accounting for 80%. 11.3% owned permanent houses (more than one story/brick walls, reinforced concrete roof). As a result of general statistics office of house's type of Ha Tinh Province, 82.2% is permanent houses, 12.7% people owns semi – permanent houses, and 0.9% is simple houses. It illustrates that the houses' type of respondents had the lower condition than the common houses 'type of Ha Tinh province. This rate is highest in Ky Phong and Ky Bac communes. Only 8.7% has timber house with leaf-roofing. Specific types of houses are shown in the table below:



**Table 15: Type of houses**

Communes/ Wards	Permanent house		Semi-Permanent		Leaf-roofing		Total
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
Ky Phong	4	16.7	20	83.3	0	0.0	24
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	19	79.2	5	20.8	24
Ky Bac	5	20.8	19	79.2	0	0.0	24
Huong Tho	2	9.1	12	54.5	8	36.4	22
Son Le	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	20
Son Mai	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	20
Son Tien	4	18.2	14	63.6	4	18.2	22
Ngoc Son	7	35.0	13	65.0	0	0.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	19	100.0	0	0.0	19
Total	22	11.3	156	80.0	17	8.7	195

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

75. In terms of ownership status, positions of house is essential for public consultation on implementation of project items. At the same time, it would be the legal basis for the compensation price, policies and plans for compensation and support for affected households.

76. **House ownership.** According to survey results, 95.4% of surveyed households have a land use right certificate. 100% of surveyed households in Ky Phong commune, Ky Trung ward, Ky Bac commune, Ngoc Son commune, Ky Thinh ward and Son Le commune have the certificate. About 4.6% of surveyed households haven't had land use right certificates. For production land, 87.2% of respondents have the certificate, 12.8% households don't (25 households). The lack of LURC is due to insufficient legal bases to prove the validity of the land, although this is where they have lived for a long time, or households are in the process of applying for a land use right certificate, or this is land reclamation. Details of ownership of residential land and productive land of households are shown in the following table:

**Table 16: Status of Land Use Right Certificate**

Communes/ Wards	Residential land				Production land			
	Yes	%	No	%	Yes	%	No	%
Ky Phong	24	100.0	0	0.0	20	83.3	4	16.7
Ky Trinh	24	100.0	0	0.0	24	100.0	0	0.0
Ky Bac	24	100.0	0	0.0	16	66.7	8	33.3
Huong Tho	20	90.9	2	9.1	20	90.9	2	9.1
Son Le	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0
Son Mai	17	85.0	3	15.0	17	85.0	3	15.0
Son Tien	18	81.8	4	18.2	22	100.0	0	0.0
Ngoc Son	20	100.0	0	0.0	17	85.0	3	15.0
Ky Thinh	19	100.0	0	0.0	14	73.7	5	26.3
Total	<b>186</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>87.2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12.8</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

77. Most of the husband is LURC holder, 42.1% for the residential land and 43.1% for the production land. For residential land, about 40.5% of the respondents said that both husband

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and wife named for the land use right certificate, only 2.6% said that wife was named in the certificate of land use right. A few households have a certificate of land use right with parents' name or siblings', or mother and child. For production land, 24.6% of survey respondents said that both husband and wife named for land use certificates. Specific information is shown in the table below:

**Table 17: Land Use Right Certificate Holder**

	Residential land		Production land	
	No	%	No	%
Husband	82	42.1	84	43.1
Wife	5	2.6	18	9.2
Both husband&wife	79	40.5	48	24.6
Grandparents	16	8.2	16	8.2
Other	4	2.1	4	2.1
None	9	4.6	25	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

78. **Properties and equipment in the household.** The value of assets in each household depends much on economic condition of households. For assets that are essential, low value assets are typically found in middle-income households, whereas rich and well-off households are more often use valuable assets.

79. Some of the common equipment that most of the surveyed households are televisions (96.9%), motorbikes/electric bicycles (89.2%), mobile phones (84.6%), gas stove (88.2%), refrigerator (82.6%). 51 surveyed households have internet installed, 14.4% owned fixed telephones and boats/motorboats. There are 12.3% - 16% of surveyed households owned expensive properties such as automobiles, air conditionings.

80. According to the survey, there is no significant difference in the ownership of household assets among communes in the project area. Almost all rich and well-off households need expensive appliances and equipment, or higher cost of living. For those with lower living standards, they have common equipment such as motorcycles, refrigerators, gas stoves for daily household use. For common items such as televisions, cell phones, refrigerators, there is no difference between the groups of households, only the difference in value of these assets among groups. Specific status of property and equipment ownership of households is shown in the table below:

**Table 18: Properties and Equipment in the household**

Communes/ Wards	Television		Internet		Boat/Motorboat		Bike		Phone		Mobile phone		Gas oven		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Ky Phong	24	100.0	4	16.7	0	0.0	24	100.0	4	16.7	16	66.7	20	83.3	24
Ky Trinh	24	100.0	24	100.0	12	50.0	24	100.0	4	16.7	19	79.2	20	83.3	24
Ky Bac	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	50.0	9	37.5	19	79.2	21	87.5	24
Huong Tho	16	72.7	5	22.7	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0	16	72.7	16	72.7	22
Son Le	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	18	90.0	20
Son Mai	20	100.0	3	15.0	8	40.0	14	70.0	3	15.0	17	85.0	20	100.0	20
Son Tien	22	100.0	4	18.2	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0	22	100.0	18	81.8	22
Ngoc Son	20	100.0	6	30.0	3	15.0	17	85.0	3	15.0	17	85.0	20	100.0	20
Ky Thinh	19	100.0	5	26.3	5	26.3	19	100.0	5	26.3	19	100.0	19	100.0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>84.6</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>88.2</b>	<b>195</b>

Communes/ Wards	Car		Fridge		Air conditioning		Computer		Washing machine		Water heater		Water filter		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Ky Phong	4	16.7	16	66.7	8	33.3	8	33.3	12	50.0	12	50.0	12	50.0	24
Ky Trinh	9	37.5	24	100.0	13	54.2	11	45.8	6	25.0	15	62.5	19	79.2	24
Ky Bac	0	0.0	12	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Huong Tho	0	0.0	17	77.3	0	0.0	2	9.1	0	0.0	9	40.9	0	0.0	22
Son Le	0	0.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	16	80.0	8	40.0	12	60.0	0	0.0	20
Son Mai	3	15.0	17	85.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	11	55.0	6	30.0	0	0.0	20
Son Tien	0	0.0	22	100.0	0	0.0	4	18.2	18	81.8	12	54.5	4	18.2	22
Ngoc Son	3	15.0	17	85.0	6	30.0	3	15.0	10	50.0	13	65.0	0	0.0	20
Ky Thinh	5	26.3	19	100.0	5	26.3	19	100.0	19	100.0	19	100.0	5	26.3	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

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81. **Land.** 100% of surveyed households have residential land and garden land. About 267 m<sup>2</sup> is for housing construction and 1.6 thousand m<sup>2</sup> for garden land. About 72.8% of households own agricultural land. The average area of agricultural land that households own about 4.1 thousand m<sup>2</sup>. 30 households surveyed have aquaculture land (15.4%) and 54 households have forest land (27.7%). In general, this is mainly rural land and quite large. Specific information on household land area is shown in the following table:

**Table 19: Summary Information of Land Use Right of Household in Project Area**

	Residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Garden/Perennial Crops (m <sup>2</sup> )	Agricultural land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Fishery land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Forest land (m <sup>2</sup> )
Average land area	267.7	1,684.8	4,129.5	2,350,486.3	2,288,101.6
No. of owner	195	195	142	30	54
Rate	100	100	72.8	15.4	27.7

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

82. The main income source of almost all households in the project communes is mainly from agriculture, forestry and fishery. About 110 respondents said they will remain current activities. 75 households surveyed (38.4%) intend to expand the current production and business scale, about 5.1% (10 households) have no intention to production and business activities of the family.

83. **Borrowing.** According to socio-economic survey, 125 households are currently in debt (64.1%). Average loan amount of the household is about 89.8 million. The smallest loan amount is about 5 million VND/household while the highest amount is 300 million VND / household. The purposes are diversified per households. The main purpose of the loan is to invest in agricultural production (58.4%) and animal husbandry (40%). Details of borrowing purpose of the household are listed in the table below:

**Table 20: Borrowing purpose**

	No.	Rate
Agricultural production	73	58.4
Animal husbandry	50	40
Forestry	6	4.8
Shopping for long-term equipment	6	4.8
Investment	10	8
Healthcare	31	24.8
Schooling	21	16.8
Residential land	4	3.2
Upgrade current house	28	22.4

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

84. **Funding sources.** The main source of loans was the Social Policy Bank (58.4%) and

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the Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (56.8%), borrowings from relatives, neighbors, friends (25.6%). Loans from development programs, poverty reduction funds are quite small (4-6%). Specific information on the source of loans from households are stated in the following table:

**Table 21: Capital source**

<b>Lender (Organization/Individual)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Relatives, neighbors, friends	32	25.6
Loan-shark	9	7.2
People's credit fund	8	6.4
Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	71	56.8
Social Policy Bank	73	58.4
Other bank	16	12.8
Development Program	8	6.4
Poverty reduction funds	5	4

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

85. **Need on material and spiritual support.** When the family is in difficulty, family members are always the material and spiritual supporters. For the need for material support, there is no big difference in the role of parents, siblings and children. For mental support, children and parents are those who willing to give great support for the struggled members. Details are as follows:

**Table 22: Family Material and Spiritual Supporter**

	<b>Material support</b>		<b>Spiritual support</b>	
	<b>No</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>
Parents in-law	60	30.8	59	30.3
Siblings in-law	61	31.3	48	24.6
Children	59	30.3	82	42.1
Friends	0	0.0	2	1.0
None	15	7.7	4	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

86. **Needs of support from the project.** According to the survey of households, the need of support amount for production investment (capital, preferential interest) making up the largest proportion (79%). As it can be seen, the participating households is still struggling in economic conditions or they intend to expand and invest in production. Then, they hope to access grants to build and upgrade their houses and support their children's education (35.4%). 54 respondents (27.7%) wished to be supported for change of land use purposes. Details are as follows:

**Table 23: Supporting Needs of Households**

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<b>Support demand</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Rate</b>
A production investment (capital, preferential interest)	154	79.0
Conversion cost of land use purposes	54	27.7
Build and upgrade houses	69	35.4
Vocational fee	52	26.7
Workshop for extension training, production guidance	67	34.4
Children's education fee	69	35.4
health insurance cards for chronically ill patients, the elderly and children under 6 years old	55	28.2
Clean water supply (well drilling, tap water)	46	23.6
Building toilet	44	22.6
Grid installation	24	12.3
None	20	10.3

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

87. **Purpose of using project supported funds (if AHs).** According to the results of the household survey, the top five respondents stated that if the household was affected by the subproject, they would use the money to support the investment in agricultural, forestry and fishery production (49.2%), upgrade or construct houses (35.4%), investment in trade/services, non-agricultural production (34.9%), land purchase (28.2%) and investing in children's education (25.6%). Details of the intended use of the grant from the household project are given in the table below:

**Table 24: Purpose of using support funds from the project**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Purposes</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>
1	Purchase land for production	55	<b>28.2</b>
2	Purchase residential land	25	12.8
3	Build/upgrade existing house	69	<b>35.4</b>
4	Invest in trade, services, non-agricultural production	68	<b>34.9</b>
5	Invest in agricultural, forestry and fishery activities	96	<b>49.2</b>
6	Vocational training	20	10.3
7	Saving	20	10.3
8	Pay debt	34	17.4
9	Healing	45	23.1
10	Purchase expensive household appliances	16	8.2
11	Daily expenses	25	12.8
12	Children's education	50	<b>25.6</b>
13	Share with childs and relatives	21	10.8

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

**3.2.4. Access to Public Services**

88. **Electric grid.** 100% of surveyed households in the project area communes use electricity for daily activities.

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89. **Cooking energy sources.** Households use a variety of energy sources. However, the main source used by households for daily cooking is wood, straw, etc (55.4%). About 38.5% of households use gas for cooking. Information about main energy source for cooking is shown in the following table:

**Table 25: Cooking resources of household**

Communes/Wards	Wood, straw		Gas		Biogas		Electric		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Ky Phong	12	50.0	8	33.3	4	16.7	0	0.0	24
Ky Trinh	4	16.7	20	83.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Ky Bac	15	62.5	4	16.7	0	0.0	5	20.8	24
Huong Tho	19	86.4	3	13.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Son Le	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Son Mai	7	35.0	10	50.0	0	0.0	3	15.0	20
Son Tien	10	45.5	12	54.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	22
Ngoc Son	7	35.0	13	65.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Ky Thinh	14	73.7	5	26.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

90. **Traffic road.** project commune roads mainly are concrete roads (57.6%). Asphalt roads account for about 12.3% while Dirt roads represents 19.8%. Specific traffic information in the project communes is as follows:

**Table 26: Types of road in project communes**

Types of road		Asphalt road	Concrete road	Dirt road	Gravel road	Total
Ky Phong	Km	7.5	36.3	17.9	16	77.7
	%	9.7	46.7	23.0	20.6	100.0
Ky Trinh	Km	5.2	18.01	25.33	5.44	53.98
	%	9.6	33.4	46.9	10.1	100.0
Ky Thinh	Km	12	30	8	11	61
	%	19.7	49.2	13.1	18.0	100.0
Ky Bac	Km	4.3	25.9	0.0	11.9	42.1
	%	10.2	61.5	0.0	28.3	100.0
Huong Tho	Km	12.7	25.8	5.1	0.0	43.6
	%	29.1	59.2	11.7	0.0	100.0
Son Le	Km	7	42.35	29.75	0	79.1
	%	8.8	53.5	37.6	0.0	100.0
Son Mai	Km	2	35	4	3	44
	%	4.5	79.5	9.1	6.8	100.0
Son Tien	Km	8	57	0	0	65
	%	12.3	87.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Ngoc Son	Km	2.2	15.6	8.2	4.3	30.3
	%	7.3	51.5	27.1	14.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	Km	<b>60.9</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>98.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>496.8</b>
	%	<b>12.3</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(Source: Collected data at commune level, 3/2018)

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91. **Water source.** Clean water is one of the criteria for assessing the development and civilization of the people, one of the important criteria in implementation of new rural program. As the results of general statistics office of Viet Nam (2016), 93.1% households in north central region had accessed clean water (including well water, rain water, tap water, springwater with filter system). The proportion of interviewed households used clean water is slightly higher than the region's common rate. According to the survey, the households surveyed were mainly use water from wells (96.4%). Specific information is shown below:

**Table 27: Water Source for Daily Activities**

Wards/Communes	Irrigation Reservoir/system		Well water		Total
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
Ky Phong	0	0.0	24	100.0	24
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	24	100.0	24
Ky Bac	4	16.7	20	83.3	24
Huong Tho	0	0.0	22	100.0	22
Son Le	0	0.0	20	100.0	20
Son Mai	3	15.0	17	85.0	20
Son Tien	0	0.0	22	100.0	22
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	20	100.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	19	100.0	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>96.4</b>	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

92. **Production water source.** 54.5% of surveyed households use water from reservoir, irrigation system for production and husbandry. 34% use well water for production. Specific information is in the table below:

**Table 28: Water Source for Production**

Wards/Communes	Natural Flows		Irrigation Reservoir/system		Well water		Total
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
Ky Phong	0	0.0	8	33.3	16	66.7	24
Ky Trinh	1	4.2	23	95.8	0	0.0	24
Ky Bac	17	70.8	7	29.2	0	0.0	24
Huong Tho	0	0.0	17	77.3	5	22.7	22
Son Le	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	20
Son Mai	0	0.0	14	70.0	6	30.0	20
Son Tien	4	16.7	10	55.6	4	22.2	18
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	20
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	5	26.3	14	73.7	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>191<sup>1</sup></b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

<sup>1</sup> Some households do not participate in agro, forestry and fishery sectors, there are 191 respondents



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93. **Toilets.** According to the socio-economic survey, 61.5% of households own septic or semi-septic toilets. This rate is quite high in Ky Trinh Ward, Son Le Commune, Ky Think Ward and the lowest in Huong Tho Commune (22.7%). 62 households participated in the socio-economic survey have one/two compartment toilet; the highest rate (66.7%) in Ky Bac. About 3.6% of households are currently using temporary toilets (digging holes in the garden). Only 3.1% of households do not have toilets. The percentage of interviewed households owns the hygienic toilets in the project commune is quite higher than the rate of hygienic toilets in north central (about 84%)<sup>2</sup>. Specific details are listed below:

**Table 29: Current Status About Toilets of Subproject’s Households**

Wards/Communes	None		Septic toilet		One/two compartment toilet		Temporary toilet		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Ky Phong	0	0.0	16	66.7	4	16.7	4	16.7	24
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	24	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	24
Ky Bac	0	0.0	8	33.3	16	66.7	0	0.0	24
Huong Tho	6	27.3	5	22.7	11	50.0	0	0.0	22
Son Le	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20
Son Mai	0	0.0	10	50.0	7	35.0	3	15.0	20
Son Tien	0	0.0	14	63.6	8	36.4	0	0.0	22
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	9	45.0	11	55.0	0	0.0	20
Ky Think	0	0.0	14	73.7	5	26.3	0	0.0	19
<b>Total</b>	6	3.1	120	61.5	62	31.8	7	3.6	195

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

94. **Household’s Entertainment status.** For all leisure activities, people watch television daily (44.1%) and regularly (44.1%). This is the most popular recreational activity of surveyed households. In addition, reading and visiting temples/churches are also regularly done out by households, with 36.4% and 44.1%, respectively. People rarely attend to holiday (40.5%) because of infrequent holidays in the area. In addition, tourism activity makes up low rate of which households 43.1% rarely travel and 36.9% never. Details are shown below:

**Table 30: Entertainment Activities of Household**

Frequency	Reading		Watching TV		Listening to Radio		Traveling		Church/Pagoda		Festival	
	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate	No	Rate
Daily	16	8.2	86	44.1	26	13.3	5	2.6	21	10.8	0	0.0
Regularly	71	36.4	86	44.1	59	30.3	9	4.6	86	44.1	8	4.1
Occasionally	49	25.1	21	10.8	51	26.2	25	12.8	60	30.8	65	33.3
Random	21	10.8	2	1.0	20	10.3	84	43.1	28	14.4	79	40.5
None	38	19.5	0	0.0	39	20.0	72	36.9	195	100.0	43	22.1

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

<sup>2</sup> The result of owning the hygienic toilets from general statistics office of Viet Nam (2016)

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95. **School attendance and dropout rates.** According to the socio-economic survey, 119 households (61%) have school-aged children. Only one case in Ky Phong commune drop school due to illness.

96. **Public service assessment.** In general, recent local social services tend to be better than three years ago. The three services considered to be significantly better were health services (85.1%), education / school (87.7%) and infrastructure (bridges, culverts, roads) (82.1%). Irrigation services' quality for agricultural production were lower than in the past three years (12.3%). Specific assessment of people on social services in the last 3 years is presented in the table below:

**Table 31: Public service assessment for the latest 3 years**

No.	Service		Better	The same	Worse
1	Healthcare service	No.	166	29	0
		%	85.1	14.9	0.0
2	Education/School	No.	171	24	0
		%	87.7	12.3	0.0
3	Water supply	No.	111	65	19
		%	56.9	33.3	9.7
4	Irrigation	No.	62	109	24
		%	31.8	55.9	12.3
5	Infrastructure (bridges, culverts, roads)	No.	160	27	8
		%	82.1	13.8	4.1
6	Extension services / support for agricultural production	No.	139	52	4
		%	71.3	26.7	2.1

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

97. **Disasters and diseases for 03 years.** According to the socio-economic survey, the situation of disease (42.6%) in production, natural disasters, storms, floods and droughts (42.1%) is still the same. However, 37.4% of respondents said that the disease situation in production has increased more than 3 years ago. Specific information is as follows:

**Table 32: Disasters and diseases for 03 years**

No.	Issues		Increase	Remain	Decrease
1	Production diseases	No.	73	83	39
		%	37.4	42.6	20.0
2	Disaster (flood, drought, super cold...)	No.	57	82	56
		%	29.2	42.1	28.7

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

**3.2.5. Vulnerable households**

98. **Vulnerable households.** Of the total 195 surveyed households in 09 project communes, there are 06 poor households, 25 near-poor households (35.2 percent), and 11

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female headed households (15.5 percent) in which women currently take care of dependent members or single woman headed household; 14 elderly households, and 15 policy households which have merit with the revolution. The communes of Ky Bac and Son Mai present the highest number of poor households, women headed households with dependents and single elderly households among investigated communes.

**Table 33: Vulnerable household information of project area**

Wards/Communes	Poor HH		Near-poor HH		Female headed household (with/without dependent)		Elderly household (1-2 people)		Policy household	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ky Phong	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ky Trinh	0	0.0	10	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	28.6
Ky Bac	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	57.1	3	42.9	0	0.0
Huong Tho	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0	7	77.8
Son Le	0	0.0	8	66.7	0	0.0	4	33.3	0	0.0
Son Mai	6	66.7	3	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Son Tien	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Ngoc Son	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Ky Thinh	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	55.6	0	0.0	4	44.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21.1</b>

(Source: Socio-economic survey, 03/2018)

99. In order to ensure that vulnerable households can fully be benefited from the project and/or to avoid adverse impacts during implementation and operation process, it should encourage them to participate in all project's stages. At the same time, to effectively conduct Information Education Communication (IEC) campaigns, training workshops and income restoration programs, especially for vulnerable groups, not only is it required to provide enough basic information of project to those groups but also encourage them to participate in the preparation and implementation phases so they can gain benefit directly from the project and improve their living standards and living conditions as well.

### 3.3. Stakeholder Analysis

#### 3.3.1. Identification of Relevant Stakeholders

100. During the preparation and implementation of the project, Ha Tinh PPC acts as Executive Agency and takes full responsibilities for monitoring and directing the project implementation under the supervision and direction of the relevant agencies. Ha Tinh PMU of Construction Investment Works For Agriculture and Rural Development will, on behalf of the Executive Agency, manage all the project's activities.

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101. The implementing agencies include the relevant Departments, People's Committees of districts/wards/communes, private sector and communities in the project area as well as consulting firms, etc.

**3.3.2. Roles of Management Agencies**

102. **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD):** MARD will be responsible for the project implementation and management. The project provinces will be in charge of dam rehabilitation and improvement under Component 1 and MARD, under cooperation of Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIT) and Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment (MoNRE) will coordinate all activities of Component 2. The project will provide assistance for promoting the longitudinal connection between Governmental agencies as well as horizontal connection in administration system, inclusive of provincial government and institutions along the river basin in the future. In this concept, MARD is designated for dam safety management at the State level. Accordingly, the Dam Security Unit (DSU) was incorporated in Water Resource Directorate in 2009. MARD experienced in implementing such projects sponsored by WB, including projects with dam safety component as VWRAP and NDRMP, and its capacity and qualification are proved.

103. MARD is the Executive Agency of the project, through Central Project Office (CPO). A Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) under CPO will be established by MARD for the project implementation. CPMU, in coordination with 03 Ministries, will bear full responsibility for procurement monitoring, financial management, safeguards management, general monitoring and administration of the project. A central international agency will assist CPMU for implementing framework and monitoring the whole project activities. The agency will also incorporate and mainstream accessibility of the framework and Governmental systems to improve dam safety efficiency. The agency will be selected within 06 months from the project commencement.

104. **Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee:** Acts as the Executing Agency while the PMU is directly under the Provincial People's Committee acts as Project Owner

105. **Ha Tinh PMU of Construction Investment Works For Agriculture and Rural Development.** (PMU) is a public service unit under PPC. This is a special unit, with its own financial management mechanism, regular expenditure in accordance with Decree No. 16/2015/ND-CP dated 14/02/2015 by the Government, legal entity, stamp and its account at State Treasury and Commercial Bank as stipulated by applicable laws. The unit is directly and fully under PPC, and under inspection, investigation and guidance of competent authority.

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Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DoARD) is assigned by PPC to manage the organization and operation of the PMU.

106. Ha Tinh PMU of Construction Investment Works For Agriculture and Rural Development is established under Decision No. 3027/QĐ-UBND dated 18/10/2017 by PPC on function, task, right in compliance with applicable laws. The PMU will manage domestic capital projects which are invested by DoARD. The PMU's scope of work includes management of projects of Irrigation, Dam, Construction, Forestry, maritime products, Agriculture, Fresh water and Rural Environment Hygiene in the province.

107. **Land Fund Development Center of districts:** is a competent agency with full decision of mechanism and policy on compensation and resettlement in the city, layout transfer to contractors as schedule. The Center will coordinate with PMU in implementing resettlement and site clearance to ensure construction speed and social safeguards of WB.

108. **Ha Tinh Women's Union** is a political-social organization with a 3-level organizational structure from province, district and ward/commune and more than 160 thousand of members. The Provincial Women's Union is operating for equality and development of women, taking care and protecting the legal rights and interests of women, unite, organizing and guiding women to raise their awareness of gender and qualification in all fields to contribute to the implementation of industrialization - modernization of the country, contribute to building and protecting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. They are on behalf of equality, democracy and legal interests of women, participate in the State management, building the Party, unite, advocating, organizing and guiding women to implement the policies of the Party, laws of the State, contributing to building and protecting the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

109. **Irrigation One Member Company Limited.** Northern Ha Tinh Irrigation One Member Company Limited will be responsible for controlling canal head gate of Khe De lake (Son Mai commune), Khe Co lake (Son Le commune). Southern Ha Tinh Irrigation one – member company Limited has taken responsibility for controlling canal head gate of Nuoc Xanh lake (Ky Phong commune).

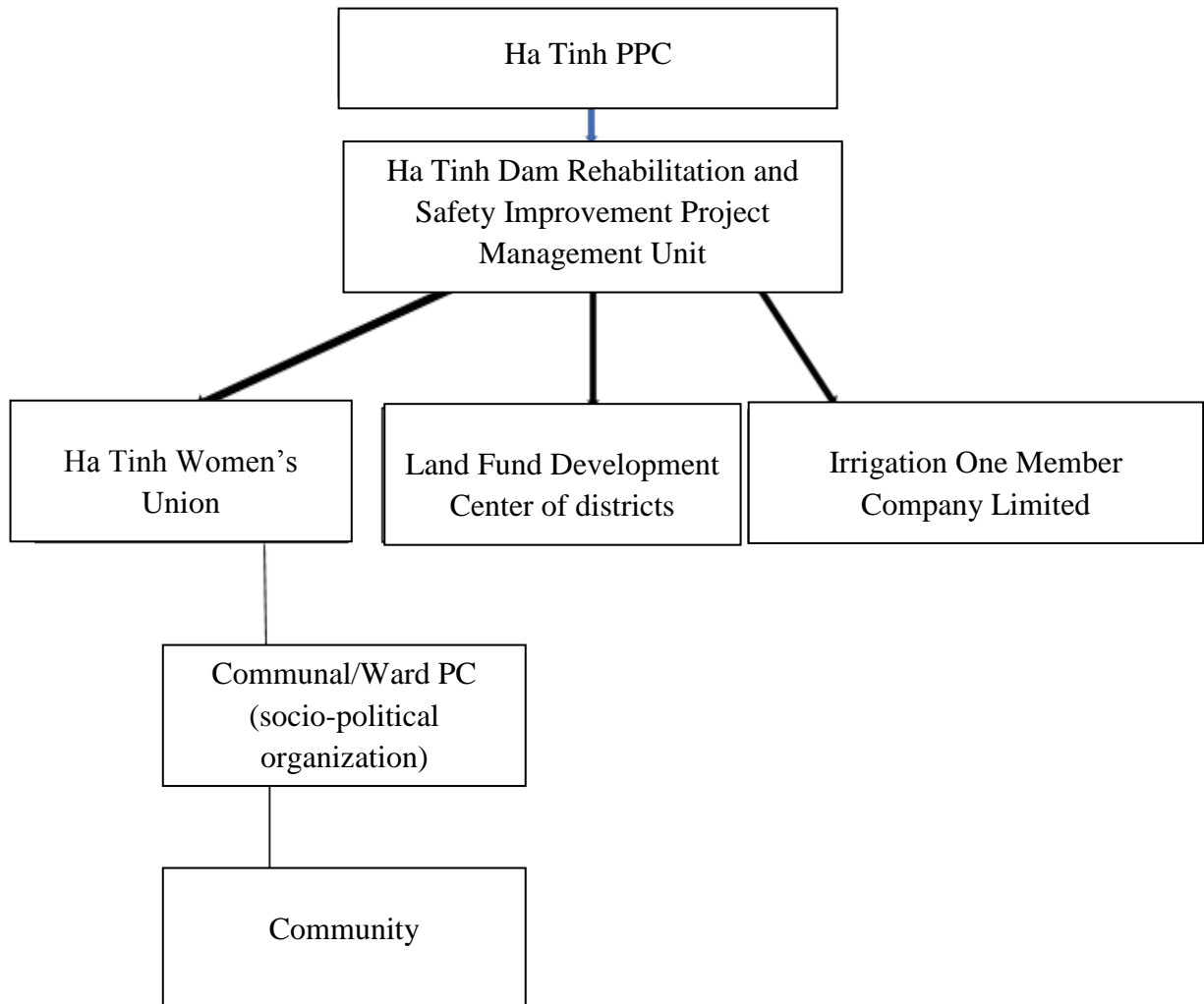
110. **Communal People's Committee:** Communal People's Committees will coordinate with the PMU to disclose project information to local people, carry out compensation, site clearance activities; Coordinate with Construction Contractors, PMU, and Independent Monitoring Consultants during the monitoring of the Construction Contractors. Ward/Commune People's Committees will receive feedbacks from local people regarding their disadvantageous issues caused by the project. Ward/Commune People's Committees

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play important role in several activities both during the preparation and implementation phases.

111. The following chart is the organization of project stakeholders

**Chart 1: Chart of Stakeholder Identification**



**3.3.3. Roles of Associations and Mass Organizations**

112. The organizations, associations, mass organizations and beneficiaries from the Project play important roles during the implementation of the project.

113. *Political – Social Organizations* such as Fatherland Front, Women’s Union, Farmers’ Union, the Youth Union, the Elderly Union with large force of membership and structure to each population group. The social organizations are in charge of closely monitoring the project implementation process, especially the period of land acquisition and resettlement compensation to ensure conformity with safeguard policies of the WB and the Vietnam’s

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current regulations. The organizations, unions and mass organizations understand issues and feedbacks from people regarding activities of the project during the preparation, construction and putting the works into operation. The coordination among the organizations and population groups in the monitoring work plays an important role in supporting the PMU and Contractors promptly adjust the design, construction activities in order to minimize the undesirable impacts on the lives of the people in the affected area.

114. **Hamlet/village/group:** will directly work with citizens, reflecting problems during the project preparation, construction and operation of the project items. Hamlet/village is the place where information of the project is disclosed to local people and which receives feedbacks relating to the project. The hamlet/village plays an important and objective role in promptly reflecting the desires and recommendations of the local people in monitoring the project process to mitigate unexpected impacts of the project to people’s lives. Furthermore, feedbacks from hamlet/village will contribute to improve the project items for more socio-economic effectiveness to the direct beneficiaries of the project.

**3.3.4. Coordination among Stakeholders**

115. During the project preparation and implementation, the participation of stakeholders plays a very important role. The involvement of stakeholders in design phase will help to change design for technical requirement satisfaction and socio-economic effectiveness, mitigation of expected impacts of construction works to the local people’s lives and operation of the works. The inefficient coordination of stakeholders may cause resource waste, delay of project schedule and adverse socio-environmental impacts, etc. Therefore, proper coordination of stakeholders can ensure the project schedule.

116. One of criteria for the Project success is to ensure that stakeholders will be involved in all phases of the project. This objective requires to develop the Participation Plan. Roles and responsibilities for participation will be assigned for stakeholders as follows:

**Table 34: Stakeholders’ role in Preparation and Implementation Phases**

<b>Phase</b> <b>Agency</b>	<b>Preparation</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>Management, operation and maintenance</b>
<b>Community</b>	Participate in the project preparation (discuss and agree with suitable technical options for the project works to be built at	Participate in monitoring through representative of community	Self-manage, operate and maintain the project works;

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<b>Phase</b> <b>Agency</b>	<b>Preparation</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>Management, operation and maintenance</b>
	communes)		
<b>Ward's authorities</b>	Coordinate with the PMU in implementing tasks suitably with functions at request of the PMU	Participate in monitoring	Manage some work items in the ward.
<b>Provincial People's Committee</b>	Through Project Implementation; Coordination and Assistance Management Board; Approve FS report, Basic Design and total investment;	Through Project Implementation; Coordination and Assistance Management Board; Approve the Bidding documents and Contractor selection result	
<b>Women's union</b>	Coordinate with consultant to screen potential impacts and propose solutions suitable with each group	Based on estimated budget for action plans to assist implementing agencies to organize proposed activities	Participate in community unions to manage, maintain project drains/ works
-Urban Management Office - Northern Ha Tinh One Member Company Limited - Communal People's Committee	Coordinate with technical units to select design options suitable with status and planning of the province	Coordinate with the Construction Contractor to develop an appropriate construction plan, minimizing impacts on production of local people	Northern Ha Tinh One Member Company Limited will be responsible for managing, operating and maintaining works under Component 1 (embankment, culverts, pumping station and inlets/outlets)  District Urban Management Office will be responsible for management, operation and maintenance of the remaining works.
- DoARD/PMU for Construction of Agricultural and Rural Development	Preside over the appraisal (DoARD) Appraise FS, Basic	In coordination with stakeholder to monitor the implementation of Environment Impact	In coordination with stakeholder to monitor the implementation of Environment Impact



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<b>Phase</b> <b>Agency</b>	<b>Preparation</b>	<b>Implementation</b>	<b>Management, operation and maintenance</b>
Works  DoNRE  DOF  Provincial State Treasury	Design reports, Total Investment, Cost Estimates  Appraise procedures for land acquisition  Appraise the environmental impact assessment  Appraise costs and unit prices  Allocate fund according to investment phases and disbursement control	Assessment	Assessment
<b>Consultants</b>	Prepare construction survey report, FS, basic design, detailed design reports and cost estimate	Participate in the construction supervision	
<b>Construction Contractors</b>		Carry out the construction	

**3.3.5. Management Resource for Project Preparation and Implementation**

117. The Project Management Unit for Investment and Construction of Agricultural and Rural Development Works is responsible for assisting the Project Owner in project preparation , submission for appraisal by competent authorities and project implementation after being approved, acceptance, finalization and hand-over of the project to the management agency in compliance with regulations on construction and investment management.

**3.4. Social Civil Organization Model**

118. According to the Constitution 2013, land is public property, owned by all the people in Viet Nam, and represented and uniformly managed by the State. In line with this, land will be defined and allocated for use by its purpose in in accordance with Land Law 2014. Under this project, lands that are typically managed by government (under a land use right

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certificate/document) include river, lake, damp, agricultural land, forest. However, the government may allocate part of these lands to local peoples for long-term use – under the land use right certificate, or rental contract. Most of the affected land under this project are under use by local peoples, such as agricultural land (for rice farming), and part of the lake (under lake rental contract for aquaculture).

119. Relating to social organization, during the preparation and implementation of the project, Ha Tinh PPC acts as Executive Agency and takes full responsibilities for monitoring and directing the project implementation under the supervision and direction of the relevant agencies. The PMU will, on behalf of the Executive Agency, manage all the project's activities.

120. The implementing agencies include the relevant Departments, People's Committees of districts, People's Committees of wards/communes and its political – social organizations (Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmers' Union, the Youth Union, the Farming Union) and communities in the project area.

### **3.5. Consultation and Participation Strategies**

#### **3.5.1. Stakeholder Communication, Consultation Strategies**

121. Main objectives of the communication strategy is to ensure affected communities, households, local authorities, relevant agencies to be provided with information about the project, consulting about selection of technical options, potential impacts on land, income and non-land assets. Information disclosure plays an important role in promoting the progress of the project during the implementation, preparation and operation of the project with the consensus of communities, local authorities and relevant agencies. This will minimize possibility of conflicts and risks, increase investment efficiency and social significance of the project.

122. The overall objective of the Communication Strategy at local level is to ensure that the designs and implementation methods of the components are socio-economically affordable and appropriate.

123. The specific objectives of the Communication Strategy are:

- To disseminate timely information on the subproject components;
- To establish two-way information sharing/dialogue mechanisms with stakeholders.
- To raise public awareness on environmental protection through focusing upon wastewater management;

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- To change behavior regarding gender equity.

124. However, during the implementation, there are still some risks and challenges of the Communication Strategy, including:

**Local authorities:**

- Not enough attention paid to women, illiterate people and ethnic minorities.
- Information and consultation meetings often exclude the poor.
- Weak skills and capacity of local staff to conduct Communication Strategy activities.

**Community:**

- Women often face heightened cultural barriers, and the traditional gender relationships and time constraints restrict their participation in consultations and decision-making
- Vulnerable groups like the poorest people, the disabled and some ethnic minorities, have no time or lack means to attend meetings or to access mass media.

Information-Education-Communication (IEC) material: Lack of locally relevant IEC-material, and few materials in main ethnic minorities' languages.

Mass media: Limited resources of provincial mass media (radio and TV) to produce specific local programs.

**Main groups of stakeholders have been identified as being involved in the Communication Strategy:**

- Local government, i.e. the PMU that will have the overall responsibility for the implementation of the Communication Strategy.
- Civil society (Women's Union, Youth's Union, and Veterans' Association): will be in charge of information dissemination and awareness raising campaigns.
- Beneficiaries from the subprojects and their outcomes, including indigenous people, poor and vulnerable groups.
- Local media that will develop and disseminate IEC materials.
- Private sector whose small and medium sized enterprises can benefit from business opportunities linked to infrastructure improvement.

125. The messages must appeal to the target stakeholders and be simple to facilitate understanding by people with low education levels. Messages will be tailored to the

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specificity of the local communities, i.e. with reference to gender, poverty and ethnicity aspects. The language used in communication activities should be Vietnamese or ethnic minority language (Hmong etc.) based on a language understanding assessment of the target groups. The majority of the communities can understand Vietnamese proficiently. The materials will be pre-tested before their broader use.

126. The one-way information messages will focus on the key project benefits, project implementation phases and the impacts – both positive and negative – on the communities, and on the expected participation of the communities.

127. The mechanisms to ensure information sharing and communicate with the communities will be developed through:

- Elaborating a consultation method in accordance with the traditional culture of the locality, and by taking gender, poverty and social safeguards measures into account.
- Designing consultation activities that maximize the participation of vulnerable peoples to ensure that local concerns are addressed during implementation.
- Providing a feedback mechanism to the affected communities ensuring their views are incorporated into project preparation and implementation.
- Identifying the channels of consultation that are preferred by the communities.

128. The Communication Strategy activities will be organized in cooperation with the Ward/Commune People’s Committees. The responsibility for implementing the strategy will be shared between several stakeholders:

- The PMU will have overall responsibility for updating and implementing the Communication Strategy and will be in charge of the activities targeted at the private sector.
- The Women’s Union will support the dissemination of information and conduct awareness raising activities on environmental sanitation practices, including cooperation with schools to educate children, and on strengthening gender equality.
- The local media will produce IAE materials: print materials, newspapers, radio and TV programs, web, etc.

129. To fulfill the tasks, capacity building activities will be organized as follows:

- PMU officers in charge of Communication: Training in communication skills.
- Women’s Union: Training in communication skills of community women members.

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- Key Women’s Union members: training in gender equity through applying a Training of Trainers approach (ToT).

130. These stakeholders will receive the support from the national and international Institutional Specialists as well as from the national and international Social and Gender Specialists.

**3.5.2. Resources Required**

131. The resources required for the implementation of the Communication Strategy refer to:

- The cost of the Communication Strategy activities in Capacity Building Program.
- Remuneration for National and International Institutional, Social and Gender Specialists.

**Table 35: Stakeholder Communication and Consultation Strategy**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Key Risks / Challenges</b>	<b>Main Stakeholders</b>	<b>Messages</b>	<b>Means of Communication (Channels /Languages /Activities)</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Resources (Human, budget)</b>
1. To enhance project benefits and mitigate potential negative impacts, through timely information on the subproject components and potential social and economic benefits, particularly for the poor, women, and ethnic minorities.	Not enough attention paid to women, illiterate people and ethnic minorities.  Poor excluded from information meetings.  Limited/lack of locally relevant IEC-material and TV-radio programs	PMU Women’s Union. Subproject beneficiaries Local media Local private sector.	Schedule of implementation phases in different areas. Impacts – both positive and negative – on communities	Messages tailored to the specificity of the local communities Print IEC materials: fact sheets, leaflets... Media outreach (radio, newspaper, TV, web, etc.) Commune loudspeaker system. Ward meetings. Cultural events. Market days.	From outset of subproject and throughout subproject life in accordance with progress of activities.  Outset of project: + Creation of IEC materials on subproject components + Training of stakeholders.	PMU Women’s Union Local media	Funds through the Capacity Building Program. Consultancy cost for National and International Institutional Specialists, and for National and International Social and Gender Specialists
2. To establish two-way information sharing/ dialogue mechanisms with stakeholders, especially on flooding reduction and prevention	Traditional gender relationships and women’s time constraints.  Vulnerable groups’ poor economic means.	PMU Women’s Union. Beneficiaries. Local private sector.	Role of stakeholders’ consultation in subproject. Present feedback mechanisms. Discussion on preferred channels of	Communal meetings. Group discussions. Communities Workshops. Local media. Use of participatory methods and	From outset of project and throughout project life in accordance with progress of activities.	PMU Women’s Union Local media	As above

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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Key Risks / Challenges</b>	<b>Main Stakeholders</b>	<b>Messages</b>	<b>Means of Communication (Channels /Languages /Activities)</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Resources (Human, budget)</b>
			consultations.	tools.			
3. To communicate wastewater connection benefits, tariffs and special provisions for poor and vulnerable households.	Identifying poor and vulnerable households for communication on special provisions	PMU PIU Women's Union. Beneficiaries.	Project's conditions for providing household connections. Monthly tariffs for wastewater connections.	Communal meetings. Group discussions. Communities Workshops. Local media. Use of participatory methods and tools.	From outset of project and throughout project life in accordance with progress of activities.	PMU PIU Women's Union	As above
4. To raise public awareness on environmental sanitation behavior and hygiene.	Limited/lack of locally relevant IAE-material and TV-radio programs.	PMU Women's Union. Local media. Beneficiaries. Private sector.	Key benefits of environmental sanitation: improved health, pleasant living environment Expected participation of the communities in community sanitation activities	Public meetings, fairs, exhibitions. Workshops, conferences. Group discussions. Separate meetings held for women. Print IAE materials. Radio and TV programs.	From outset of project and throughout project in accordance with progress of activities. Outset of project: + Creation of IEC materials on subproject components + Training of stakeholders	PMU. Women's Union. Local media.	As above

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Objectives	Key Risks / Challenges	Main Stakeholders	Messages	Means of Communication (Channels /Languages /Activities)	Timeline	Responsibility	Resources (Human, budget)
5. To communicate IR livelihood support measures.	Limited/lack of relevant IEC material and TV-radio programs	PMU Women’s Union. Enterprises’ Association Department of Labor, Invalids and Social Affairs	Opportunities for women and men for employment in project civil works  Opportunities for fishing or other jobs thanks to flooding prevention	Group discussions. Separate meetings held for women.	From outset of project and throughout project in accordance with progress of activities.	PMU	As above
6. To communicate project’s grievance redress mechanism and procedures.	Limited/lack of locally relevant IEC-material and TV-radio programs	PMU Project Implementation Unit	Who and where to contact Types of grievances Procedures: what information to provide, expected time for processing	Print IEC materials. Radio and TV programs.	From outset of project and throughout project in accordance with progress of activities.	PMU	As above
7. To promote gender equity generally and with a particular focus upon women empowerment, women’s access to economic opportunities;	No interest from men due to traditional gender relationships. Limited/lack of locally relevant IEC-material and TV-radio programs.	PMU. Women’s Union. Local media	Opportunities for women and men for employment in project civil works  Awareness	Community workshops and seminars. Technical training. Ward meetings. Group discussions with	From outset of project and throughout project life in accordance with	PMU Women’s Union Local media.	As above



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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Key Risks / Challenges</b>	<b>Main Stakeholders</b>	<b>Messages</b>	<b>Means of Communication (Channels /Languages /Activities)</b>	<b>Timeline</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Resources (Human, budget)</b>
			raising on risks of human trafficking.	men and women together. Print IEC materials. Radio and TV programs.	progress of activities. Outset of project: + Creation of IEC materials on subproject components + Training of stakeholders		

### **3.5.3. Stakeholders' Participation**

132. The participation of stakeholders during preparation phase is suitable with WB's policy on gender, poverty reduction and social safeguard. Public consultation with stakeholders and local people is designed to maximize their participation and to ensure that their concerns are addressed in each project phase. Taking special attention to women and those who are suffering poverty, race and gender discrimination. Public consultation and participation are carried out through information sharing and meeting.

#### **Issues to be addressed by participation include:**

- Assessment of current infrastructure problems in the localities (Existing Irrigation and Embankment systems);
- General introduction of the project components with a focus on their potential social benefits, particularly for the poor, women, and ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups;
- Modalities of Indigenous Peoples' and women's participation in the construction, monitoring and post-construction maintenance phases of the activities (including introduction of grievance redress mechanism);
- Presentation of the chosen construction designs and activities implementation framework, including monitoring;
- Monitoring of the community engagement in project's implementation.

#### **Participation methods**

Participation is ensured during each phase of the project through:

- Weekly and ad -hoc meetings of local government staff in their respective departments.
- Inter-departmental meetings
- Visits to construction sites
- Information-sharing between stakeholders
- Timely information disclosure to communities, including women, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups

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- Consultations meetings with civil society, beneficiaries and private sector
- Incorporation of affected communities' views into decision making
- Education and awareness raising campaigns
- Monitoring of subproject components
- Dissemination of elaborated monthly report between local government stakeholders

133. The data collection methods with the beneficiaries are qualitative through group discussions with key members of the communities, and gender segregated group discussions with poor indigenous people at the project area.

134. **Timeline for Participatory Activities.** To maximize local communities' participation, consultations are continuous process and organized frequently at each milestone of the project.

- *During the Preparation Stage*, consultation is useful for the identification of stakeholders' perception of problems and their interests to participate in their coping. This knowledge is also useful to formulate information messages that make sense from the target audiences' point of view. The participation and awareness of local communities in identifying vulnerability and adaptation options also contribute to the community acceptance of subproject activities.

- During the public consultation and focus group discussions carried out in March, 2018 to provide qualitative information and elicit potential beneficiaries' views and concerns related to the various components of the project. As far as practically feasible the Public Consultations were carried out jointly by the consultant teams. The public consultation will be a part of the preparation phase.

- *During the Implementation Stage*, a second round of communities' consultations is organized. These contribute to the participation of the local communities in the design of infrastructure improvements and plan for community engagement at the component locations. They aim to ensure that the choice of infrastructure options, and the planning, organization, implementation and maintenance of works at the sites are accepted by the population.

### **3.6. Public consultation**

135. **Methods.** During the project preparation phase, public consultation and focus group discussions conducted in 03/2018 in 9 communes/wards to provide qualitative information. The

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consultation meetings were organized with participants that included the affected households, representatives of beneficiaries, CPC, resettlement specialists, gender specialists and village leaders, and the representatives of famers’ association, Women’s Union, Fatherland Front Association and Youth Union. Meetings were conducted with both men and women to discuss potential resettlement and environmental impacts and the positive potential of project implementation.

136. Nine public consultation meetings/ focus group discussions were conducted in the project 9 wards/communes were carried involving the participation of the following stakeholders:

- Local authorities, representatives from 9 communes/wards (37 people).
- Staff from Mass organizations, including Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Youth Union, Farmers’ Union of 9 wards/ communes (15 people).
- Representatives of Households in the project area, including households with potential land to be acquired, beneficiary households, vulnerable groups (poor households, households with the disabled members, female headed households) (211 households).
- The percentage of women joined in consultation meetings is 64 people (24.3%).

**Table 36: Summary of the participant in consultation meeting**

Communes	Gender		Total	Contents
	Man	Women		
Ky Phong	23	8	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide information to local authorities and people about the subproject, its activities and potential impacts that can affect them, and provide an opportunity for their feedback on the subproject</li> <li>- Explore a range of options for minimizing subproject negative impacts, and for those impacts that cannot be avoided, explore the range of design options for minimizing.</li> <li>- Gathering the information about the needs and priorities of affected households as well as their feedback on proposed resettlement and compensation policies, options and activities.</li> <li>- Gathering the socio- economic information of people living in local</li> </ul>
Ky Trinh	24.0	8.0	32	
Ky Bac	24	11	35	
Huong Tho	14	6	20	
Son Le	24	12	36	
Son Mai	25	3	28	
Son Tien	28	9	37	
Ngoc Son	26	6	32	
Ky Thinh	11	1	12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>199.0</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>263</b>	

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				area (living conditions such as electric power, road, water, sanitation; gender issue; livelihood, poor households rate...)
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(Source: public consultant, 03/2018)

137. Local authorities and people agree with the project implementation. Comments raised in consultation meetings were freely discussed, which are summarized below:

**Table 37: Summary of public consultation results**

<b>Topics</b>	<b>Key findings/recommendations</b>
Project information	Subproject information: objectives, working scope, design, location, time, cost estimates will be informed people and stakeholders by implementing agency. The subproject receives support of local authorities and local people with a hope that the subproject will promote socio-economic development of the commune
Status of reservoirs	The reservoirs were approved in the project are in the poor conditions after a long operation time, the structures were severely run down, the roofs of dams were slid... The reservoirs are unsafe. The structures are unsafe, its can impact on the local people's life, production activities and income anytime.
Social impacts	Almost all local people live on agricultural, cultivation and breeding. At the present, a national target program on sustainable poverty reduction with support for investments in agriculture and training courses on cultivation techniques and breeding. The project can combine with assistance programs on the poor. Implementation of the work will affect social and environmental conditions because of the presence of workers. The project should be included with training, information and communication programs about communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS for local workers and people in project areas, etc. The construction may cause noise, dust and inconvenience for travel of local people, so construction time and transport signs must be set up suitably to mitigate inconvenience to the local people's travel and life.
People's aspiration	Local people agrees that the project implementation are necessary to ensure safety of the works and people, economic infrastructures, flood control in downstream, water supply as targeted, impact mitigation of the structures. Upgrading and repair of dams will create the stable flow for irrigated areas, improve productivity. People agree with the priority to recruit local workers in construction of subproject works. Local people have right to monitor activities of the subproject, establish community monitoring team and periodic supervision to ensure that the contractor complies with design and commitments on environmental and socio safeguards

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Topics	Key findings/recommendations
	Local people want to be trained on some skills such as forest planting, agricultural production, processing to produce products for trading. In term of compensation and land acquisition, the participated AHs wanted project to provide them with information about the implementation progress and hoped that the project will be implemented soon. Transparent process of compensation and compensation at replacement cost for their affected land/assets is required.

(Source: public consultation meetings, 03/2018)

### 3.7. Gender Mainstreaming

138. **Gender Analysis.** According to socio-economic survey, there is no difference between the labor division between men and women in households. Almost all activities are involved by both of them for exchange of ideas. 85.6% of respondents said that men and women are also the bread winners of their family. In other activities, the rate of male and female participation is relatively high, specifically as follows: that in village/group meeting, children care and admonishment, housework, communal meeting is respectively 79%, 72.8%, 67.2% and 60.5%. Thus, it shows equality between men and women in the labor division in the surveyed households. However, some agreed that male participation is somehow much more than that of women in several activities, including communal meeting (30.8% of male participation; 8.7% of female involvement). Information on the labor division in households is shown below:

**Table 38: Labor Division in Households**

Contents	Men		Women		Both	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Income generation	23	11.8	5	2.6	167	85.6
Children education	34	17.4	19	9.7	142	72.8
Housework	37	19.0	27	13.8	131	67.2
Participating in communal meeting	60	30.8	17	8.7	118	60.5
Participating in village/group meeting	20	10.3	21	10.8	154	79.0

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

139. **Labor distribution in production.** There are some activities involved by both genders, including cultivation (74.9%), breeding (71.3%), forestry product exploitation (74.6%), business and trade (69.2%), business trip (72.5%). For afforestation and protection, men tend to involve much more than women (46.1%). In production participated by both of them, men often take on heavier activities (such as clearing, cleaning, digging, planting, timber and agricultural products

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moving,) while women usually care for lighter works (tree care, branch pruning, agricultural products collection, etc.). Specific time table in households' production is shown in the following table:

**Table 39: Production time table**

No	Contents	Men dominated		Women dominated		Equal		Total <sup>3</sup>
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1	Cultivation	32	16.4	17	8.7	146	74.9	195
2	Breeding	19	9.7	37	19.0	139	71.3	195
3	Afforestation and protection	88	46.1	14	7.3	89	46.6	191
4	Forestry product exploitation	38	20.1	10	5.3	141	74.6	189
5	Fishing, aquaculture	38	20.1	42	22.2	109	57.7	189
6	Worker/Employed	31	16.4	42	22.2	116	61.4	189
7	Business and trade	6	3.2	51	27.6	128	69.2	185
8	Business trip	36	19.0	16	8.5	137	72.5	189
9	Other income earning	22	11.4	8	4.1	163	84.5	193

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

140. **Distribution of working time in households.** Children care/education is involved by both men and women with the similar time allocation (55.9%). According to survey results, women usually spend much time than men on housework, including cleaning and cooking, with the rate of 62.1% and 65.6% respectively. Accordingly, women play a main role in housework, cooking and cleaning. Households' time allocation is shown in details in the table below:

**Table 40: Time Allocation in Housework**

No.	Contents	Men dominated		Women dominated		Equal	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1	Children care/teaching	45	23.1	41	21.0	109	55.9
2	Cleaning	17	8.7	121	62.1	57	29.2
3	Cooking/housework	16	8.2	128	65.6	51	26.2

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

141. **Distribution of working time in community.** Male and female participation in community activities with homogeneous time allocation. Over 50% of the interviewees confirmed the involvement of both genders. However, some said that male participation in activities is much more than female involvement, especially in community meetings with the rate

<sup>3</sup> Some households refuse to answer questions.

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of 34.9% while that of women is 9.7%. The time allocation in community activities is specifically shown as follow:



**Table 41: Time allocation in community activities**

No.	Decisions	Men dominated		Women dominated		Equal		Total
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1	Community meeting	68	34.9	19	9.7	108	55.4	<b>195</b>
2	Training in production	55	28.2	39	20.0	101	51.8	<b>195</b>
3	Participating in socio-political organizations	47	24.1	37	19.0	111	56.9	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

142. **Decisions making.** According to socio-economic survey results, decision-making in family is involved and exchanged by both men and women. This shows equality in decision making in family. The decisiveness ranges from 54.4% to 79%. About 79% of respondents said that the decision in parturition, number of children is consented by both of them, 64.6% said that they together make decision in study and job selection of their children. 54.4% said that decision-making of significant expenditure is involved by both of them. However, some surveyed households still believe that men have more decisive rights than women. In terms of investment decision-making, 33.3% of men are involved while that of women are 7.2%. For decisions in large expenditures and study and career selection, the rate of male participation is 28.7% while that of women is 16.9%. Particularly, the decision-making right in family is described in the table below:

**Table 42: Decision-making in family**

No	Contents	Men		Women		Both		Total
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	
1	Decision in significant expenditure in family	56	28.7	33	16.9	106	54.4	<b>195</b>
2	Parturition/number of children/sex	17	8.7	24	12.3	154	79.0	<b>195</b>
3	Study and job selection of children	56	28.7	13	6.7	126	64.6	<b>195</b>
4	Production investment	65	33.3	14	7.2	116	59.5	<b>195</b>

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

143. It can be seen that labor division and decision-making right in surveyed households are equal between men and women. However, women often spend more time on cooking and cleaning houses than men. And some said that more men than women participate in community

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activities, meetings, and higher right in final decision. Furthermore, both men and women join in agriculture and forestry activities, in which, men are in charge of heavier activities.

144. In some project communes, women are mainly involved in agricultural and forestry production which is affected by the project implementation, causing high risk of underemployment for women. This can be minimized if they, especially women in affected households, are offered more opportunities to participate in vocational training, capacity development programs and awareness-rising communication campaigns on hygiene, traffic safety or prevention of social evils, etc. Women should be prioritized for employment arrangement during the implementation of the project items to reduce risk of unemployment and increase income for affected households.

145. Household income in general and that of women in particular from agricultural production will be affected during the implementation of the project items. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange suitable jobs for local women, especially those affected by the project. This will help increasing their income through popular labor during the project implementation. However, the job arrangement is not only opportunity but also potential risk of labor safety and abuse. There are also other potential risks (traffic safety, discrimination in recruitment for unskilled jobs from contractors, etc.) that should be considered. Other issues on gender should be reviewed and incorporated into the gender action plan as presented in the following section.

### **3.8. Public Health Impact Assessment and Interventions**

#### **3.8.1. Public Health Assessment**

146. **Diseases.** Unclean and unsafe environment, water shortage, frequent downpour, flood, and waste thrown in wrong places can cause epidemics which are harmful to people's health, including such common diseases as diarrhea, flu, fever, red eyes, etc. According to survey results, sickness is reported from 176 households in the last 12 months. Flu/headache is the most common disease (84.1%), followed by respiratory disease (42.1%) and fever (20%). Specifically, some common diseases in households in the last 12 months are as follows:

**Table 43: Diseases Caught By Families’ Members in the Past 2 Months**

Diseases	No.	Rate
Flu	164	84.1
Respiration	82	42.1
Fever	39	20.0
Cholera	13	6.7
Hepatitis	5	2.6
Food/Toxic poisoning	9	4.6
Accidents	11	5.6

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

147. **Medical service unit.** According to respondents and family members, their regular place to have health checked is medical station (55.1%), then followed by the rate of district hospital of 19.9%. The rate of people having their health examined in private medical units remains low (3.4%). There are only 4.5% of households buying drugs for self-medication. The reason is that medical station and district hospital are the nearest places from their living location which are mostly chosen. In case of more severe diseases, the local people only seek for provincial and central hospitals which are far from their area. Specific information of the nearest medical units of households are shown in the table below:

**Table 44: Nearest Medical Units**

No	Medical units	No.	Rate
1	Medical station	97	55.1
2	District hospital	35	19.9
3	Provincial hospital	26	14.8
4	Central hospital	4	2.3
5	Communal private medical unit	6	3.4
6	Self-medication	8	4.5
<b>Total</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

148. **Health insurance participation.** 187/195 households purchase health insurance (95.9%). Of which, 666/817 people in the 195 households have healthcare insurance.

149. **Households’ knowledge on HIV/AIDS.** According to socio-economic survey, 56.9% of respondents are aware of HIV/AIDS. 25.1% of them have no idea on HIV/AIDS, and 17.9% of them have wrong knowledge on HIV/AIDS. Information of people’s awareness on HIV/AIDS as below:

**Table 45: Awareness of HIV/AIDS**

Cause	No.	Rate
Virus	35	17.9
Virus causing immune deficiency	111	56.9
No idea	49	25.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>100</b>

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

150. According to survey results, 127 people said that HIV/AIDS is untreatable (accounting for 65.1%), 30 people said that the disease can be treated (15.4%) and 38 of them have no lead (19.5%). Thus, 65.1% are aware of the seriousness of HIV/AIDS.

151. **Knowledge on Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).** Respondents are aware of some sexually transmitted diseases. Specifically, 76.9% are aware of gonorrhea, 64.1% are aware of syphilis. However, only 43.6% and 34.4% said that vaginal yeast and penile discharge correspondingly are STIs. This shows that a small proportion of people are not equipped with full knowledge of these diseases. Specific information on their awareness of STIs is provided in the table below:

**Table 46: Awareness on STIs**

Disease	No.	Rate
Gonorrhea	150	76.9
Syphilis	125	64.1
Vaginal yeast	85	43.6
Penile discharge	67	34.4

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

152. Awareness on **HIV/AIDS transmission.** For more comprehension of people's awareness on HIV/AIDS, it is necessary to study their knowledge on HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention. About 94.4% of people thought that HIV/AIDS is transmitted from drug injection or sharing needles. Unsafe sex (72.3%) and mother-to-children transmission (62.6%). This shows that most of them are aware of the way of HIV/AIDS transmission. However, a small proportion of them do not have an adequate knowledge on HIV/AIDS transmission. Specifically, 34.4% of them said that sharing food with HIV/AIDS patients and 38.5% said that being bitten by mosquitoes or insects will be infected with HIV/AIDS. Specific information is provided in the following table:



**Table 47: Awareness of HIV/AIDS transmission**

<b>Transmission way</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Drug injection and needles sharing	184	94.4
Food sharing with HIV patents	67	34.4
Being bitten by mosquitoes or insects	75	38.5
Unsafe sex	141	72.3
Mother-to-child transmission	122	62.6

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

153. **Awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention.** According to survey results, the local people have a relatively high awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention measures, specifically: monogamy (85.1%), safe sex with condom (70.3%) and separate needle using in all cases (56.4%). However, a small proportion of them still do not have a proper knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention measures such as isolation of HIV/AIDS patients (33.3%), no food sharing with patients (24.6%), or no hand-shaking with patients (24.6%). Detailed information is shown in the table below:

**Table 48: Awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention**

<b>Method</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Monogamy	166	85.1
Isolation of HIV/AIDS patents	65	33.3
Safe sex	137	70.3
Separate needles using in all cases	110	56.4
No hand-shaking with patients	39	20.0
No food sharing with patients	48	24.6

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

154. **Information source of HIV/AIDS and STIs.** Information accessibility on HIV/AIDS through TV is the most popular choice (84.1%), followed by newspapers, radio, internet (68.2%). In addition, by dissemination of local health staff and through household meetings, they are equipped with full knowledge about HIV/AIDS, with the rate of 59% and 36.4% respectively. Specific information is provided in the following table:

**Table 49: Information source of HIV/AIDS and STIs**

Information source	No.	Rate
Newspaper / radio / internet	133	68.2
Meeting	71	36.4
TV	164	84.1
Other	43	22.1
Local medicine	115	59.0

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

155. **Proposed Propaganda.** According to survey results, respondents said that TV (30.8%) and leaflets (23.6%) are communication support means and materials for effective public health information. In addition, 18.5% of them said that the propaganda through meetings would be effective in providing information on public health. This may be useful for propaganda of potential impacts on public health because of more efficient project implementation in the project area. Specific information is shown in the table below:

**Table 50: Types of Materials for Effective Public Health Dissemination**

Type	No.	Rate
Leaflets	46	23.6
Panel/Poster/Banner	22	11.3
Newspaper/radio/internet	31	15.9
TV	60	30.8
Meeting	36	18.5

(Source: Socio-Economic Survey, March, 2018)

### 3.8.2. Proposed Interventions and Activities.

156. The project will have a negative impact on public health due to dust, noise, pollution, migrant workers during its construction. Therefore, the project needs to raise awareness of the potential impacts and begin for preventive measures and mitigation to minimize risks and potential impacts to public health. However, potential environmental impacts during the construction are unavoidable. Solid waste, dust and noise generated may affect safety and health of workers and community, which will cause potential impacts on local social security. In addition, during the construction, the transportation of materials may increase risks of traffic accidents and hinder daily travel of residents and damage to local roads, waterway, increase conflicts in using water for irrigation and domestic purposes. To minimize impacts during the construction, the contractors should disclose the construction schedule, at the same time; install fully signals at the construction areas to ensure safety for residents.

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157. Beside environmental impacts to community health during the construction, the project implementation also causes risks of spread of infectious diseases.

158. Risks of spreading Sexually Transmitted infections (STIs) and HIV may be caused by the project for the following reasons: (i) existing dissemination and infection rate; (ii) community's knowledge about infection ways and prevention measures; and (iii) presence of international/outsourced laborers. In the fact, the results of consultations at project districts/communes showed that local people are regularly provided with information about STIs and HIV by medical officials in coordination with Family planning division/ Ward/commune Women's Union. In addition, provision of condoms in these disseminations of information about STIs/HIV.

159. Mitigation measures of risks of spreading STIs and HIV during the construction of project items should be taken. These measures include raising awareness of STIs and HIV for benefitted/affected communities as well as workers. The project should also link to existing initiatives to raise awareness of prevention measures. These prevention measures include:

160. The construction contract will require the contractors to establish a human force to participate in STIs and HIV/AIDS prevention seminar hold by a service provider approved. Seminars will be hold for laborers before commencement of the works;

161. Providing condoms at the construction site;

162. Basing on community to raise awareness of risks of spreading of STIs and HIV, reproductive health, safe sex and human trafficking.

163. For detail, Community Health Protection Plan is presented in Annex 2

### **3.9. Assessment of Dam Safety Management Program**

164. **Characteristics about dam management.** In terms of management, Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee has issued the Decision No. 15/QD-UBND dated 28/6/2011 along with the regulation on decentralized management, exploitation and protection of irrigation works in Ha Tinh province. Details are as follows:

- Canals which are within a commune and have irrigation serving area  $\leq$  100 ha will be managed by local authorities.
- Canals with irrigation serving area of more than 100 ha will be managed by Irrigation



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Work Exploitation One Member Company Limited at provincial level, excepting for farm work will be directly managed by users. The Company has arranged stations, implementing groups in each subproject’s area.

- Management Unit: Northern Ha Tinh Irrigation One Member Limited Liability Company will hold training classes for groups and beneficiaries related to operaiton and maintenance activities.
- Direct beneficiaries are villages provided with water from Reservoirs, take responsibility for maintenance of canals wihtin the villages. Investment cost will be from public labor.
- Management Units for Reservoirs under the subproject are summarized below:

**Table 51: Management of the Subproject’s Reservoirs**

<b>Works</b>	<b>Communes</b>	<b>Management Units</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	Ky Trinh CPC	Management of both focal works and canals
Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	Southern Ha Tinh Irrigation One Member Limited Liability Company	Management of focal works
Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	Bac Ky CPC	Management of both focal works and canals
Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	Huong Tho CPC	Management of both focal works and canals
Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	Northern Ha Tinh Irrigation One Member Limited Liability Company	Management of focal works
Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	Son Tien CPC	Management of both focal works and canals
Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	Northern Ha Tinh Irrigation One Member Limited Liability Company	Management of focal works
Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	Ngoc Son CPC	Management of both focal works and canals

165. **Operation and Maintenance.** Exploitation and operation must comply with:

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- Ordinance on the exploitation and protection of irrigation works approved by the Xth National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam dated 04/04/2001.
- Decree No.154/2004/ND-CP dated 15/07/2007 revising and supplementing some articles of the Ordinance on the exploitation and protection of irrigation works.

166. Responsibility of work operation units: Operate water intake, discharge spillways under the operational process, close/open the intake under dams in line with water use season; at the same time take charge of monitoring on subsidence, permeability, dam safety, oversee the discharge level. Any occurrences of permeability or too high water level, should be immediately inform local authorities for timely response to the incidents.

167. **Operation and Maintenance cost.** At the present, the irrigation cost is in compliance with the Decree No. 154/2007/ND-CP dated 15/10/2007 on free irrigation cost for farmers. All management, operation and maintenance cost will be allocated from Central Budget in accordance with Decree 154 (Excluding depreciation, operation wage coefficient).

168. **Unsafety works.** Reservoirs have been constructed for a long time. By the times, these structures are seriously deteriorated, threatening people’s life and assets. Current status of the reservoirs is as follows:

**Table 52: Current status of Reservoirs**

Reservoirs	Current status
Nuoc Xanh Reservoirs (Ky Phong commune, Ky Anh district)	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir was built in 1967, repaired in 2012, irrigation service area: 120ha.  After a long time of operation, the Reservoir has been severely deteriorated, the soil dam was permeable and the upstream roof was eroded. The reinforced layer was damaged and drainage equipment next to the downstream was buried. In addition, there are incidents such as broken regulating valves of the intake, downgraded stilling basins, broken stilling basin’s bottom. The spillway was made of soil with narrow aperture, the downstream was strongly eroded. These structures can’t ensure a safe Reservoir.
Loi Dong Reservoir (Ky Trinh ward,	Loi Dong Reservoir was built in 170, the dam was enhanced to 0.5-0.6m in 2005, provide irrigation service for 49 ha.  After long-time operation, Soil dams were run down and become

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Ky Anh town)	permeable toward the downstream roof, the upstream roof was eroded; the water intake has valve system broken, the concrete was intruded; the spillway has not been reinforced, water is leaked from the spillway's shoulders, the stilling basin was eroded, subsided, the flooding discharge canal was sedimented. This Reservoir is not safe.
Ba Khe Reservoir (Ky Bac commune, Ky Anh district)	Ba Khe Reservoir was built before 1970, Irrigation service area: 119 ha. After a long operation time, the soil dam was seriously deteriorated, the dam body and base got water permeable; the roof in upstream was slid and in downstream was eroded and deformed; the spillway is narrow, and its bottom was subsided and slid. Thus, the Reservoir is unsafe.
Dap Buom Reservoir (Huong Tho commune, Vu Quang district)	Dap Buom Reservoir was built in 1978, Irrigation service area: 60 ha. After a long operation time, the soil dam was seriously deteriorated, the dam body and base got water permeable; the roof in upstream was slid and in downstream was eroded and deformed; the intake was damaged; the spillway can't ensure flooding discharge and was seriously slid. Thus, the Reservoir is unsafe.
Khe Co Reservoir (Son Le, Huong Son district)	Khe Co Reservoir was built in 1987, irrigation service area: 560 ha. After a long operation time, the soil dam was seriously deteriorated, the dam body and base got water permeable; the roof in upstream and downstream was slid. The sub soil-dam was eroded in downstream. The Reservoir is unsafe.
Khe De Reservoir (Son Mai, Huong Son)	Khe De Reservoir was built in 1977, irrigation service area: 160 ha. After a long time of operation, the structure was severely run-down, the soil dam was permeable, the roof of downstream was slid; the intake was damaged: the gate was jammed, the valve was rusted, stilling basin was damaged; the spillway is narrow that can't meet the requirements for flood discharge; the spillway's basin was eroded and peeled in the bottom. The Reservoir is unsafe.
Khe Nhay Reservoir (Son Tien commune, Huong Son district)	Khe Nhay Reservoir was built in 1966, irrigation service area: 50 ha. After a long operation time, the soil dam was seriously deteriorated, the dam body and base got water permeable; the roof in upstream and downstream was slid. Valves of intake and of the spillway were broken. The Reservoir is unsafe.

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169. At present, the subproject reservoirs are seriously run-down and deteriorated, threatening people's life and assets as well as infrastructure and agricultural area in downstream. People in the subproject area mainly work in agriculture, forestry, thus the reservoirs play important role to people's production activities and income. On the context, improvement of the reservoirs are necessary to ensure safety of the works and people, economic infrastructure, flood control in downstream, water supply as targeted, impact mitigation of the structures. In addition, upgrading and repair of dams will create a stable water flow for irrigated areas, improve productivity and people's living standard.

### **3.10. Potential Impacts**

#### **3.10.1. Positive impacts**

170. Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project aims to shift agricultural and forestry production structure, diversify the crops, ensure food security under pressure of population, weather changes and world instability; and supply water for daily lives, industry, aquaculture, tourism services, maintain and improve ecological environment, hydropower exploitation; develop irrigation schemes for mountainous area, remote areas, especially which are facing water shortage, stimulate social policies to improve water quality for people's daily activities as well as serve for socio-economic development, contributing for effectively poverty reduction, Fixed cultivation and sedentarization and irrigation development in combination with natural disaster prevention and mitigation.

171. This part presents potential positive impacts which benefits local people in project area.

#### **3.10.1.1. Strengthening dam safety management**

172. This component will be implemented by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade and Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment with the aim to improve framework plan, operate and manage the safety dam to protect communities and socio-economic infrastructure in the downstream. Three subcomponents will be mutual support and participation both of three components, includes: (i) technical services and strategy researches; (ii) improve the institutional, law and procedures; (iii) and improve capacity and technical skill. The expenses of this component will be used for consultant services, activities and goods, equipment and non-consulting services.

173. The activities of Ministry of Industry and Trade includes: (i) establish dam database and management tools, monitoring hydroelectric dam safety and evaluating some typical dams with safety standards accepted by internationally; (iii) establish the standards, technical standards for hydroelectric dam; (iv) supplying, technical assistance for project activities implemented by MoIT; and, (v) improve monitoring capacity of the safety management agency of MoIT.

174. The activities of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment includes: (i) installing and rehabilitating hydro-meteorological stations in Vu Gia – Thu Bon and Ca River basins; (ii) the provision of equipment for the operation of cascade dams in, and disaster forecasting and

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early warning for, the Vu Gia-Thu Bon and Ca river basins; (iii) the development of an information database for monitoring dam operations; and, (iv) the provision of technical assistance to support the Project activities carried out by MONRE; and, (v) improvement of MONREs capacity to monitor implementation of the joint operating rules for cascade dams.

175. The activities carried out by MARD includes: (i) support setting up database about irrigation reservoir; (ii) develop legal, institutional and financial models for sustainable dam safety management; (iii) prepare guideline and maintenance manual for small dams; (iv) establish small dam safety management models with the participation of the community in each area; (v) technical assistance for the project activities carried by MARD; (vi) training, capacity building, information disclosure and awareness of dam safety activities; (vii) Formulate, amend, addition the standards, norms serve to Dam Rehabilitation and improvement; and, (viii) monitoring and evaluation, monitoring capacity improvement in MARD.

176. Strategy development of the irrigation sector up to 2020, focusing on developing the irrigation services for agricultural and forestry production, diversify crops, ensure food security under the increasing pressure of population growth, weather changes and international instability; and supply water for domestic activities, industry, aquaculture, tourism service; maintain and improve ecological environment, hydropower exploitation. The main objectives of the strategy are to ensure water resource for daily lives and economic sectors; enhance the safety level for prevention and adaption to reducing the damage caused by natural disasters, floods and storms. Well-managed river basins, reasonably exploitation and use the water resources, sustainable development, polluted prevention, the exhaustion of water in main river basins and all national basins. Enhancing water resources management capacity from Central to local level.

**3.10.1.2. Increase in service irrigation area, agricultural production adaption to climate change**

177. Almost all project provinces are agricultural province. It is urgent to promote agriculture in terms of quality and quantity among limited conditions of land areas and water resources and world crisis in food security. Therefore, we have to improve land use efficiency and water resource in agriculture production, develop the multi goals. This requires not only technical solutions, but also socio-economic development and environment protection with active participation of farmer in terms of management and exploitation irrigation system.

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178. Most of the irrigation works were built in 1970s and 1980s, some were built some decades ago; more than half of irrigation and drainage systems are deteriorated and overloaded leading to ineffectiveness and water waste. Water productivity improvement is a key to manage agricultural water resource effectively.

179. MARD policies focus on Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement to maximize effective operation of the works, ensuring people's life and assets'/houses. Good water services for production will bring about the highest economic effectiveness, and maximize investment effectiveness. The project investment will help to rehabilitate irrigation infrastructure in 34 northern, central and central highland provinces.

180. The flood and inundation happens in almost all Central and Central highland provinces because of the heavy rain and untimely drainage. Mountainous provinces always face drought, lack of clean water for daily activities and breeding in dry season, greatly affecting production activities and the people life. People in project area mentioned difficulties related to water resource pollution, water shortage for agricultural production, environmental pollution, disease prevention.

181. Upgraded and rehabilitated dams will satisfy people's demand on water quality, erosion prevention, desertification, reduction of water pollution. Investment for infrastructure will be included (if any). The policies on applying advanced science and technology, advanced technological solutions in irrigation works, effective irrigation solution to increase water supply capacity, limit water exhaustion and adapt to climate change, contributing significantly to local socio-economic development.

**3.10.1.3. Assistance in Infrastructure Improvement, Irrigation Development for Multi Goals, New Rural Development**

182. The survey result shows that agricultural structure rate in the Central provinces from 30% to 50% in local economic structure, and the proportion of northern mountainous provinces are higher, some provinces are from 40% to 50%. If comprehensively investigated in the communes in the project area, the proportion will be up to 70% - 80%, beside the other income by migrant people on doing the seasonal labor or some non-agricultural activities in the local.

183. The workers age from 18 to 35 in rural areas are almost out of work, they have to find employment opportunities in the city and industrial areas, they only participate in agricultural

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production at the harvest season. The seasonal migration occurs with both men and women, the women generally migrate in the local, the men migrate to other provinces leading to agricultural production labor situation are mainly the elderly, children and women, and this is one of the considered issues in the project investment goal.

184. Nowadays, almost the surveyed communes are implementing the Rural Development Program (The Program), in the 19 criterias of the Program, the criterias for Infrastructure (schools, clinics, rural road, intra-field traffic, irrigation, etc) are the difficult criteria to meet because of the big capital investment (as economic local are mainly agriculture), the mobilization of the local people contributes with the capital rate 60/40 (60% of the Budget, 40% of the local people) are problems.

185. Infrastructure investment, especially multi goals, programs on upgrading medium and small reservoirs will create favorable conditions for irrigation water so that local people invest in agricultural production, reduce migration and other social impacts, to fulfill the goal of new rural development.

186. The investment of the project in irrigation infrastructure to improve effective operation of the work, active irrigation and work safety in natural disasters is huge motivation for further investment in remaining infrastructure to complete of new rural development, sustainably socio-economic development.

**3.10.1.4. Social Welfare Development for Vulnerable Groups and Social Capital for Local People**

187. The most current concern is to have correct identification of ethnics and female-headed households, vulnerable groups to ensure their welfare. Thus, strengthening social activities will enable these groups to participate in the subproject planning, design and implementation, maximize their benefits and minimize negative impacts.

188. In the subproject areas, investment in stable irrigation and create opportunities to expand local transport road to help people, especially women save fetching time, agricultural production time by active arrangement of crop season, as well as water fetching for livestock breeding and farming, contributing to diversify agricultural products and increase market accessibility and improved income. Promptly water supply is primarily condition to improve people's health, especially disease prevention. By the gender action plan, people's awareness about gender will



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be raised. Thereby, women will have more time to participate in community activities, improve their knowledge, educate their children, etc.

189. During public consultations, people strongly supported the subprojects because they are well aware that the subproject will bring about increase in economic condition, improvement of traffic conditions, water supply, agricultural development, restoration of some typical high-yield local crops (Orange, Tangerine) and promotion of goods circulation, job opportunities and enhancement of social services and community environment. In addition, the project supports completion and upgrading of a multi-goal water supply system in order to save water to the end of the rainy season, assist the community in accessing water for daily life, cultivation of the households. Moreover, the project targets to those communities lacking clean water through the construction, upgrading, completion and restoration of multi-functional water supply facilities for residential clusters, including multi-goal water storage tanks, water supply clusters community, etc. the people can use water for many purposes such as bathing, cleaning and breeding.

190. The project will increase agricultural productivity, improve living conditions, irrigation conditions, transport conditions, living conditions and local people's health.

191. Incomplete irrigation systems and inflexible management, water distribution process leads to water use conflicts among community groups. Communities which near focal canals have more convenient conditions for water use but those far from the canals are struggling about water fetching. The communities in the upstream often discharge wastes, leading to environmental pollution. When the project is completed, synchronous irrigation system will be ensure for whole community, promoting the participation in water source protection.

### **3.10.2. Negative Impacts**

#### **3.10.2.1. Involuntary Resettlement**

192. Screening of adverse impacts on involuntary resettlement indicated that land acquisition is inevitable.

193. In the preparation stage, thanks to close cooperation with the PMU and consultations with relevant local authorities at district/commune levels, technical consultants (FS Consultant) made studies to select and identify positions of works, and proposed designed options. Each

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option pay much attention to minimize impacts and resettlement impact level on vulnerable and the poorest people.

194. At the present, land acquisition as well as number of households affected by the sub-projects is not accurate. Based on available information, expected impacts of land acquisition as below:

**Table 53: Summary of resettlement impacts**

No.	Works	Communes	Affected area									Total affected area (m2)		Area of temporarily affected land (m2)
			Residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )		Productive forest land		Agricultural land (m <sup>2</sup> )		Public land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Aquacultural land		(m <sup>2</sup> )	Number	
			(m <sup>2</sup> )	AH	(m <sup>2</sup> )	AH	(m <sup>2</sup> )	AH		(m <sup>2</sup> )	AH			
1	Loi Dong Reservoir	Ky Trinh	176	1	2,213	5	-	-	2,213	-	-	4,602	6	2,000
		Ky Thinh	782	7	2,527	1	781	2	4,632	991	2	9,713	12	2,000
2	Nuoc Xanh Reservoir	Ky Phong	-	-	4,956	2	-	-	-	-	-	4,956	2	2,000
3	Ba Khe Reservoir	Ky Bac	-	-	3,614	3	3,438	5	237,9	678	3	7,730	11	2,000
4	Dap Buom Reservoir	Huong Tho	411	1	1,087	3	-	-	2,859	-	-	4,357	4	2,000
5	Khe Co Reservoir	Son Le	-	-	12,461	11	344	1	-	767	2	13,572	14	2,000
6	Khe Nhay Reservoir	Son Tien	-	-	1,890	2	1,189	3	7,185	235	2	10,499	7	2,500
7	Khe De Reservoir	Son Mai	218	1	4,699	5	511	1	5,877	-	-	11,305	7	2,000
8	Da Den Reservoir	Ngoc Son	-	-	3,634	3	0	0	1,074	475	1	5,183	4	2,000
9	<b>Total</b>		1,587	10	37,081	35	6,263	12	23,840	3,146	10	71,917	67	18,500

(Source: Resettlement Action Plan Report, March 2018)

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195. Estimatedly, the project will acquire 71,7917 m<sup>2</sup> of 97 affected households (88 households and 9 CPCs). Total of 97 household affected land and trees and structures and benefit 5000 households.

196. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the subproject will be designed to accordance with Resettlement Action Framework and submitted to World Bank for review before implementation.

**3.10.2.2. Impacts on Non-Land Assets (Livelihood and Sources of Income)**

197. Apart from land acquisition, the project interventions will have some impacts, both positive impacts (e.g. reduction of flooding; increasing agriculture production, etc.) and adverse impacts (e.g. reduced income sources due to loss of agricultural land and temporary loss of income (minor) from fishing activities, alignment change of existing drainage and sewerage that may cause temporary flooding and water cut.

198. For impact mitigation, the local investors will co-operate closely with the agency for evaluating effective levels to suitable assistance. In addition, during the construction process, the contractors have to make the plan and organize the construction to minimize impacts on the AHs. The local agencies are compensated and supported with the policies mentioned in the RPF and EMDF to ensure that they do not worsen the livelihoods and business situation of the AHs.

**3.10.3. Temporary Impacts**

**3.10.3.1. Temporay impacts on Project Area 's Economic Activity**

199. The general construction activities associated with Project implementation will also direct and indirect impacts of the economic activities within the Project area, particularly, road construction as for the case of the road access to Sau Vo lake; temporary changing alignment of existing drainage and sewerage that may cause temporary flooding and water cut, which require through traffic to take different routes or reducing the number of lanes that can be used; Limiting the sales of businesses along the roads due to land acquisition; Impeding the flow of outside resources into and outside the Project area.

**3.10.3.2. Dust and Noise Pollution**

200. It is also anticipated that the construction phase, as well as operation, of the proposed project will result in increased dust and noise pollution for the local people.

**3.10.3.3. The arised conficts on using water**

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201. The objective of the project is to strengthen local relevant agencies capacity to manage water use, encourage participation, knowledge improvement and understanding of water use management and create conditions to promote equal cooperation among water users, organizations. This will help people and local communities develop water management mechanisms to avoid potential conflicts between stakeholders and minimize potential short-term and long-term impacts. In particular, there may be a conflict between the irrigation company (or the local irrigation worker) with the people using the irrigation service when there is a variance in the water supply plan. Besides, there is a conflict between water users, especially the upstream households and downstream when the water supply is unequal.

**3.10.3.4. Fertilizers and Pesticides Using Strengthening**

202. Improved agricultural production conditions, the investment in production to increase profitability may increase the use of fertilizers and pesticides thereby increasing the likelihood of environmental pollution. Nowadays, all localities are applying safe farming methods such as IBM, ACM, "3 reductions, 3 gains", "1 must-do, 5 gains". All these activities are aimed at limiting the effects of fertilizer and pesticides on people's health. However, it is still necessary to manage the production and proper operation of the irrigation system, including encouraging and guiding people using the new advanced technology methods, environmental friendliness.

**3.10.3.5. Health risks and social issues**

203. The investment of the project will mainly affect the environment during construction phase, transportation of materials and the soundness of the equipment, etc. In addition, when participating in construction, the worker source from other places can also bring the disease sources and ways of living that will break the traditional and local regulations. Women are at high risk for HIV / AIDS infection and traffic safety. In addition, poor female and female headed households in the project area are also at risk of losing their productive assets (housing, crops, agricultural land) due to land acquisition.

204. Many respondents expressed their concern that outside laborer associated with the construction phase, road safety during construction. The people in the Project Area hope that the Project will be implemented with a good management system, thus project workers be managed well to ensure that no conflict between the project workers and the residents in the Project Area.

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205. The project management agencies should consider the risks of social problems, health issues such as sexually transmitted diseases, propaganda activities, closely supervising this work.

**3.10.3.6. Potential impacts that are related to labour influx**

206. The contractors' worker sources for construction of the subproject components cannot enough so that the contractors need to hire labors outside the project communes. It can lead to some positive and negative impacts. The potential positive effects are such as improving the communication, transportation, developing economy, creating the new markets for trading, creating more jobs for local people, enhancing livelihood....

207. The potential social risks lead by labor influx such as: (i) Risk of social conflict: conflicts may arise between the local community and the construction workers, which may be related to religious, cultural or ethnic difference or based on competition for local resources. (ii) Increased risk of illicit behavior and crimes can include theft, physical assaults, substance abuse, prostitution and human trafficking. (iii) Child labor and school dropout: increased chances for the host community to sell goods and services to the incoming workers can lead to child labor to produce and deliver these goods and services, which in turn can lead to enhances school dropout. (iv) Increased burden on and competition for public service provision: the presence of construction workers and service providers (and in some cases family members of either or both) can generate additional demand for provision of public services, such as water, electricity, medical services, transport, social services. (v) Increased risk of communicable diseases and burden on local health services: The influx of people may bring communicable disease to the project area, including sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). This can result in an additional burden on local health resources. (vi) Gender based violence. (vii) Increasing in traffic and related accidents.

208. Some mitigation measures to minimize the potential negative impacts of migrant workers on local communities such as:

- Recruiting local workers in construction of subproject works. Local people have right to monitor activities of the subproject, establish community monitoring team and periodic supervision to ensure that the contractor complies with design and commitments on environmental and socio safeguards.

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- Organizing the meetings for local people and workers to provide information about social potential diseases (STDs, HIV/AIDS...), and the preventative measures to minimize the negative impacts.

209. Moreover, the components of Ha Tinh subproject have small scale. The number of workers for construction is from 5-7 persons each construction site. The workers hired is in the local project area. It can reduce the conflict about religious, cultural or ethnic difference or based on competition for local resources. Therefore, the potential social conflicts between local communities and workers are low.

**3.10.3.7. Potential impacts that are not related to OP 4.12 (but is covered by OP 4.10 )**

210. According to the construction plan, the successive construction method is applied in areas having permanently acquired land. There will be temporary affected households during project implementation, and, every temporary impacts on land and local businesses will be identified and assessed. Some minor temporary affects may also occur during the recovery process, including noise, odor, and dust, and they will not bring significant negative impacts on livelihood of local people, except for a small number of households in landfill areas. In addition to dust and smell treatment, as landfill areas are wide and with few structures, dust and bad smell may be diluted, resulting in only minor impacts on local people. In the case of impacts reported by local people, corrective measures (e.g. use of bio-chemicals) will be considered to reduce the odor (if necessary).

211. Aquaculture activities may also be temporarily affected. Currently, there is no detailed estimate of impacts level (number of AHs) at this stage as the scope of impact depends on the construction period (i.e. dry season), and dredging management in order to minimize these impacts. Because HHs working in aquaculture do not have the land use right certificate (actually, the lake is managed by local authorities), the degree of impact depends on agreement between households and local government. In this case, affected households will be compensated according to legal terms in that lake leasing agreement. Dredged materials will be transported to landfills for treatment and lake water may be affected.

212. For aquaculture activities within lakes, the Government is managing lake surface and all users of the lake have signed rental contracts which are renewed every year. No fishing activity (without contract) is allowed. As such, these households will be compensated for their losses of

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income in accordance with their contracts and will be compensated and supported for their temporary loss of income in accordance with the project’s RPF during construction period. As mentioned above, the number of households who currently rent lake for aquaculture to be compensated/supported has not been identified yet.

213. For fishing activities on the rivers, the exact numbers of households engaged in has not yet identified since there were no fishing activity during the survey (dry season). However, according to CPCs, the number of households fishing on the rivers is small and varies during the year and fish farming is not their key income generation activities. Therefore, these households will be identified and consulted (if any) when the detailed engineering designs as well as the dredging location and construction time are confirmed. If case of any impacts identified, these households will be consulted and entitled to compensation and support - as project’s RPF. Impacts on fishing activities are identified to be minor.

**3.10.4. Comments of local people on project impacts**

214. According to survey results, 100% of the respondents supported the project implementation. 94.4% of local people said they knew about their local Project through various information sources. The most popular source was from the consulting agency, accounting for 78.5%, followed by commune meetings, making up 63.1%. Detailed access to information is shown in the following table:

**Table 54: Project Information Sources**

<b>Information sources</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate (%)</b>
Village meetings	93	47.7
Commune meetings	123	63.1
Television	44	22.6
Radio	51	26.2
Local government officers	83	42.6
PMU’s staff	79	40.5
Consulting agency	153	78.5
Husband/wife	14	7.2
Family members, relatives	9	4.6
Friends, neighbour	13	6.7

(Source: Socio-economic survey, March 2018)



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215. The project implementation will bring many positive impacts on local people and socio-economic conditions of the project area. Hence, when being asked about project's positive impacts, 77.4% of respondents said that the project would enhance water supply for domestic and production activities while 73.3% believe it will improve production conditions and productivity of crops and livestock. These are three valuable contributions of the Project. Details are shown in the table below:

**Table 55: Assessment of project's benefits**

<b>Benefits</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Improved water supply for domestic uses and production	151	77.4
Enhanced production conditions and productivity of plants and animals	143	73.3
More jobs, increased income from agricultural production	103	52.8
Reduced risks to safety of local people in downstream areas	109	55.9
Reduced risks to production safety in downstream areas	97	49.7
Reduced environmental pollution	73	37.4
Enhanced travelling conditions among production and residential areas	86	44.1
Developed non-agricultural activities (trade, services, tourism, etc.)	52	26.7
More jobs for local people during construction	74	37.9

(Source: Socio-economic survey, March 2018)

216. However, during project implementation, in addition to positive benefits, there are unavoidable negative impacts. 70.3% said that construction activities will result in environmental pollution (soil, water, air), 65.1% said it will generate noise and interrupted water supply (63.1%) during dam rehabilitation. These are three factors considered to be the most affected. Details of negative impact assessment are presented in the following table:

**Table 56: Project's potential negative impact assessment**

<b>Negative impacts</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rate</b>
Environnemental pollution (soil, water, air)	137	70.3
Noise generation	127	65.1
Flooding/drought (Higher flooding risk in upstream areas when reservoirs collect water and increased safety risk in downstream areas in the course of water releasing)	74	37.9
Social evils (gambling, drugs, prostitution, etc.)	70	35.9
Infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, etc.)	61	31.3
Affected cultural, spiritual activities, social interactions	73	37.4
Interrupted water supply during dam rehabilitation	123	63.1
Decreased income due to affected production/business	90	46.2

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Affected goods transportation	53	27.2
Affected local travelling	60	30.8
Increased conflicts in water use among local households	55	28.2
Loss/shortage of jobs	57	29.2
Relocation and resettlement for local people	49	25.1
Loss of production land	66	33.8
Affected cultural heritage, public works	39	20.0
Child labor	39	20.0

*(Source: Socio-economic survey, March 2018)*

**IV. MITIGATION MEASURES AND INTERVENTIONS**

**4.1. Mitigation Measures**

217. Potential impacts and risks of the subproject identified in the SA are put into three groups:

**4.1.1. Involuntary Resettlement**

218. Potential adverse social impacts due to acquisition of land and other assets will trigger World Bank’s OP 4.12. In compliance with the provision of the policy, the project will require preparation of RPF and RAPs for each of the subprojects to address impacts caused by land acquisition. The RAPs will address the relocation and livelihood impact of the Project on directly impacted communities and households. The Vinh Phuc PPC and authorized PMU ensured that any involuntary resettlement will be carried out in accordance with the agreed RPF/RAPs.

219. To meet the World Bank Policy requirements, payment for all assets (including land, structures, crops, and other assets) must be based on the replacement cost survey. Displaced people’s living should be restored to at least the pre-project level. In the community meetings, local authorities expressed their appreciation with regards to the World Bank's policy to restore livelihood of the affected people and to assist poor and vulnerable households.

220. The Resettlement Action Plan(s) per subproject should also include the special attention to gender and vulnerable group issues in accordance with the WB policy on Involuntary Resettlement. In this respect, the RAPs would also address, to some extent, the vulnerable group, gender and poverty issues particularly among the directly impacted households. The measures in the RAPs should also include provision of opportunities for increased women’s participation in decision making and in livelihood training, and ensuring that compensation will be given to both men and women.

**4.1.2. Potential Temporary Impact to Fishing and other Economic Activities**

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221. For subprojects that involve dredging on the lakes, and or rivers, households who do fishing may be potentially affected during the construction operation. It is anticipated that those relying on fishing as secondary income generation activities, should be consulted when the detailed design of the subprojects are available, and the construction measures become clear. Effort should be made with regards to construction measures to ensure construction operation are done during the low season when fishing activities are minimal and could not be done to minimize the potential impact. In case, impact is not avoidable, compensation should be provided to the affected households – as per RPF, to ensure their livelihood will not be worsen off as a result from the project construction.

**4.1.3. Social Action Plan (SAP)**

222. Proposed activities in SAP aims to provide assistance for affected households to minimize directly and indirectly impacts caused by Project, including impacts relating to land acquisition and resettlement. Thus, SAP will not include the budget for compensation and resettlement.

**4.2. Proposed Interventions**

223. According to results of surveys, some respondents said that it needs negative impact mitigation measures. 63.1% said that the subproject construction will affect land and trees of households and compensation is required. 62.1% said that the construction must be quick and ensure quality of works. Details are shown below:

**Table 57: Proposal of negative impact mitigation**

Mitigation measures	Number	%
Implementation of communication through channels to raise awareness of local people, staffs and workers about HIV/AIDS, STDs and other social issues.	114	58.5
Implementation of training programs for contractor’s staffs, employees and labors on HIV/AIDS, STDs and other social issues.	94	48.2
Communication about raising people’s awareness of project’s benefits	106	54.4
Construction unit should take measures to mitigate impacts on travels, noises, flooding, etc.	120	61.5
An agency for construction monitoring will be required to avoid impacts on	113	57.9

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people's livelihood and living conditions.		
Representatives of village head and local people are participated in construction monitoring	117	60.0
Mitigation of number of households affected by the subproject	104	53.3
Quick construction and quality assurance	121	62.1
People should be informed of the time that they may be temporarily affected.	112	57.4
During the construction, if there are any arising problems on lands and trees of households, AHs must be supported and compensated.	123	63.1
Local labor should be hired to participate in construction process	108	55.4

(Source: Socio-economic survey, March 2018)

**4.2.1. Agricultural Extension Services**

224. Report show that lack of skills related to agricultural development is a considerable problems because the area's economy depends mainly in agriculture. Many respondents said that poor farming technique is one of reasons leading to poverty of rural farming households. Agricultural extension services should be provided to such families, focus on techniques so as to deal with increasingly rural unemployment. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development should work with local authorities to identify number of households to be assisted with the services.

**4.2.2. Vocational Training Facilities**

225. There is an urgent need of providing vocational training facilities to households having unemployed members so that local people can stay in the project area and be able to find suitable jobs. Skill training programs should be designed after consultation with the households in terms of, needs and education level. The training programs should focus on job generation. In order to do so, coordination with potential employers is necessary.

226. The vocational training schools are managed by the Ministry of Education and Training in the Subproject Area. These vocational training centers could organize courses on IT, garment industry, mechanical, electrical fields, mushroom cultivation, husbandry and other technical assistance on agricultural activities, etc. It should hold courses for the high school students, even rural household in some extension programs. The courses are from 03 months or 6 months to two

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years or three years. After training, the trainees would be suggested to many companies, enterprises employment service and with a monthly salary ranges about VND 2,500,000 to 3,500,000. Almost all the vocational training schools are located in the center of the cities or provinces

227. The skills training should be provided to both male and female in the project area. Besides, occupational retraining course for both male and female is needed to eliminate risk of job losses due to the subproject construction. Households with the disable members should be paid much attention.

**4.2.3. Sexually Transmitted infections (STIs)**

228. During the subproject implementation, there would be a large number of workers live in the construction sites for the subproject construction. Prostitution and disputes between the workers and local residents are expected to happen. As similar related projects, the prevalence of STIs among affected workers would increase if preventive measures are not taken to be against the spread of STIs including HIV/AIDS. A community health action plan (See Annex 2) is developed on the basis of previous project's experience, consultations with the communities to ensure the workers are protected and communication of the STI is implemented.

229. To mitigate and address the risks related to HIV/AIDS and other dangers on woman during construction time due to presence of construction workers, HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention awareness program should be paid much attention, particularly to women. The subproject requires information dissemination on HIV/AIDS and other risks, such as drug abuse. The HIV/AIDS program should include awareness raising campaigns at the construction sites and in the communities, educational development and community monitoring in combination with the awareness on safe migration an implementation by community PMU and Women's Union of subproject communes and public monitoring campaigns

230. As part of the SA, a Social Action Plan (SAP) was prepared to maximize that social benefits and minimize adverse impacts, in case of unavoidable. The SAP Framework is presented in the Table below:

**Table 58: Social Action Plan and Framework for the Subproject**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Objectives/outcomes</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures/actions</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Land Acquisition and Resettlement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- AHs are compensated under WB's policy and their income will be restored;</li> <li>- Landless households will be provided with a land lot in resettlement area (if any) with full infrastructure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare Resettlement Plans in accordance with WB Safeguard Policy.</li> <li>- As part of the RAPs, income restoration programs (IRPs) will be prepared and funded under Detailed Design Consulting Contract</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PMU</li> <li>- Land Fund Development Center</li> <li>- Local authorities</li> <li>- Consultant</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resettlement Action Plans including IRP prepared and uploaded on the WB's Vietnam Development Information Center (VDIC) in Hanoi.</li> <li>- Number of HHs have no land with land use right certificate (HHs)</li> <li>- Number of households with livelihood restoration (HHs)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Estimated cost of the RAP</li> </ul>
<b>Livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- They will be involved in public consultations and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As part of the RAPs, income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- PMU</li> <li>- Land Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resettlement Action Plans including IRP</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-</li> </ul>

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Issues	Objectives/outcomes	Proposed mitigation measures/actions	Stakeholders	Criteria	Remarks
<b>Associated with farming and breeding</b>	socio-economic survey. These results are served as basis for calculation of compensation and livelihood restoration measures to ensure their livelihood equal or better than pre-subproject level.	restoration programs (IRPs) will be prepared and funded under Detailed Design Consulting Contract	Development Center - Local authorities - Consultant	prepared and uploaded on the WB's Vietnam Development Information Center	
<b>Accessibility and mobility</b>	- Capacity building for flood drainage, water storage and water regulation in dams/reservoirs - Improvement ecological environment and formation of regulation reservoirs;	- Detailed design for roads (if any) to ensure smooth travel and goods transportation.	- PMU - Departments (DARD, DoC, DoT.) - LFDC - Local authorities - Consultant	- Increase in production area thanks to flooding reduction. - Economic development for the area	- Cost is concluded in detailed consulting contract
<b>Risk of HIV/AIDS</b>	- Prevention of HIV/AIDS and	- Prevention and awareness	- PMU - PCs of Ha	- Prevention of HIV/AIDS,	- Implementation of

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Issues	Objectives/outcomes	Proposed mitigation measures/actions	Stakeholders	Criteria	Remarks
<b>infection</b>	sexually transmitted diseases and social problems; Children, women assault and abuse of child labor in the construction phases due to the large working volume and material transportation along the proposed site.	programs on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases and social issues will be developed and implemented by local authorities and contractors.; - These interventions will be included in the contractor's contract.	Tinh province/districts and district/communal Women's Union - Preventive health centers - Contractor - Local authorities - Consultant	STIs and social issues will be prepared and developed by local authorities; These interventions will be included in the contractor's	monitoring will be carried out through detailed designed and implementation consultant;
<b>Women</b>	- Gender concerns are the major issue in all project components, as part of the resettlement plan, awareness enhancement of HIV/AIDS, STIs, and social	- Development of GAP	- PMU - PCs of Ha Tinh province/districts and district/communal Women's Union - Local authorities	A gender strategy developed for the above activities	- See Appendix of 1 GAP



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Issues	Objectives/outcomes	Proposed mitigation measures/actions	Stakeholders	Criteria	Remarks
	<p>issues. income generation, road safety, labor issues, and media plan.</p> <p>- Job generation for women in the construction process</p>		<p>- Consultant</p>		
<b>Labor</b>	<p>- Contractor's contract includes health and safety conditions; women and men payment equality with same job; prevention of child labor abuse; and compliance with the GoV's labor laws and obligations of related international</p>	<p>- The contractor's contract has been reviewed to ensure that the provisions on occupational health and safety (OH&amp;S) and gender equality are enacted. Priority given for women and poor households to do unskilled</p>	<p>- PMU</p> <p>- Mass organizations (Youth and Women's Union)</p> <p>- Employment Service</p> <p>- Local authorities</p> <p>- Contractor</p> <p>- Consultant</p>	<p>- Regulations related to: i) Health and labor safety; ii) gender equality and prevention of gender discrimination ; and iii) and use of child labor are included in contractor's contract.</p> <p>- Number of local labor by gender</p>	<p>-</p>

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<b>Issues</b>	<b>Objectives/outcomes</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures/actions</b>	<b>Stakeholders</b>	<b>Criteria</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
	treaties; - Job generation for women in the construction process	works;		- Male and female labor will be paid equally for the same work	

**4.2.4. Implementation Arrangement**

231. Ha Tinh PPC will be the project owner, through Ha Tinh ODA PMU to implement the mitigation program, in cooperation with District People Committees, Provincial Department of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Provincial Steering Committee of HIV/AIDS, drug and prostitution, Vietnam Women's Unions, Vietnam Fatherland Fronts and Mass Organizations.

232. A team of Project Implementation consultants will be engaged in capacity building for the implementing agencies, Women's Union to facilitate the implementation of the program

**4.2.5. Budgets**

233. All the activities proposed in the mitigation program above would be implemented with national resources, and there are no international technical assistance requirements for these activities. The activities for the mitigation program will be implemented with the management budget of Ha Tinh PMU. The total estimated cost over five years is US\$ 2,606. Beneficiaries of the programs are based on criteria of: a) vulnerability; b) poverty/income; and c) female-headed households. The table below summarizes the activities by components and year.

**Table 59: Estimated cost for mitigation program (VND)**

No.	Contents	Amount
1	Gender action plan	14,400,000
2	Training in Health and Labor safety	9,000,000
3	Participatory Plan	18,000,000
4	Information disclosure	18,000,000
	<b>Total (VND)</b>	<b>59,400,000</b>
	<b>Total (US thousand) (1 usd = 22,800 VND)</b>	<b>2,606 USD</b>

## V. INFORMATION UPDATING, MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

234. A team of social development specialists will be appointed to support the WB and PMU in taking proposed social intervention measures. The team is required to have experience in skills training.

235. The monitoring and evaluation of the proposed implementation programs should be carried out continuously from the project commencement at least until the end of the first operation year. Independent Monitoring Consultants will prepare contract for resettlement implementation and take charge of monitoring the social action plan performance.

## VI. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

### 6.1. Conclusion

236. The Project will generate positive environmental, social and economic impacts during the operation phase. This includes (i) Increasing capacity of flood drainage, water storage and Water regulation in reservoirs/dams, meeting demand of communes; (ii) improving ecological environment and forming regulatory lakes compatible with urban construction master plan of Ha Tinh province until 2030, on vision to 2050; (iii) step by step drainage solutions for entire subproject areas; (iv) upgrading infrastructure of rivers, drainage canals in the event of heavy rain causing flooding.

237. Involuntary resettlement has been minimized. Estimatedly, the subproject affect 67 AHs and 83 thousand m2 of land/In addition, the construction will cause temporary impacts such as air pollution (dust, noise), lack of water for production activities, etc. impacting people's life.

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238. Socio-Economic Characteristics in subproject area are figured out to understand more local people's living conditions to figure out measures, programs supporting them so as to mitigate negative impacts.

**6.2. Recommendations**

239. The main negative social impacts related to the project includes: i) involuntary resettlement; iii) loss of livelihoods; iii) impacts on vulnerable groups; iv) impacts on safety and health.

240. These impacts will be mitigated through a number of plans and programs prepared for the Subproject:

- Resettlement Policy Framework
- Resettlement Action Plan
- Social Action Plan
- Gender Action Plan
- Community Health Action Plan
- Participatory Plan

241. The PMU will be in charge of the implementation of these plans and programs and ensure performance of negative impact mitigation measures, propose PMU to develop micro finance program, agricultural extension services and training courses on business development skills for affected households.

**VII. ANNEXES**

**Annex 1: Gender Action and Monitoring Plan**

**Annex 2: Community Health Action Plan**

**Annex 3: Participation Plan and Stakeholder Communication Strategy**

**Annex 4: Minutes of Public Consultation in Project Communes**

**Annex 5: Household survey**

**Annex 6: Photos of public consultation in project wards/communes**



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## ANNEXES

### **Annex 1: Gender Action and Monitoring Plan**

#### **A1. The need of Gender Action Plan (GAP) in the project**

Gender issues are closely related to the cultural characteristics of different communities. Unlike other issues, gender issues are closely related to the values and social norms that existed long ago. Changing concepts and social values are very difficult but the local authorities and community show little interest in this problem. The Central region of Vietnam is influenced by the old feudal regime in which men's positions in the family and in society are more respected than women. This is a huge challenge in integrating gender into the project activities, particularly gender mainstreaming.

Gender survey and analysis shows that gender issues in flooding control and water management in Ha Tinh province, where the flooding management system was not completed at all level and challenges in infrastructure investment and management quality affecting economic benefits of project. These issues require development of sustainable GAP. This plan will strengthen and promote investment effectiveness through enhancement of community's awareness on gender equality, gender development and gender mainstreaming in investment, design, management, operation, safeguard policies, resettlement, institutional improvement, agricultural support activities.

#### **A2. Objectives of GAP**

##### ***Purposes***

The Gender Action Plan's purposes are to raise people's awareness of gender equality and gender mainstreaming as well as enhance investment effectiveness.

##### ***Objectives***

The GAP aims to achieve gender related objectives based on gender findings and tentative activities of the project components for gender development and mainstreaming. Also, the GAP will identify appropriate steps, time frame, implementation measures and indicators to meet set objectives.

#### **A3. Development of principles, methods and approaches**

##### ***A3.1. Principles of GAP preparation***

- Opportunity to participate in the project and share the benefits of gender equality;
- Approach to women, especially poor women;
- Set out the gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation;
- Create conditions for capacity building and participation of women in all stages of the project activities besides gender minority development plan;
- Increase the participation of women in decision-making agencies at all levels and empower women the community.

### ***A.3.2. Methods***

Based on findings for GAP development to achieve overall project objectives, the GAP was prepared by gender, outreach and rural development specialists through consultation with stakeholders by participatory methods to assess the project's social impacts and analyze gender situation to understand local environmental, social characteristics and production practices. The consultation process receiving opinions from community and stakeholders by encouraging participation of members to identify community conflicts/disputes in access and use of water, operation and maintenance of irrigation facilities, building roadmap for raising public awareness, actively participating in gender mainstreaming activities, explaining the planning methodology, and listening to all comments from the workshop to propose the GAP. Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) is applied to to analyze threads, opportunities and gender plan, including agricultural production, water use, education, income, improvement of agricultural production and women livelihood.

### ***A.3.3. Approaches and Scope of Work***

“*Participatory approach*” is the process in which the groups of the community participate in the planning, implementation, management, use and maintenance of a service or a equipment or operational scope. Individual activities are not considered community participation. Community participation is a process by which the state authorities, organizations and community involve with getting some specific responsibilities and conduct activities to provide specific services (management of irrigation systems and water distribution, etc.) for the community. The participation is to ensure that people affected by the project are involved in project decisions. The participation is to find and mobilize the community resources, thereby increasing the benefits to the community, reduce costs, improving economic and investment efficiency. In gender development activities, gender awareness raising requires participation of either men or women. In gender mainstreaming activities, Women's Unions, Farmer's Associations at communal level play important roles to monitor and evaluate project performance, benefits of project for farmers and women, to enhance access to water sources, improve productive conditions, increase farmer's income, open relationships for women.



Community participation is the motivation promote benefits for the community, reduce expenditure, improve economic and investment efficiency of project, create favorable conditions for affected people and beneficiaries to participate in decision making.

*Cognitive-behavioural approaches:* GAP aims to change conception, attitude and behavior of the community (both men and women) in participation in project activities and enhance position, power and benefits of women. Especially, in the first phase of the project, behavior change communication will be implemented prior to mobilizing the community so as to the most efficient result.

*Equal approach:* The gender action plan for the proposed project primarily seeks to ways to meet gender demand through the state's direct intervention, creating more opportunities for women to get involved in political and economic process, reducing gender inequality. The gender action plan is to increase the accessibility and offset of the social services and other agricultural assistance services for women.

*Effective approach:* It is to ensure development of gender mainstreaming activities through income increase for women and their families. This approach changes aspects: production, reproduction and contribution to the community (both men and women). This approach aims to increase agricultural production effectiveness, reduce number of women labor in water activities and irrigation operation for agricultural production in the present context.

*Empowerment approach:* This approach is to resolve the problems related gender inequality in family and society. Through local associations, women do not only participate (in low level) in project activities such as establishment of cooperatives, operation mechanisms and irrigation for agricultural production, settlement of water conflicts, monitoring and evaluation of irrigation operation, income increase but also take part in discussing and making decisions; and female should also be empowered.

*Scope of work:* The scope of activities will focus on: (i) Raising awareness for the policy maker and decision maker, managers, planners and project operators at central and provincial levels about the importance of gender analysis, gender development and gender mainstreaming within the scope of the project; (ii) Encouraging local authorities to support and participate in gender development, gender mainstreaming through training classes, workshops, consultation, or study tours; (iii) Piloting agricultural development models and strengthening small-scale WUAs at grassroots with involvement of women. Research, analysis and implementation of GAP in the remaining subprojects will be continued in following year.

#### **A.4. Implementation steps**

The GAP will be implemented through the following steps:

(i) Identification of gender issues in the project areas:

- Survey and analyze gender issues to understand current social and environmental situation, production practices and constraints;
- Identify project activities with gender mainstreaming: survey, design, construction, management and social policies, etc., methods for mobilizing gender participation;
- Identify gender issues in water sources access, use, protection;
- Issues in management, operation, maintenance of irrigation structures.

(ii) Preparation of resources

- Assign the gender expert, community development, rural development to implement and resolve gender related issues, gender mainstreaming;
- Develop a roadmap and implementation plan for gender mainstreaming activities in each project areas;
- Develop technical documents guiding gender development, gender mainstreaming activities;
- Identify the resources (human, financial, infrastructure, etc.) at all levels to implement proposed gender mainstreaming activities.

(iii) Implementation

- TOT training on gender development and mainstreaming;
- Workshop for consultation in raising awareness of gender, gender issues in access to water, and investment activities of project for PMU officers, design consultants, other technical consultants, contractors, etc.
- Raise awareness and encourage local authorities to strengthen gender mainstreaming activities in plans, programs and socio-economic development, especially the development activities associated with the consolidation, establishment of WUA in the New Rural Program;
- Propagate, raise public awareness, improve community relationships in access to and sustainable use of water resources, management, operation and protection of irrigation facilities;
- Establish organization to facilitate discussion and exchange through group discussion at levels to formulate principles of the community, develop a participatory action plan, mobilize and connect resources;
- Support and establish WUA, prepare production plan, operation, repair and maintenance, management and finance.

(iv) Monitoring and evaluation:

- Assess the effectiveness of management, monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming activities;
- Monitor changes in awareness, attitudes, behavior, adaptability of community to gender development issues and the results of gender mainstreaming;
- Improve gender development and gender mainstreaming activities.

## **A.5. Organization**

### ***A.5.1. Responsibility of stakeholders***

*(i) Ha Tinh Provincial People's Committee:*

- Approval GAP analysis in which state gender mainstreaming and development activities in project components;
- Propagate and guide PMU, localities to implement and participate in activities related to gender issues and gender mainstreaming.

*(ii) Vietnam Women's Union, Vietnam Farmer's Association*

- Contribute to complete GAP and gender mainstreaming in project activities;
- Guide and encourage local members to participate in the content and activities mentioned in the GAP;

- Coordinate with local authorities, PMU involved in monitoring the implementation of project activities related to gender mainstreaming within design, construction, operation, exploitation and maintenance works;
- Carry out communication to members so as to understand and actively participate in project activities, especially women and those with difficult economic conditions, ethnic minorities, thereby contributing to enhance position, voice and possibility to be benefited from the project.

*(iii) PMU:*

- PMU manage and coordinate, hire/appoint gender and gender mainstreaming specialists, manage related activities, support, and coordinate with the localities to implement activities, prepare report, disbursement packages managed by PMU;
- PMU implement gender mainstreaming activities in subprojects' investment activities which were decentralized; monitor, gather gender actions at district and communal levels;

*(iv) Communal/district authorities:*

- Implement and appoint staff to involve in gender development, gender mainstreaming activities;
- Manage project at district and communal levels;
- Participate in trainings, consultations and workshops of project;
- Mobilize participation of communal people;
- Conduct rapid assessment, planning, identify priorities, implement initiatives at communal levels
- Grantee and manage investment results of decentralized project.

*(v) Contractors:*

- Participate in training on awareness raising of gender and gender equality;
- Commit to implementing activities without gender discrimination;
- Manage and implement local activities to avoid adverse impacts on local people's long-lasting practices and traditions, especially paying attention to women and vulnerable people
- Fulfill gender mainstreaming activities related to approved project components.

*(vi) Gender Consultant:*

PMU recruits, contract with consultants to assist PMU in performing gender development, gender mainstreaming activities such as consulting services in research, gender analysis,

training and community capacity building, O&M of irrigation works, etc. Proposed consulting activities:

- Gender analysis in the provinces/sub-projects area;
- Analyze and identify the affected receptors in the project area to figure out the most effective approach for gender development, gender mainstreaming activities;
- Prepare GAP, guide implementation activities at the local level in order to achieve the project's investment objectives;
- TOT training for PMU officers on gender development, gender mainstreaming activities;
- Monitoring and evaluation of gender development, gender mainstreaming activities.

#### ***A.5.2. Action Plan***

Development of detailed implementation plan for gender mainstreaming activities for community to understand, jointly handle to, change and adapt to new regulations for accessing to water sources, use and management, use and protection of irrigation structures;

#### ***A.5.3. Activities in the first year***

##### ***Objectives:***

Provide information and communication to the community and stakeholders to understand the objectives, meaning and contents of the investments, to raise awareness of gender equality and gender mainstreaming in irrigation management participation.

##### ***Activities:***

- Workshops, consultations and awareness raising about gender, gender roles in project activities for PMU officers, contractors in project area; learn experience to apply in remaining provinces;
- TOT training on gender development, gender mainstreaming in project area, training materials to complete training activities in remaining provinces;
- Consultation Workshop, encourage consensus and participation of local authorities in development activities for staff at provincial, district/communal activities;
- Introduce activities of community projects for project affected area (positive and negative) in terms of gender analysis, encouraging the participation of women;
- Promote gender mainstreaming in the construction activities;
- Implement gender mainstreaming into training activities for PMU, transfer irrigation management, O & M at the local and provincial level and project activities;

- Conduct gender mainstreaming gender into training activities for capacity management, exploitation and use of water resources, irrigation development, process management, operation, and use of local water support capacity for agricultural production cooperatives and water user of the community;
- Perform analysis for the remaining area subprojects, advantages and disadvantages related to the participation of men and women in access to and use of water, operations and maintenance (O & M) and socio-economic issues in each province.

***Objectives:***

- PMU officer, design consultants, technical consultants, contractors, etc.;
- Representative of local authorities, associations, village/hamlet officers;
- WUA and water user in local irrigation scheme;
- Regulations and laws on gender equality, gender development;
- Support documents for activities to strengthen and establish cooperative organizations for water water;
- The operation principles, water distribution, O&M, cultivation techniques, crop schedule, crop structure and other related contents.

***Organization:***

*Project management at central/provincial level*

- Recruitment of consultants in terms of gender development and gender mainstreaming;
- Consultation on contents related to gender and gender mainstreaming activities (01 day workshop/1 district, participants: PMU Officer, design consultant, engineers, contractors, etc., Total: 25-50 people);
- Gender training for officers and representatives of district/communal authorities in each province (about 25 people); Development and supply of information related to the project (flyers, brochures, notebooks etc.), gender issues to the community through meetings and workshops.
- Gender analysis in the subproject remaining area;
- Development and supply of information related to the project (flyers, brochures, notebooks etc.), gender issues to the community through meetings and workshops

*Communal level/community*

- Through government meetings, information from community meetings, advocacy, gender mainstreaming activities;
- Based on community activities, access to community activities and gender awareness - raising activities and gender mainstreaming and communication on protection of water sources, irrigation works for services and production activities;
- Based on community relations in water use, establish and strengthen institutions in the form of water use suitable to each locality: (i) farmer's organizations and state administration management, (ii) the management is shared between farmer organizations and state institutions, and (iii) organizations base on the community to carry out management;
- Improvement of producer groups' capacity and social interests to promote water use effectiveness and make suitable water (in view of large-scale new rural development);

***Outcomes:***

- Local communities have appropriate awareness, attitude and actions on issues related to gender equality, gender development;
- Gender mainstreaming in project activities;
- Assitances provided to the community to have clearer knowledge about gender, changes in habits of water use;
- Set up the activities and resources for gender action plan for upcoming years.

***A.5.4. Monitoring and Evaluation***

***Objectives:***

- Evaluate performance, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of GAP;
- Create a information feedback system and encourage learning and sharing, helping people and stakeholders to earn experiences from successes and failures to create a better performance in the future.

***Organization:***

Communities, governments and stakeholders should participate in setting up monitoring and evaluation indicators.

- Monitoring and evaluation should focus on studying process and experience. Encourage open sharing among stakeholders about continuous feedback on results of decision-making and know-how to use set methods and guidelines;
- Ensure capacity building and ownership of local communities;
- Monitoring and evaluation should be flexible and appicable property depending on specific activities and needs.

***Implementation outputs:***

- The coordinator of each component, gender officer and the PMU staff pay attention to gender mainstreaming (based on indicators and targets of the Gender Action Plan).
- Monitoring staff supervise the implementation of gender mainstreaming plan (in combination with the Gender officers), reports, evaluation and monitoring in relation with gender norms.
- Periodical reports on outcomes of gender mainstreaming.
- Review and adjustment of annual action plan.
- Specific gender activities in the coming year will be determined and planned based on gender analysis results and review of annual plan.



**Table 1: Gender Action Plan**

No	Output	Activity	Target/Indicator	Implementing agencies	Means of verification/ Report
<b>A1: Improved flood risk management</b>					
1	Enhanced women role and benefits of women	+ Women participation in project activities	+ 100% of leaders and at least 30% of female staff contribute their opinions  + 30% of project staff is female	PMU Social consultants	Survey and executive report
<b>A2: Establishment and assistance of WUAs</b>					
2	Enhanced role and benefit of women in the WUA	+ Setting rules of women participation in organization and operation of WUA	+ 30% of WUA member is female  + At least 30% of female members contribute their opinions  + 100% female leaders participated  + Representatives of local Women's Union in WUA	PMU Social consultants, DPC, CPC, WU, FA	WUA's roles  List of WUA members
<b>A3: Training and Capacity Building</b>					
3	Enhanced women capacity	+ Gender mainstreaming in = training courses	+ 100% female leaders participated	PMU Social consultants	Training report

<b>No</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target/Indicator</b>	<b>Implementing agencies</b>	<b>Means of verification/ Report</b>
			+ 50% female staff of IMC participated		

No	Output	Activity	Target/Indicator	Implementing agencies	Means of verification/ Report
4	Enhanced knowledge and skills of women in WUA	+ Gender mainstreaming in the training courses for WUA members	+ 100% female leaders participates	PMU Social consultants CPC Women's Union FA	
5	Sustainable benefits of women in the infrastructure invested by project	+ Gender mainstreaming in community consultation of participatory design	+ 30% of participants in consultation meeting is female + More than 30% of comments are from women	PMU Social consultants CPC Women's Union FA	Report on community consultation
6	Restored livelihoods of women affected by project	+ Consultation with women group in resettlement activities. + Information dissemination through local Women's Union + Vocational training and career advisory	+ Priority criteria for women in the livelihood restoration + Special support for vulnerable female householders affected by project + Affected women are receiving career training	PMU Social consultants DPC CPC	Social impact report of the subproject Monitoring report Training report
7	Equal access of women to	+ Setting criteria of women	+ Criterion of gender in jobs is	PMU	Regulation instruments

<b>No</b>	<b>Output</b>	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Target/Indicator</b>	<b>Implementing agencies</b>	<b>Means of verification/ Report</b>
	opportunities of construction jobs by the project	participation in jobs related to the project + Setting criteria of women involvement in operation and maintenance of project structures after completion + Setting criteria of equal payment for women and men for the same work.	applied effectively + Women and men have equal remuneration for the same work + Women participation in suitable work with their physical conditions and skills.		for contractors, manager  Implementation report

No	Output	Activity	Target/Indicator	Implementing agencies	Means of verification/ Report
<b>Services for Climate Smart Agricultural Practices</b>					
<i>Agricultural extension services</i>					
8	Participation of men and women in tentative activities	+ Gender mainstreaming in training courses	+ 50% of participants in the training is female	PMU Agriculture consultants Provincial extension Centre Women's Union FA	Implementation report
<i>Enhanced Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices</i>					
9	Access of men and women to technology and practice of climate-smart agriculture	+ Participation of women in pilot agricultural models + Gender mainstreaming in agriculture	+ 50% of participants in the training is female	Agriculture consultants Provincial extension Centre WU, FA	Implementation report
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation and Project Management</b>					
10	Enhanced awareness of project staff in PMUs	+ Development and dissemination of gender mainstreaming and	+ 100% of PMU leaders and staff receive materials + Number of people get	PMU Social consultants	Report on enhancement of gender awareness

No	Output	Activity	Target/Indicator	Implementing agencies	Means of verification/ Report
		communication materials	involved in communication activities in project and ratio of people perceived basic contents		
11	Training for provincial, district officials on gender issues and water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ World Bank's and Vietnam's policy on gender and gender development in agriculture and rural development</li> <li>+ Basic knowledge of gender and gender equality</li> <li>+ Gender analysis and gender mainstreaming in water resources activities and rural livelihood development</li> <li>+ Building gender indicators for monitoring and evaluation in water resources project</li> <li>+ Practicing presentation and report skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ At least one TOT training course for each subproject</li> <li>+ 100% of participants perceive basic knowledge and skills</li> </ul>	PMU Social consultants  Provincial/ district WU	Survey and executive report

No	Output	Activity	Target/Indicator	Implementing agencies	Means of verification/ Report
12	Enhanced awareness of female role for staff of local government, WUA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Training on livelihood, gender, gender equality and prevention of family violence</li> <li>+ Gender mainstreaming in community meeting</li> <li>+ Communicating activities on project implementation (distribute materials to females/clients at all level)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ At least 30% of participants in the training is female</li> <li>+ Ratio of men perceiving and expressing positive attitude on gender issues</li> <li>+ Increased number of community meetings chaired by women</li> <li>+ At least 30% of participants in community meetings is female and 30% of contribution ideas is from female participants</li> <li>+ Number of people receiving materials</li> </ul>	PMU Social consultants District/Communal WU CPC	Activity report Social impact report
13	Project assessment indicators for ensuring women accessing project benefits and their participation in water management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Establish monitoring indicators of gender related issues</li> <li>+ Determining gender impacts and mitigation measures</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Creation of gender related indicators in the set of monitoring indicators of project</li> <li>+ All communes in the project</li> </ul>	PPC, PMU CPC	Project Operation Manual Summary and assessment of monitoring



No	Output	Activity	Target/Indicator	Implementing agencies	Means of verification/ Report
		+ Monitoring indicators of number of female participants in irrigation activities and number of female beneficiaries	areas are monitored by the gender indicators		
14	Gender disaggregated data are observed	+ Training on gender analysis tools for staff of subproject + Study and analysis of gender in subproject	+ Gender disaggregated data	PMU Social consultants	Report on gender analysis of each subproject

**Table 2: Cost Estimate for GAP**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Training contents</b>	<b>Required proportions of women</b>	<b>Estimated cost (VND)</b>
2	Technical training on Agricultural extension services	At least 50%	1,000,000/1 course x 9 communes= 9 million
3	Awareness raising on infectious disease prevention and control	At least 50%	200,000/1 course x 9 communes = 1,8 million
4	Awareness raising on maternal and child health	100%	200,000/1 course x 9 communes = 1,8 million
5	Training and raising awareness of women about integrating gender action plan in subproject	50%	200,000/1 course x 9 communes = 1,8 million
	<b>Total</b>		<b>14,4 million</b>

*Budget:* The budget for this GAP is considered to be part of project management budget.

**Annex 2: Community Health Action Plan**

During the construction period, trucks and heavy vehicles may generate noise, dust and temporarily affect quality of life of people living near the construction site. The following table will present potential impacts during the project implementation.

**Table 3: Potential Impacts during the Project Implementation**

No.	Impacts	Yes-Level	No	Description of Impacts
1	Noise and vibration	Yes-medium		Noise and vibration will arise from material transport vehicles. However, such vehicles and machinery will be controlled in term of expiry dates, construction times (daytime), and the use of sirens when passing through residential areas.  For this Project, the construction location is not near other infrastructure; therefore, there is no impact.
2	Air pollution	Yes-minor		Air pollution may be caused by material automobiles that waste out exhaust gases and dust during the transportation and handling of materials as well as by dust during the construction.  During the transportation, trucks must be covered to prevent materials from spillage and only licensed vehicles are used. In addition, watering the construction sites when the weather is dry and windy will be implemented.
3	Disturbances of rural traffic	Yes-minor		Construction materials as sand, stones, cement will be sourced from local plants of suppliers and will be taken directly to the construction sites.
4	Damage or deterioration of urban roads		No	All materials and equipment are classified for the transportation in accordance with the load of existing inter-village, inter-communal roads.
5	Solid waste caused by digging, clearing trees by		No	Solid waste caused by digging soil (excessive soil), clearing trees or other construction activities (iron scrap bars, rocks, sand, plastic bottles, cement

No.	Impacts	Yes-Level	No	Description of Impacts
	construction activities			packages) will arise in the process of building. However, all this waste will be collected by construction workers and local people because it is recycled or utilized much for useful works without any adverse environmental effects.
6	Conflicts between construction workers and local people	Yes-minor		Construction workers and local people have different incomes, lifestyles and customs. However, no major contradictions will arise because people here and workers are sharing the same Vietnamese language for their general communications. In addition, the project employs some local workers for manual works. So, no major conflicts between workers and local people happened.
7	Health and safety for workers and local people	Yes-minor		Accidents may happen during the construction if the safety is not strictly followed: Checking equipment before use, installing sign-boards in dangerous locations. These accidents may occur not only for workers but also for local people.  However, all safety measures for construction are shown in bidding documents and construction contracts, these risks can be limited accountably.

**Table 4: Trainings on community health and labor safety**

No.	Training contents	Estimated cost
1	Trainings on community health and labor safety	1 million /1 course x 9 communes = 9 million
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,000,000 VND</b>

*Budget: The budget for training is considered to be part of project management budget.*

## **Annex 3: Participation Plan and Stakeholder Communication Strategy**

### **1. Participation Plan**

Consultation and participation of project affected communities and civil society stakeholders are done right through from the project concept, design, preparation and implementation stages. During the project design phase, this activity shares full information on the Project with the targeted beneficiaries and communities and affected people. The project's consultation and participation is to engage stakeholders in potential impacts and effectiveness to enhance positive benefits as well as mitigate negative impacts. Also, local people will be informed with the project and programs information related to potential impacts, safeguard plans, mitigation measures, and institutional arrangements.

The Participation Plan will be considered to be the framework guiding the participation of social/non-government organizations during project implementation. Project information dissemination to stakeholders and affected communities and dialogues about associated needs and preferences can help reduce potential opposition to a project, avoid conflicts that may occur during implementation, and minimize the risk of project delay. Awareness of the above objectives and principles, a Stakeholder Analysis report was undertaken to inform the preparation of Participation Plan by identifying key stakeholder groups, their interests with respect to proposed project interventions, and understanding of local perceptions about problems and issues to be addressed in design phase.

The Participation Plan presented in the table below identifies who are the key stakeholders assisting civil society and representing the target beneficiaries and affected people under the project. It outlines the reasons for their involvement in the project; what mechanisms for participation are to be used to meaningfully engage them; the parties responsible for facilitating the consultation and participation; timing and indicative costs. The Participation Plan together with the Stakeholder Communication Strategy (SCS) are important documents for project implementation as a significant portion of the total population in 5 districts/township of Ha Tinh province are expected to benefit from the Project. Their engagement and participation is crucial to the Project's effectiveness and success.

DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (WB8) - HA TINH SUBPROJECT  
 Social Assessment

**Table 5: Participation Plan**

Stakeholder Groups	Objective of their Intervention	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participations methods		Cost Estimate
Local Government	Why Included		Method	Who responsible	
Women's Union	Expertise in Empowerment of Women  Large outreach and presence in communities	Collaboration (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in packages of Capacity Building and Strengthening Program</li> <li>• Organize Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings with women at milestones of components</li> <li>• Organize consultation meetings with women at milestones of subprojects</li> <li>• Organize awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation and O&amp;M</li> <li>• Organize training sessions on issues related to</li> </ul>	Women's Union	9,000,000

Stakeholder Groups	Objective of their Intervention	Approach to	Participations methods		Cost
			implementation and O&M of subprojects <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monthly report disseminated to stakeholders</li> </ul>		
All beneficiary households with special focus on affected poor and vulnerable households and communities	Design and implementation of the components are adjusted to the local situation, and receive support of the beneficiary communities.	Collaboration (Medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in Information Generation &amp; Sharing meetings at milestones of components</li> <li>• Participate in consultation meetings at milestones of components</li> <li>• Organize awareness raising and communication campaigns on issues related to implementation and O&amp;M of components</li> <li>• Participate in consultations that focus on identification of the forms of information</li> </ul>		9,000,000

Stakeholder Groups	Objective of their Intervention	Approach to	Participations methods	Cost
			<p>dissemination preferred by the communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participate in vocational training activities, O&amp;M and employment opportunities generated by the project</li> </ul>	
	<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>18,000,000</b>



## **2. Stakeholder Communication Strategy (SCS)**

The preparation and adoption of a stakeholder communication strategy is to ensure inclusiveness, transparency, timeliness and the meaningful participation of stakeholders in the project. The SCS promotes select messages targeted at key stakeholders consistent with established communication objectives as to what perspectives; actions and changes should be promoted to ensure the project's success.

Key stakeholders, who are essential to engage to achieve project objectives and lessen project specific risks and challenges, have been identified. Stakeholders include (i) government agencies responsible for the project design, management, and implementation (PPC, PMU, DARD, WU); (ii) aquaculture companies/ cooperatives; (iv) residents in communes; and (v) local media. The strategy serves to inform and support community development, enhance government agency capacity to manage project outcome, and enhance project benefits and mitigate negative impacts.

### ***Objectives of SCS***

- To enhance project benefits and mitigate potential negative impacts, through timely information on the subproject components and potential social and economic benefits, particularly for the poor, women, and ethnic minorities;
- To establish two-way information sharing/dialogue mechanisms with stakeholders;
- To communicate wastewater connection benefits, tariffs and special provisions for poor and vulnerable households;
- To raise public awareness on environmental sanitation behavior and hygiene.
- To communicate income restoration and livelihood support measures;
- To communicate project's grievance redress mechanism and procedures;
- To promote gender equity generally and with a particular focus upon women empowerment, women's access to economic opportunities.

### ***Responsibilities and Resources***

- The SCS activities will be organized in cooperation with Women’s Union and Communal People’s Committees. The responsibility for implementing the strategy will be shared between several stakeholders.
- The PMU will have the overall responsibility for updating and implementing the SCS and will be in charge of the activities targeted at the private sector.
- The Women’s Union will assist in the dissemination of information and conduct awareness-raising activities on the subjects listed in the GAP, possibly engaging relevant NGOs/CSOs.
- The local media will develop materials for information-education-communication (IEC): print materials, newspapers, radio and TV programs, websites, etc.

To fulfill the tasks, capacity building activities will be organized as follows:

- PMU officers in charge of Communication Training on communication skills
- Key Women’s Union staff: training on personal value and self-esteem and subsequent training of WU members, applying a Training of Trainers approach (ToT).

These stakeholders will receive the support from the national and international Institutional Specialists as well as from the national and international Social and Gender Specialists.

### ***Resources Required***

The resources required for the implementation of the SCS refers to the cost of the Communication Strategy activities:

**Table 6: Cost estimate for information disclosure**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Cost estimate</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Broadcast news on loudspeakers about construction activities	once a week during construction process	9 communes	500,000 VND per commune	4,500,000 VND	These costs are included in the contract between the project owner with stakeholders

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit price</b>	<b>Cost estimate</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
Organize large-scale consultation meeting with commune, district government and households about project construction	Every two weeks during construction process	9 communes	500,000 VND per meeting	13,500,000 VND	These costs are included in the contract between the project owner with stakeholders
Stick on the bulletin board to disseminate information to the CPC and local people	Twice a week during construction process	9 communes	Free	Free	
<b>Total</b>				<b>18,000,000 VND</b>	

## Annex 4: Minutes of Public Consultation in Project Communes

### 1. Minutes of public consultation in Huong Tho commune - Vu Quang district.

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

#### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

**Thời gian:**

Bắt đầu: 17 h. 00 ngày 30 tháng 5 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 17 h. 30 ngày 30 tháng 5 năm 2018

**Địa điểm:** Xã Huong Tho Huyện Vũ Quang

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Đào Văn Phú	Phôn 1	Phú	
2	Nguyễn Văn Xuân	"	Xuân	
3	Trần Khuê Đông	"	Đông	
4	Hồ Đức Lương	"	Lương	
5	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	"	Hằng	
6	Nguyễn Văn Thịnh	Phôn 3	Thịnh	
7	Lê Quang Châu	Phôn 1	Châu	
8	Trần Thị Minh	"	Minh	
9	Phạm Thị Vinh	"	Vinh	
10	Nguyễn Văn Anh	"	Anh	
11	Nguyễn Văn Đông	"	Đông	
12	Cao Xuân Bình	"	Bình	
13	Nguyễn Văn Hoàn	Phôn 3	Hoàn	
14	Phan Thị Huyền	Phôn 1	Huyền	
15	Trần Văn Anh	Phôn 1	Anh	
16	Nguyễn Thị Mai	"	Mai	
17	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	"	Dũng	
18	Phạm Xuân Quang	"	Quang	
19	Hồ Thanh Loan	"	Loan	
20	Trần Đức Hải	"	Hải	





**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: ..... Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cấp cầu an toàn đấp  
..... xã B. - Tỉnh H. Tỉnh

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: ..... xã Hương Thọ

Thời gian họp: ..... 2<sup>h</sup> 30/3/2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: ..... xã Hương Thọ

**1. Thành phần tham dự**

**1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường)**.....

1). Nguyễn Hưng Lương ..... Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND

2). ..... Chức vụ: .....

**1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:**.....

1). ..... Chức vụ: .....

2). ..... Chức vụ: .....

**1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:** .....

1). Phạm Sơn Tùng ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2). Bùi Thị Hà Mỹ ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

**1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự:** Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Hương Thọ, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Hương Thọ

**II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp**

II.1. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng ..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng ..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

**a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư**

..... đang muốn nâng cấp hồ đấp trước Cầu  
trung B. hồ đấp xuống cấp nghiêm trọng có tình tra  
Tỉnh ?  
..... Phấn giao thi công cải tạo cá thể công trường



tổ chức mọi mặt của người dân. Vì thế, cần có những đơn vị, tổ chức như những chi bộ ảnh hưởng trực tiếp.

Dưới chế độ thực dân có hàng cây lâu năm, công việc, gỗ để phát triển đời sống, hỗ trợ nhân dân sẽ giảm bớt vai trò ảnh hưởng.

Khi có chủ trương thì nông dân sẽ tiến hành công việc bình đẳng, nông dân sẽ công sản.

Vấn đề đến họ giải quyết đều có thể vì chi trả nên cần hỗ trợ chi trả tiền bù đắp lại.

Vì có thể ảnh hưởng đến sản xuất nông nghiệp thì cần có sự hỗ trợ cho người dân.

Ảnh hưởng đến môi trường (ví dụ như là bị ô nhiễm đất) thì chi phí thì ảnh hưởng đến đời sống sinh hoạt hàng ngày. Vì thế, cần đảm bảo vấn đề này giảm thiểu tối đa tại đây.

Mùa vụ thuận lợi mùa vụ mùa từ tháng 1 đến tháng 5. Phải quản lý chúng chính 1-5; 1 tháng lại.

Tại quản lý tối đa thì còn thời gian chi trả ảnh hưởng từ (ví dụ là thuế khác, tháng 9-10 để nghỉ thời gian cái nước phải bù đắp lại, không sẽ ảnh hưởng trực tiếp đến đời sống người dân).

Để nghỉ đảm bảo chất lượng công việc.



**b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư**

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.....  
.....  
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.....

**3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp**

- Những nội dung tán thành:

.....*Nhất trí tán thành thực hiện thi công hạ tầng*.....  
.....*Đảm bảo chất lượng công trình*.....

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

.....  
.....  
.....

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: *Sửa chữa và nâng cấp*  
*..... an toàn cấp tỉnh, thị trấn (M&E).....*

kết thúc lúc *5h 30.15/2018*

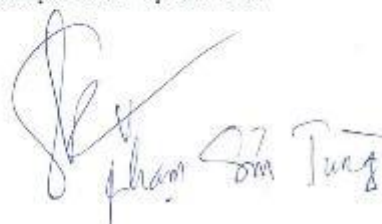
Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ**  
**xã(phường). *K. K. K. K.***



**ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ**

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**

  
*phạm Sơn Tùng*



## 2. Minutes of public consultation in Ky Bắc commune - Ky Anh district

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc  
-----ĐCĐC-----

### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7... h... 30... ngày... 28... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 11... h... 00... ngày... 28... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm: Xã Ky Bắc: .....

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Lê Văn Lý	Xã Ky Bắc	Lý	
2	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	"	Phúc	
3	Nguyễn Thị Ninh	"	Ninh	
4	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	"	Tâm	
5	Hoàng Thị Lâm	"	Lâm	
6	Nguyễn Thái Đức	"	Đức	
7	Nguyễn Thái Liễn	"	Liễn	
8	Đào Anh Hưng	"	Anh Hưng	
9	Võ Thị Lan	"	Lan	
10	Nguyễn Tố	"	Tố	
11	Phan Văn Cường	"	Cường	
12	Hoàng Kim Thành	"	Thành	
13	Nguyễn Thị Loan	"	Loan	
14	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	"	Thuận	
15	Nguyễn Nhật Bình	"	Bình	
16	Phan Anh Dũng	"	Đức	
17	Nguyễn Thị Dũng	"	Dũng	
18	Võ Tiến Hải	"	Hải	
19	Hoàng Văn Khoa	"	Khoa	
20	Lê Xuân Bình	"	Bình	

DANH SÁCH

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Võ Văn Quyết	"	Quyết	
22	Phan Văn Khoa	"	Khoa	
23	Lê Ngọc Sơn	"	Sơn	
24	Hồ Xuân Lạc	"	Lạc	
25	Lê Văn Thành	"	Thành	
26	Nguyễn Phi Thành	"	Thành	
27	Phùng Văn Châu	"	Châu	
28	Nguyễn Quốc Hoa	"	Hoa	
29	Nguyễn Phi Hoa	"	Hoa	
30	Hồ Phi Tâm	"	Tâm	
31	Hoàng Ngọc Hải	"	Hải	
32	Nguyễn Đình Tú	"	Tú	
33	Phan Xuân Kiên	"	Kiên	
34	Nguyễn Phi Phương	"	Phương	
35	Hoàng Văn Ngo	"	Ngo	

.....Ngày .....tháng.....năm 2018


**TM. ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN**  
 Xác nhận của địa phương  
**CHỦ TỊCH**  
  
 Ngô Đức Thọ

112/2018

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: ..... Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cấp cầu ao trên đê  
..... UB8 .....

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: ..... UBND xã Kỳ Bắc .....

Thời gian họp: 7h30 ngày 10/05/2018 .....

Địa chỉ nơi họp: ..... UBND Xã Kỳ Bắc .....

**1. Thành phần tham dự**

**1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường):** ..... Kỳ Bắc ..... Huyện Kỳ Anh .....

1) ..... Ngô Ái Phô ..... Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND .....

2) ..... Võ Tiến Chung ..... Chức vụ: Địa chính .....

**1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:** .....

1) ..... Chức vụ: .....

2) ..... Chức vụ: .....

**1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:** .....

1) ..... Phạm Sơn Tùng ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia .....

2) ..... Đinh Thị Trà My ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia .....

**1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự:** Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Kỳ Bắc ....., các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) ..... Kỳ Bắc .....

**II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp**

II.1. Ông/Bà: ..... Ngô Ái Phô ..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: ..... Đinh Thị Trà My ..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

**a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư**

..... Hàng cấp và các tài sản trên bề mặt và dưới lòng đất .....  
..... Quá trình đất đai ruộng vườn bị thu hồi .....  
đất như thế nào? Nếu đất bị thu hồi đang có người  
đàn .....

Dãy là công trình che và kỹ Bài Phòng Lũ. Ứng  
hệ quả tưng thi công công trình.

Những tài đàng tích cũ sẽ mang lại nước cung  
cấp cho sản xuất canh tác. Trong quá trình thi  
công sẽ gây ảnh hưởng như bụi gây tiếng ồn  
sơn, ô nhiễm mặt nước. Trong thời gian quá trình xây  
dựng, mất an toàn bất tử có thể khi  
có người công nhân từ nơi khác đến.

Để nghi thời gian tuyến xe chạy hợp lý  
quản lý thời gian hướng đến đời sống bản địa của  
người dân.

Nhân dân có thể chịu ảnh hưởng đến môi trường  
sản xuất thì nên có bãi che xe của nước quản  
đơn (tính nước trái cây).

Ảnh hưởng đến môi trường (ô nhiễm). Hàng năm  
nên cần thi công tưới hàng năm nên cần  
thi công sau để quản lý thời gian ảnh hưởng  
sản xuất.

Hoặc có biện pháp chuyển đổi cây trồng xét nước  
khi bị mất nước sinh hoạt, sản xuất nhằm mất an  
toàn lương thực.

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

Sẽ...thực hiện theo...chính sách của nhà nước...  
và đáp ứng nhu cầu...chính đáng của các hộ dân

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

- Nhất trí ủng hộ...thực hiện dự án.

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: Dự án...sửa chữa...xã...  
...nâng cao...an toàn...đập...tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (WB8)

kết thúc lúc...11h...28/03/2018

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ

xã(phường) Kỳ Bắc

PHỤ ĐẠO NHÂN DÂN

CHỦ TỊCH



Ngô Đức Thọ

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Phạm Sơn Tùng

### 3. Minutes of public consultation in Ky Phong commune - Ky Anh district

NTTA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

#### BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án Đầu tư xây dựng và nâng cấp an toàn cấp nước tập thể  
Hố Tĩnh, (N.B.7)  
Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Ủy ban nhân dân xã Ky Phong  
Thời gian họp: Ngày 30 tháng 11 năm 2018  
Địa chỉ nơi họp: Hội trường thôn Đôn xã Ky Phong

##### I. Thành phần tham dự

- I.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường) Ky Phong
- 1) Ông Võ Văn Yên Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã  
2) Ông Văn Yên Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã
- I.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:
- 1) ..... Chức vụ: .....  
2) ..... Chức vụ: .....
- I.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:
- 1) Nguyễn Tuấn Anh Chức vụ: .....  
2) ..... Chức vụ: .....

I.5. Đại diện các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Ky Phong, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Ky Phong

##### II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

- II.1. Ông/Bà Nguyễn Văn Yên chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.
- II.2. Ông/Bà Nguyễn Tuấn Anh trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.
- II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

##### a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

1. Ông Võ Văn Yên - PT Chủ tịch  
- Đề nghị các dự án quy hoạch ở cấp huyện đến  
tổ dân phố, những dự án được quy hoạch ở cấp xã  
- Nếu là nước khai thác nước cấp thì cần có hồ sơ riêng

maui làm để tạo điều cho diện tích lu' cũn nước xanh.  
hợp khi ta đi mùa màng.

2. Trần Văn Nhân

- Chạy tốc độ tính - tự nhiên cần hệ tự thò đ'ng  
cho nhữg hệ dân bị ảnh hưởng.

3. Ông Trần Văn Công Nam Phay

- Đ'ng tính các loại dự án và hệ tự cho các hộ  
cũn lương, và N'ân đ'ng em' đ'ng tính.

4. Ông Trần Văn Sĩ

- Đ'ng tính các loại dự án - để đáp ứng cho nhu  
cầu kinh tế của nay.

5. Ông Võ Văn Minh - Thôn Phố Đông Thuy

- Đ'ng tính các loại dự án - cần phải làm một đ'ng  
l'ng nhữg hệ dân bị ảnh hưởng để có hệ tự thò đ'ng

6. Ông Nguyễn Đại Nghĩa - Thôn Tương Bài Sơn

- Đ'ng tính các loại dự án - cần phải hệ tự cho  
các hộ cũn lương, tự nhiên cần n' dân, m' đ'ng  
hệ tự các qu' đ'ng thì bị các đ'ng k' thì thực hiện  
đ'ng.

7. Ông Võ Văn Tài - Cấp hồ Địa chính xã

- Để ng'ng đ'ng cấp tiếp hành sớm trước mùa mưa  
để dân báo mức lũ nước hàng năm đ'ng.

8. Ông Nguyễn Xuân Hoàng - CT MTTQ xã

- Đ'ng tính các loại dự án - tự nhiên hệ tự đ'ng  
l'ng ảnh hưởng cần phải đ'ng tính và ứng hệ để  
dự án thực hiện thuận lợi.

- Cần phải hệ tự máy bơm phục vụ lúa đ'ng  
cấp tưới tiêu để dân báo n'ng đ'ng.

- Để ng'ng bà con lưu hệ để dự án sớm hoàn  
thành n'ng cấp Hồ nước xanh.

9. Ông Võ Văn Cảnh - CT UBND xã

+ Đ'ng tính các loại dự án

+ Đ'ng tính nhữg hệ dân bị ảnh hưởng sẽ hệ tự đ'ng  
theo quy đ'ng của pháp luật và yêu cầu nhiệm  
qu'n phải mặt bằng để dự án thực hiện.

f.



6. Ý kiến phân hồi của chủ đầu tư

1. Ông Nguyễn Xuân Anh - Đại diện Chủ đầu tư, tiếp thu các ý kiến của bà con và hứa sẽ có kế hoạch làm việc với Chủ đầu tư để tiến hành thực hiện dự án.  
- Sẽ có hồ sơ chi trả nhiều hồ sơ lại ảnh hưởng phù hợp với quy định cấp tỉnh và pháp luật nhà nước.  
Tiếp tục tiếp hành thu các đi có ảnh hưởng đến lợi ích của như, thời gian, trình độ, sẽ báo chế độ đi đến bà con nhân dân.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:  
Đầy đủ về địa chỉ về nhà cấp, cấp nước, xanh...  
Thích nhất các ý kiến...  
- Sẽ có hồ sơ chi trả nhiều hồ sơ lại ảnh hưởng, như về quy định của nhà nước và các tỉnh.  
- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Chợ cá:

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:

kết thúc lúc 10 giờ ngày 28 tháng 3 năm 2018.  
Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ xã(phường) Ký: Phang  
  
Trên chữ ký có chữ: Hồ Xuân Bách

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ  


ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN  
  
Nguyễn Văn Anh



MITA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7 h 30 ngày 28 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 10 h 30 ngày 28 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: Hội Trường số 1 UBND xã Lạc Phong

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Võ Tiến Thạch	CT. UBND		
2	Nguyễn Văn Yên	PC. UBND		
3	Nguyễn Xuân Hùng	CT. MITA		
4	Hương Thị Liên	CT. HPHN		
5	Nguyễn Hải Thành	CT. HCLD		
6	Võ Văn Tiến	Đia chỉ		
7	Nguyễn Thị Hằng	PC. MITA		
8	Trần Văn Tuấn	BT chi bộ Ấng Sơn		
9	Trần Thị Tươi	T.T. Tân Đông Sơn		
10	Võ Tiến Sĩ	BT chi bộ Sơn		
11	Dương Đức Nghĩa	BT Tân Bắc Sơn		
12	Nguyễn Mạc Phú	BT Tân Nam Phong		
13	Lê Văn Chai	T.T. Tân Nam Phong		
14	Võ Tiến Minh	T.P. Tân Đông Thành		
15	Trần Minh Lê	Tân Bắc Sơn		
16	Trần Văn Sĩ	Tân Nam Phong		
17	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Tân Nam Phong		
18	Võ Thị Châu	Tân Bắc Sơn		
19	Trần Văn Vũ	Tân Nam Phong		
20	Võ Tiến Ân	Tân Đông Thành		



STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Nguyễn Thị Lan	Bàc' Sơn	Lan	
22	Nguyễn Tuấn Chiến	Bàc' Sơn	Thh	
23	Võ Tuấn Hải	Bàc' Sơn	UAT	
24	Trần Văn Duân	Thôn Đông Sơn	pum	
25	Nguyễn Yết Lâm	Đông Sơn	Lâm	
26	Võ Tuấn Lý	Đông Sơn	Lý	
27	Trần Thị Thảo	Đông Sơn	Tha	
28	Trần Văn Công	Nam phong	Con	
29	Trần Thị Hằng	VP UB	Lu	
30	Nguyễn Xuân Lương	Thôn Bàc' Sơn	Thuan	
31	Nguyễn Văn Phú	TT Đông Thịnh	Phu	

.....Ngày .....tháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



Võ Biên Trạch

#### 4. Minutes of public consultation in Ky Thinh Ward - Ky Anh township

UBND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc  
-----R002-----



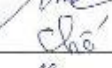

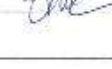

#### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7... h... 30... ngày... 29... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Kết thúc: 11... h... 00... ngày... 29... tháng... 3... năm 2018

Địa điểm:..... Khương... Kỳ... Thịnh... Thị xã... Kỳ Anh.....

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Dương Đình Quyết	TDP Tây Yên		
2	Nguyễn Đình Cường	TDP Tây Yên		
3	Nguyễn Thị Thanh	"		
4	Nguyễn Văn Ch�	"		
5	Nguyễn Thanh Thỏ	"		
6	Dương Văn Đức	"		

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú

*Lý Thị* Ngày *29* tháng *3* năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



*Lý Văn Bình*



C/LK-NĐ

**CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc**  
 -----8008-----

**DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA**

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7 h 30' ngày 29 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 10 h 30' ngày 29 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: Phường Kỳ Thuận - Thị xã Kỳ Anh

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Lê Văn Bính	Chủ tịch		
2	Lê Xuân Cả	Chủ tịch MITG		
3	Lê Long Thuận	Chủ tịch HANO		
4	Nguyễn Văn Trà	U-TĐ		
5	Nguyễn Tiến Đại	Đoàn trưởng		
6	Lê Văn Huệ	Đoàn trưởng		



CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cấp cầu toàn tập  
hình Hồ Tĩnh (MB8)

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Đường Kỳ Trinh

Thời gian họp: 7h30 ngày 29/12/2018

Địa chỉ nơi họp: UBND Đường Kỳ Trinh

**I. Thành phần tham dự**

**1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường):** Phường Kỳ Trinh

1) Lê Văn Bình Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch UBND

2) Chức vụ:

**1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:**

1) Chức vụ:

2) Chức vụ:

**1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:**

1) Phạm Sơn Tùng Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2) Trần Thị Mỹ Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

**1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự:** Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường), Kỳ Trinh, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường), Kỳ Trinh

**II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp**

II.1. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

**a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư**

Một số anh hàng xóm của anh hàng  
tên là... địa... của... như... mai... từ...  
đai... nghiệp... cây... hoa... nhà... của...  
sương

Ngoài ra, khi thi công sẽ gây ô nhiễm  
không khí, tiếng ồn gây ảnh hưởng đến  
đời sống dân cư tại đây (khu vực khu dân cư)  
khi thực hiện di dời để nghi giám theo tài  
địa tại đây tại đây của công trình sẽ ông đến  
đời sống của người dân khu vực khu dân cư

Để nghi có phương án đến lại thời điểm của  
người dân

Khi thi công cần có phương án giám theo  
nhu cầu chạy theo giờ (ít gây ảnh hưởng cho người  
dân); sau nữa tại đường thi công để giám khu  
thông báo trước tại người dân khi tiến hành  
sắp dựng và tháo dỡ

**b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư**

.....  
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.....  
.....  
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**3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp**

- Những nội dung tán thành:

..... Dự án... triển khai... các... dự... triển... đã... thảo... luận... các... nội... dung...  
..... Phân... chia... giá...  
..... Dự... án... có... tính... khả... thi... cao... phát... huy... được... tiềm... năng...  
..... Các... nội... dung... còn... có... ý... kiến... chưa... đồng... ý... (nếu... có):

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:.....

kết thúc lúc .....

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.



**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ**  
xã(phường)... Huyện... Tỉnh...

*Lê Văn Bình*

**ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ**

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**

*Phạm Sơn Tùng*



5. Minutes of public consultation in Ky Trinh Ward - Ky Anh township

WARD

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc  
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DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

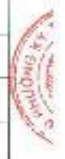
Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7h h..... ngày 27 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 9h h..... ngày 27 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: HT UBND phường Ky Anh

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	TRẦN VĂN CHÁT	TDP Lão Lôi		
2	Chm vãng Lũc	"		
3	Ngô Chân Lôi	"		
4	Trương Công Chất	"		
5	TRẦN THỊ CHƠN	"		
6	Lê Chi Dũng	"		
7	TRẦN XUÂN KHÁNH	"		
8	Lê Quang Thuận	"		
9	TRẦN DUY SỸ	"		
10	TRẦN XUÂN THIỆN	✓		
11	TRẦN XUÂN THÙNG	"		
12	Ngô Tri Hòa	✓		
13	Trương Mai Sơn	✓		
14	TRẦN VĂN HẠC	"		
15	Ngô Đình Chát	"		
16	Ngô Thị Châu Hải	"		
17	Ngô Tiến Quang	"		
18	Nguyễn Hữu Chánh	✓		
19	Ngô Thị Ngọc	✓		
20	Lê Quang Dũng	"		



STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Nguyễn Thị Liên	✓ "		
22	Ng Ngọc Thủy	"		
23	Nguyễn Văn Lưu	✓ "		
24	Đào Xuân Ngời	"		
25	Ng Văn Song	"		
26	Ng Phi Huyền	✓ "		
27	Võ Việt Kỳ	"		
28	TRẦN Văn Dũng	"		
29	TRẦN Xuân Kỳ	"		
30	Chu Thị Dung	"		
31	Ng Thị Thảo	✓ "		
32	Võ Đăng Triều	✓ "		

11111

.....Ngày 27 tháng 3 năm 2018



Xác nhận của địa phương

Nguyễn Lợi Hà

LIÊN

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án Sửa chữa và nâng cấp cầu vượt đường  
tỉnh Hà Tĩnh (UBS)  
Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Tại TDP Phố Lộc  
Thời gian họp: 19h 27/3/2018  
Địa chỉ nơi họp: Hội Trường UBND phường

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường): Ủy TRƯỞNG  
1). Nguyễn Trí Kha Chức vụ: PCT UBND phường  
2). Nguyễn Đình Chất Chức vụ: Chủ tịch MTTT

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:  
1). Chức vụ:  
2). Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:  
1). Nguyễn Tuấn Anh Chức vụ: Chuyên gia  
2). Đinh Phi Huyền Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

1.5. Đại diện các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Ủy TRƯỞNG, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Ủy TRƯỞNG

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Trí Kha chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

1. Ông Đoàn Xuân Ngọc (TDP Phố Lộc)  
Thấy nhất là công tác bồi thường, trợ giúp kinh tế cho người dân bị ảnh hưởng, hiện nay trên địa bàn xã có nhiều vấn đề phát sinh, hiện nay trên địa bàn xã có một hệ dân số sống tại đây, khi xây dựng cầu vượt đường



Chị phải thực hiện dự quyết định

+ Ông Lê Quang Thịnh (TPP Hòa Lạc)

Nhất trí thực hiện dự án này cấp là Lợi đây  
nếu dự án thành công thực hiện sẽ sẽ xuất hiện  
chức vụ cao

+ Ông Triệu Văn Châu (TPP Hòa Lạc)

↳ Nhất trí dự án

- ở tại nơi đây là khu vực đẹp nhất gần đây, cần  
lắp đặt để để lại sản xuất (sau ngày nước)  
thông tin

+ Ông Nguyễn Đại Hòa: là UBND phường

- địa phương phải thực hiện theo phiên này cấp thực hiện  
địa chỉ là Lợi đây

- ở một số khu vực này thực hiện dự án sẽ phải mất  
công sức để thuận tiện cho người dân

- để người dân cảm thấy được tiếp xúc tiếp xúc  
khu vực này người dân chấp hành quy định pháp luật  
không được đi y tế này, chỉ có khu vực này để  
thực hiện

+ là là dân cư tại khu vực này dự án thực hiện để  
người dân được hưởng lợi

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

Thực hiện tham vấn kỹ thuật lần 2 tại phòng kỹ thuật  
căn số 102, hợp tác của chủ quyền địa phương  
người dân để sớm thực hiện dự án thu hồi.

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:

kết thúc lúc

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ  
xã(phường).....  
Nguyễn Thị Hà



Nguyễn Thị Hà

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

2  
Nguyễn Đình Chất

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Nguyễn Tuấn Anh

## 6. Minutes of Public Consultation in Ngọc Sơn Commune - Thạch Hà District

45/110

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

-----8708-----

### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 02 h. 00 ngày 06 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 17 h. 00 ngày 06 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: Ngọc Sơn - Huyện Thạch Hà

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Phạm Hồng Thanh	"	Thanh	
2	Nguyễn Văn Dũng	Ngọc Sơn / Ngọc Sơn	Dũng	
3	Nguyễn Chung Vinh	"	Vinh	
4	Bà Thị Minh	"	Minh	
5	Nguyễn Khánh Hồng	"	Hồng	
6	Trần Hải Phòng	"	Phòng	
7	Phạm Hải Phước	"	Phước	
8	Bùi Đức Tú	"	Tú	
9	Lê Xuân Nguyễn	"	Nguyễn	
10	Phạm Ngọc Quỳnh	"	Quỳnh	
11	Bà Hải Tuấn	"	Tuấn	
12	Lê Xuân Pháo	"	Pháo	
13	Nguyễn Anh Đức	"	Đức	
14	Nguyễn Hữu Sơn	"	Sơn	
15	Đường Thị Lan	"	Lan	
16	Nguyễn Đại Khánh	"	Khánh	
17	Hương Văn Phước	"	Phước	
18	Lê Văn Lợi	"	Lợi	
19	Bà Việt Phương	"	Phương	
20	Phạm Ngọc Minh	"	Minh	



STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Hồ Xuân Trường	"		
22	Hồ Xuân Hoàng	"	Hoàng	
23	Nguyễn Đình Lập	"	Lập	
24	Nguyễn Khải Quang	"	Quang	
25	Lê Văn Phan	"	Phan	
26	Tô Phi Hùng	"	Hùng	
27	Lê Phi Tô	"	Tô	
28	Đào Việt Quang	"	Đào	
29	Trương Quốc Hoa	"	Hoa	
30	Nguyễn Phi Diệp	"	Diệp	
31	Trần Phi Hùng Nga	"	Hùng	
32	Nguyễn Quốc Quân	Chủ tịch UBND		

.....Ngày .....tháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



Nguyễn Quốc Quân



UBND

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: Dự án xây dựng và nâng cấp cầu thép Hà Tĩnh

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Xã Ngọc Sơn

Thời gian họp: 15h30 - 17h

Địa chỉ nơi họp: UBND xã Ngọc Sơn

I. Thành phần tham dự

I.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường) Xã Ngọc Sơn

1) Nguyễn Đức Thuận Chức vụ: CT UBND

2) Trần Trọng Hùng Chức vụ: Phó chính xã

I.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

1) Chức vụ:

2) Chức vụ:

I.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

1) Hoàng Sơn Tùng Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

2) Đinh Bá Mỹ Chức vụ: Chuyên gia

I.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Xã Ngọc Sơn, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường)

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp

II.1. Ông/Bà: Đinh Bá Mỹ chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Đinh Bá Mỹ trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

Thống kê các báo mục làm đẹp chủ cái tạo này cấp, mai cấp công xã, thôn xã cũ, đình cũ, hồ, quán lý



- Các tác dụng của đất sét dính kết là xử lý của người dân trong khu vực T.D.A. như bồi đắp, trồng cây, cải thiện chất lượng đất đai (môi trường).

- Các tác dụng của đất sét dính kết là xử lý của người dân trong khu vực T.D.A. như bồi đắp, trồng cây, cải thiện chất lượng đất đai (môi trường).

- Thời gian thực hiện đất sét dính kết phụ thuộc vào thời tiết của người dân ít gây ảnh hưởng nhất đến môi trường của người dân.

- Khi xử lý đất sét dính kết hướng đến các vấn đề như là xử lý đất đai, người dân.

- Các chất kết dính là các loại đất sét khi xây dựng là đất sét dính kết, đất sét sét dính kết, đất sét dính kết, đất sét dính kết.

- Thời gian thực hiện đất sét dính kết là 3-4 ngày sau.

- Sẽ ảnh hưởng từ 1-2 năm đến việc xây dựng công trình của các hộ dân, việc xây dựng công trình sẽ ảnh hưởng là đất sét dính kết, đất sét dính kết, đất sét dính kết.

- 25 triệu đồng phụ thuộc vào khối lượng đất sét dính kết, thời gian thực hiện đất sét dính kết, đất sét dính kết.

b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

Sẽ thực hiện những biện pháp giảm thiểu tác động của những tác động của T.P.A đối với môi trường của các hộ dân

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

100% hộ dân đồng ý thực hiện T.P.A

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: Sửa chữa và nâng cao an toàn đập Hạ Tĩnh

kết thúc lúc 17h Ngày 26/5/2018

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ  
xã(phường).....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Nguyễn Quốc Quân

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Phạm Sơn Tùng

## 7. Minutes Of Public Consultation in Son Le Commune

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

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### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 7. h. 30. ngày 30. tháng 3. năm 2018

Kết thúc: 1. h. ngày 31. tháng 3. năm 2018

Địa điểm: Nhà Văn Hóa UBND xã Sơn Lẻ

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chiều vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Nguyễn Quang Tâm	Đội UBND		R
2	Trần Văn Hoài	Đội UBND		R
3	Phan Xuân Tâm	Xóm thôn		R
4	Trần Đình Bắc	Xóm thôn		R
5	Phan Chí Xuân	V.P.T.C.	Xuân	R
6	Nguyễn Văn Phúc	Khe Lẻ	Phúc	R
7	Nguyễn Giáp	Khe Lẻ	Giáp	R
8	Nguyễn K. Quỳnh	Khe Lẻ	Quỳnh	R
9	Phan Thị Thuý	Khe Lẻ	Thuý	R
10	Phan Thị Quỳnh	Khe Lẻ	Quỳnh	R
11	Phan Thị Hoa	Khe Lẻ	Hoa	R
12	Phan Thị Lan	Khe Lẻ	Lan	R
13	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	Khe Lẻ	Xuân R	Đình Thị Xuân
14	Nguyễn Thị Tâm	Khe Lẻ	Tâm R	
15	Nguyễn Thị Sen	Khe Lẻ	Sen	R
16	Phan Thị Sen	Khe Lẻ	Sen	R
17	Phan Thị Hoàng	Khe Lẻ	Hoàng	R
18	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Khe Lẻ	Thuý	R
19	Nguyễn Thị Thuý	Khe Lẻ		R
20	Nguyễn Công Hiệp	Khe Lẻ	Hiệp	R

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Thái Văn Hoài	Nông trường Chiềng	Hoài	R
22	Ngô Khắc Cường	Khe Cỏ	Cường	R
23	Nguyễn Thế Văn	"	Trần	K
24	Phan Xuân Điền	Khe Cỏ	Điền	K
25	Lưu Hải Quyền	Khe Cỏ	Quyền	R
26	Phạm Xuân Thảo	Khe Cỏ	Thảo	R
27	Hà Học Dũng	Khe Cỏ	Hà Dũng	R
28	Thái Anh Hồng	Khe Cỏ	Hồng	R
289	Nguyễn Thái Trường	Khe Cỏ	Trường	R
30 29	Nguyễn Thế Dũng	TRỢT ..	<del>Thế Dũng</del>	R
30 31	Nguyễn Văn Tiến	Khe Cỏ	Thịnh	R
30 32	Phạm Thế Hiền	UBND ..	Hiền	R
30 33	Ngô Thị Mỹ Dung	UBND ..	Dung	e
30 34	Thái Ngọc Hải	Khe Cỏ	Hải	K
35	Lưu Đình Tuấn	Khe Cỏ	Đình Tuấn	R
35	Ngô Quang Nam	Khe Cỏ	Quang Nam	R

.....Ngày .....tháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương

  
 Nguyễn Quang Nam

NOTA

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN

Tên dự án: ..... SỰ VÀ CHỮA VÀ NẮNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐÁP  
KHE CỎ - THỜI KHE CỎ - XÃ SƠN LÊ  
Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: ..... THỜI KHE CỎ - XÃ SƠN LÊ  
Thời gian họp: ..... 7h 30' ngày 20/12/2018  
Địa chỉ nơi họp: ..... Hẻm Đường UBND xã Sơn Lê

1. Thành phần tham dự

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường)..... Sơn Lê

- 1) Nguyễn Quang Nam Chức vụ: PET UBND xã
- 2) Phan Xuân Tâm Chức vụ: PET UBND xã

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:.....

- 1)..... Chức vụ:.....
- 2)..... Chức vụ:.....

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:.....

- 1) Nguyễn Tuấn Anh Chức vụ:.....
- 2)..... Chức vụ:.....

1.5. Đại diện các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường)..... Sơn Lê, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường)..... Sơn Lê

II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp Nguyễn Quang Nam - PET UBND xã

II.1. Ông/Bà: Phan Xuân Tâm chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Tuấn Anh trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư

- Bà con không có hoạt động tiếng ồn, chỉ tiếng trâu đập và tiếng khướu vào quả đập khe cỏ
- Tại đây mỗi trường đời với "bù là nta?"
- Hiện tại đang tìm chủ dự án, đảm bảo đời sống



b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

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3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

*Đã quyết định ủng hộ dự án, nhất là về chủ  
đầu tư của dự án.*

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

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Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án: *Số.....chức.....Xã.....huyện.....  
tỉnh.....*

kết thúc lúc .....

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ  
xã(phường) *Đông Khê*.....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



*Nguyễn Quang Nam*

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

*Nguyễn Tuấn Anh*



## 8. Minutes of Public Consultation in Son Mai Commune

11/10

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc  
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### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 14 h 15 ngày 30 tháng 3 năm 2018









Kết thúc: 15 h 15 ngày 30 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: Tại Nhà Văn Hóa thôn Kim Lạc xã Sơn Mai

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Nguyễn Dũng Hợp	PCT UBND xã Sơn Mai		
2	Nguyễn Xuân Lưu	CT UBND xã Sơn Mai		
3	Trần Đức Vượng	CT Hội CCB xã Sơn Mai		
4	Đoàn Văn Quỳnh	BT Đoàn TN xã Sơn Mai		
5	Trần Ngọc Liên	BT Chi bộ thôn Nam Cường		
6	Hà Trọng Học	Thủ trưởng Hội Dân Lạc		
7	Nguyễn Đình Thuận	Cộng dân thôn Kim Lạc		
8	Nguyễn Thị Anh	"		
9	Nguyễn Đình Tiến	"		
10	Phạm Đình Hào	"		
11	Hà Văn Hải	"		
12	Hà Trọng Hoàn	"		
13	Nguyễn Ngọc Nguyễn	"		
14	Hà Trọng Nga	"		
15	Hà Trọng Tuyển	"		
16	Phạm Đình Thuận	"		
17	Hà Trọng Cận	"		
18	Phạm Văn Túy	"		
19	Phạm Đình Kiên	"		
20	Ung Văn Văn	Thủ trưởng Hội Hội Sơn		





STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Đàm Quang Hoàn	BT Chi bộ thôn Hội Sơn		
22	Nguyễn Thị Quý	BT Chi bộ thôn Kim Lặc		
23	Phạm Thị Quý	Thôn trưởng thôn Minh Giang		
24	Trần Văn Công	PCT H-DND xã Sơn Mai		
25	Nguyễn Đình Hữu	Công dân thôn Kim Lặc		
26	Phạm Văn Đông	11		
27	Nguyễn Ngọc Linh	11		
28	Vương Văn Long	Công chức ĐC-XD xã Sơn Mai		

.....Ngày .....tháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



Nguyễn Dương Hợp

10  
U7A

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: Dự án sửa chữa và nâng cấp cầu Tân Hiệp  
Đỉnh Tân Hiệp  
Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: Xã Sơn Mai  
Thời gian họp: 14h - 17h 20/10/2018  
Địa chỉ nơi họp: Xã Sơn Mai

**1. Thành phần tham dự**

1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường): Xã Sơn Mai

- 1) Nguyễn Quốc Tiếp Chức vụ: P.CT UBND xã Sơn Mai
- 2) Chức vụ:

1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:

- 1) Chức vụ:
- 2) Chức vụ:

1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:

- 1) Nguyễn Tuấn Anh Chức vụ:
- 2) Chức vụ:

1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự: Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường) Sơn Mai, các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường) Sơn Mai



**II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp**

II.1. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Quốc Tiếp chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Tuấn Anh trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

**a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư**

Đầu tiên nguồn nước cho người dân các  
tác động kết  
tế ngôi làng quản lý dự án mà ông đưa  
phải được chia sẻ chi phí xây dựng



**b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư**

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**3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp**

- Những nội dung tán thành:

..... Chúc... quyền... địa... phương... và... người... dân... ủng hộ  
..... việc... chính... sách... và... của... dự... án... sẽ... được... triển... khai...  
..... Xã... Sơn... Mai.....

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):

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Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:..... Mũ... án... sửa... chữa...  
..... hệ... thống... cấp... cao... áp... tại... khu... thôn... xã...  
..... Sơn... Mai... -... Tỉnh... Hòa... Bình...  
kết thúc lúc .....

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.

**ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ**  
xã(phường)..... Sơn... Mai.....



*Nguyễn Lương Hợp*

**ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ**

**ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN**

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
*Nguyễn Tiến An*



## 9. Minutes of Public Consultation in Son Tien Commune

UB

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM  
 Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc  
 -----2018-----

### DANH SÁCH ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA

Thời gian:

Bắt đầu: 8 h ngày 30 tháng 3 năm 2018

Kết thúc: 11 h ngày 30 tháng 3 năm 2018

Địa điểm: Xã Sơn Hải Huyện Hùng Sơn

STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Hoàng Trọng Phú	Phôn Hùng Sơn	Phú	
2	La Văn An	"	An	
3	Nguyễn Thị Thiên	"	Thiên	
4	Phan Văn Hòa	Phôn Cầu Sơn	Hòa	
5	Đường Thị Phấn	Phôn Hùng Sơn	Phấn	
6	Nguyễn Thị Đi	Phôn Cầu Sơn	Đi	
7	Nguyễn Trọng Đức	"	Đức	
8	Phan Văn Hồng	"	Hồng	
9	Phan Thị Xuân	Phôn Cầu Sơn	Xuân	
10	Bùi Văn Châu	Phôn Cầu Sơn	Châu	
11	Đường Phan Anh	"	Anh	
12	Nguyễn Thanh Hải	"	Hải	
13	Phan Hồng Quân	"	Quân	
14	Lê Quang Hoàng	"	Hoàng	
15	Nguyễn Khắc Chiến	T Hùng Sơn	Chiến	
16	Đường Thanh Hải	Cầu Sơn	Hải	
17	Nguyễn Văn Hùng	Hùng Sơn	Hùng	
18	Tống Bôn Vĩnh	Cầu Sơn	Vĩnh	
19	Phan Văn Phú	"	Phú	
20	Nguyễn Văn Phương	"	Phương	



STT	Họ và tên	Địa chỉ/chức vụ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
21	Đinh Văn Hùng	"		Hùng
22	Trương Thanh Việt	"		
23	Nguyễn Tiến Thành	Hưng Sơn		
24	Đường Văn Anh	"		
25	Phan Văn Ngụ	"		
26	Nguyễn Phi Diễm	kế toán		
27	Phan Phi Thiên	Phó CT UBND		
28	Đoàn Phi Kim Hằng	VP-TC		
29	Phan Phi Phụng	CS-XH		
30	Nguyễn Phi Phụng	Phó Bí thư		
31	Hoàng Huy Hiền	P. CT UBND		
32	Nguyễn Duy Mạnh	CT Hộ ND		
33	Phan Quốc Sáng	Khuông CA.		
34	Đặng Trọng Lễ	Chức nhiệm HTXNN		
35	Phan Xuân Huy	Phó CT. UBND		
36	Lê Đại Việt	Đội Cảnh		
37	Đường Thanh Hoàn	Liên Sơn		



.....Ngày .....tháng.....năm 2018

Xác nhận của địa phương



Hoàng Huy Hiệu

**BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG DÂN CƯ  
CHỊU TÁC ĐỘNG TRỰC TIẾP BỞI DỰ ÁN**

Tên dự án: Dự án xây dựng nhà ở xã hội, nâng cấp hạ tầng, lắp đặt UB  
Tủ điện, trạm biến áp.....

Địa điểm thực hiện dự án: xã Sơn Bình.....

Thời gian họp: 8h.....

Địa chỉ nơi họp: Nhà văn hóa xã Sơn Bình.....

**I. Thành phần tham dự**

**1.1. Đại diện UBND xã (phường):**.....

1). Hoàng Thủy Triều..... Chức vụ: Phó CT xã UBND.....

2). .....

**1.2. Đại diện chủ dự án:**.....

1). .....

2). .....

**1.4. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn:**.....

1). Phạm Sơn Tùng..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia.....

2). Trần Thị Ngọc Mỹ..... Chức vụ: Chuyên gia.....

**1.5. Đại biểu các thành phần tham dự:** Đại diện của UBND, UBMTTQ xã (phường)..... Sơn Bình....., các tổ chức chính trị - xã hội, tổ chức xã hội nghề nghiệp, tổ dân phố (có danh sách kèm theo) thuộc xã (phường)..... Sơn Bình.....

**II. Nội dung và diễn biến cuộc họp**

II.1. Ông/Bà: Hoàng Thủy Triều..... chủ trì cuộc họp thông báo lý do cuộc họp và giới thiệu thành phần tham dự.

II.2. Ông/Bà: Phạm Sơn Tùng..... trình bày tóm tắt tác động môi trường của dự án gồm các nội dung của dự án, các tác động tích cực và tiêu cực của dự án đến môi trường và sức khỏe cộng đồng, các biện pháp giảm thiểu.

II.3. Thảo luận, trao đổi giữa cộng đồng dân cư chịu tác động trực tiếp với chủ dự án, Ủy ban nhân dân cấp phường về các vấn đề mà chủ dự án đã trình bày tại cuộc họp

**a. Ý kiến thảo luận của cộng đồng dân cư**

..... Ông Phạm Sơn Tùng..... nêu số ưu, quan sát, cần đảm bảo chất lượng.....  
..... là gang thi công làm sạch sẽ để xuống cấp nghiêm trọng.....







b. Ý kiến phản hồi của chủ đầu tư

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3. Người chủ trì cuộc họp tuyên bố kết thúc cuộc họp

- Những nội dung tán thành:

..... đồng ý. Khi kiến đề án.....  
.....  
.....

- Những nội dung còn có ý kiến chưa đồng ý (nếu có):  
.....  
.....  
.....

Biên bản cuộc họp tham vấn cộng đồng của Dự án:.....  
.....  
.....

kết thúc lúc .....

Nội dung biên bản đã được đọc lại cho mọi người cùng nghe và thông qua ý kiến.



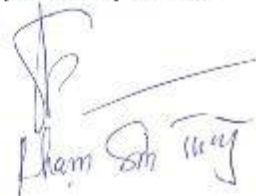
ĐẠI DIỆN UBND/UBMTTQ  
xã(phường)... Sơn Hòa.....

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ



Hoàng Huy Diệu

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

  
Phạm Sơn Thủy

## Annex 5: Household survey

### FORM 10. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY

Survey code: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/2018

1. Full name of householders: ..... Gender: [ ] Male =1; Female =2
2. Address: Village/hamlet: .....Commune.....District.....Ha Tinh province
3. Age:
4. Religion:

#### A. GENERAL INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD

- A1. Number of family members? \_\_\_\_\_ people,  
In which: Male:\_\_\_\_\_people, Female:\_\_\_\_\_people.
- A2. How many households are there in your house: .....HHs
- A3. Number of working members at working age (generate income): \_\_\_\_\_people
- A4. Number of working children (generate income) in the family: \_\_\_\_\_people
- A5. Which types of household does your family belong to? (*You can choose more than one option*)

1. Poor households (having poor certificate)		4. Ethnic minority households	
2. Near-poor households		5. Elderly households (1-2 members)	
3. Women-headed households with/without dependants		6. Households with Meritorious Services to the Revolution	

#### Respondent information:

#### A6. Relationship with householder:

1. Husband/wife	2. Children	3. Grandchildren
4. Father, mother	5. Grandfather/grandmother	6. Brother/Sister

**A7. Gender:** 1. Male 2. Female

**A8. Ethnic minority:** 1. Kinh 2. Others (specify)..... Age:.....

#### A9. Marital status

1. Single	2. Married	3. Divorced
4. Separated	5. Widowed	6. No answer

#### A10. Educational level (with degree).

0. Uneducated/Pre-school	1. Primary school	2. Secondary school
3. High school	4. Vocational training	5. College/University
6. Have no idea		

#### A11. What is your main job?

1. Disable/Unemployed	2. Agri, forestry, aquaculture
-----------------------	--------------------------------

3. Trading / Service	4. Civil servants/ Military
5. Students	6. Handicraft
7. Worker	8 Housewife/Retired

**B. ASSETS**

**B1. Houses** (*choose only one option*)

1. Permanent (one-storey or more/ brick wall, reinforced concrete roof)
2. Semi-permanent (brick wall, tile / corrugated iron roof, etc.)
3. Wooden house, leaf roof (wooden house, wood/leaf roof)
4. Temporary houses (bamboo, wooden, corrugated iron, etc.)
5. No house
6. Others (apartment), specify:.....

**B2. Legal status of land use**

**B2.1. Do you have LURCs for residential land?**

1. Yes
2. No

**B2.2. Do you have LURCs for production land?**

1. Yes
2. No

**B2.3. In case of LURCs, who is named for?**

Subjects	Named for residential land	Named for agricultural land	Others
Husband			
Wife			
Both husband and wife			
Grandfather/grandmother			
Brother/Sister			
Others (specify)			

**B3. Which source of water do your family use?** (*Choose only one option*)

Water source	For Cooking and drinking	For Washing	For Production
Natural rivers/ streams/ creek			
Reservoir/ Irrigation system			
Drilled/ Dug well			
Clean water supply system			
Storm water			
Bought water bottle (e.g. 20 litre bottle)			
Others (specify)			

**B4. Which type of toilets do you use?** (*Choose only one option*)

1. No toilet
2. Septic/semi-septic tank
3. Two-compartment toilet
4. Temporary toilets (garden holes)
5. Toilets on ponds, ditches, streams, etc.
6. Others (specify):.....

**B5. What is your main type of power for lighting?**

(Choose only one option)

1. Kerosene
2. Gas
3. Grid electricity
4. Electricity from battery, generator, small hydropower
5. Others (specify).....

**B6. Which fuel do you use for cooking? (Choose only one option)**

1. Wood/ Straw, leaves
2. Coal
3. Gas/Biogas
4. Biogas
5. Electricity
6. Others (specify):.....

**B7. How domestic wastes of your family are collected? (You can choose more than one option)**

1. Burning/burying in garden	4. Throw into barns
2. Throw in community waste site	5. Throw into paddy rice/the bush/river/pond/canal
3. Garden	6. Collected daily/weekly by sanitation unit
	7. Others (specify) .....

**B8. Which of following household equipment do you have? (Enumerator: ask about each type of equipment)**

Equipment	Yes	Equipment	Yes
1. Television		8. Car (excluding 'cong nong')	
2. Internet		9. Refrigerator	
3. Boat/ Motorboat		10. Air conditioner	
4. Motorbike/ Electric bike		11. Computer	
5. Telephone		12. Washing machine	
6. Mobile phone		13. Water heater	
7. Gas stove		14. Water filter	
		15. Others (specify):.....	

**C. INCOME AND EXPENDITURE**

**C1. How much is the total expenditure of your family last year? (thousand VND)**

No.	Expenditure	Monthly
1	Daily spending (eating, drinking, electricity, calling, water, travelling, etc.)	
2	Building, repairing houses	
3	Education	
4	Health care (medicine, health examination and treatment)	

No.	Expenditure	Monthly
5	Community spending (wedding, funeral, local contribution)	
6	Cost of production/family business	
7	Others, specify:_____	
<b>Total expenditure ('000 VND)</b>		

**C2. How much is your family income from following sources within 12 recent months?**

No	Income sources	Monthly income
1	Agricultural production (agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, forest)	
2	Trading, business	
3	Handicraft	
4	Salary/ Wage	
5	Savings, deposit, gifts	
6	Allowance for households with Meritorious Services to the Revolution	
7	Others	
<b>Total</b>		

**C3. How is your household income compared to others in the area?**

- |            |              |              |
|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Rich    | 3. Poor      |              |
| 2. Average | 4. Near-poor | 5. No answer |

**C4. How do your living conditions change in 3 last years?**

- |              |           |          |
|--------------|-----------|----------|
| 1. Unchanged | 2. Better | 3. Worse |
|--------------|-----------|----------|

**D. ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES**

**D1. What do you think about changes of following issues in 3 recent years in your area?**

No	Issues	Better	Unchanged	Worse
1	Medical services/health care			
2	Education/school			
3	Water supply for domestic uses			
4	Water supply for production			
5	Infrastructure (bridge, culverts, roads, school, medical units, etc.)			
6	Diseases in production			
7	Natural disaster (storm, flood, drought, damaging cold, etc.)			
8	Agricultural extension/assistance			

**D2. Which activities did you and your family member do last month?**





No	Loan sources	Options
6	Other banks	
7	Development programs (employment program 120, etc.)	
8	Fund for Hunger eradication and Poverty alleviation.	
9	Women's Union, other mass organizations	
10	Others (specify):.....	

**E6. Which material/spiritual support do you think of at first if needed?** (Choose only three options)

Material	Spiritual
1. Parents	1. Parents
2. Brothers/Sisters	2. Brothers/Sisters
3. Children	3. Children
4. Relatives	4. Relatives
5. Neighbours	5. Neighbours
6. Friends	6. Friends
7. Local governments, mass organizations	7. Local governments, mass organizations
8. None	8. None
9. Others (specify):.....	9. Others (specify):.....

**E7. At present, which support do you need from the project or the government?** (Choose maximum 5 important demands to your family)

No	Supports	Family demands
1	Fund for production (preferential interest rate)	
2	Fund for land use change if applicable	
3	Fund for house building, repair	
4	Employment training	
5	Agricultural extension, production training	
6	Children's education cost	
7	Medical insurance for people with chronic illness, elderly people and children over 6 years old	
8	Safe water cost (well drilling, tap water)	



No	Supports	Family demands
9	Toilets cost	
10	Electricity grid connection cost	
11	No demand	
12	Others (specify)	

**E8. If you are affected by the project, what will you use your compensation and assistance for? (Choose suitable options)**

1	Production land purchase	8	Loan payment
2	Residential land purchase	9	Daily spending
3	Building new house/Repair, upgrade house	10	Expensive furniture purchase
4	Investment in business, services, non-agricultural production	11	Health treatment
5	Agricultural, forestry, aquaculture production	12	Children's education
6	Vocational training ( <i>non-agriculture</i> )	13	Distribution to children and relatives
7	Bank deposit	14	Others (specify)

### **G. PROJECT-RELATED ISSUES**

**G1. Do you know that the dam rehabilitation project will be implemented in your area?**

1. Yes (*Name or description:.....*)
2. No **Move to G3**

**G2. If yes, from which source do you know about it? (You may circle more than one option)**

1. Village meetings
2. Commune meetings
3. Television, radio, newspapers
4. Communal speakers
5. Officers of local authorities, mass organizations
6. Staff of PMU/Project Owner
7. Consultants
8. Husband/wife
9. Relatives
10. Friends/neighbours

11. Others (specify):.....

**G3. In your opinion, what are positive consequences of the project if implemented?**

1. Improved water supply for domestic uses and production
2. Enhanced production conditions, productivity of plants and animals
3. More jobs, higher income from agricultural production
4. Reduced risks to safety of local people in downstream areas
5. Reduced risks to production safety in downstream areas
6. Reduced environmental pollution
7. Improved travelling conditions among production and residential areas
8. Developed non-agricultural activities (trade, services, tourism, etc.)
9. More jobs for local people during construction
10. Others (specify:.....)

**G4. In your opinion, what are negative impacts of the project implementation?**

1. Environmental pollution (soil, water, air)
2. Noise
3. Flooding/drought (*Higher flooding risk in upstream areas when reservoirs collect water and increased safety risk in downstream areas in the course of water releasing*)
4. Social evils (gambling, drugs, prostitution, etc.)
5. Infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted diseases, etc.)
6. Affected cultural, spiritual activities, social interactions
7. Interrupted water supply during dam rehabilitation
8. Decreased income due to affected production/business
9. Affected goods transportation
10. Affected local travelling
11. Increased conflicts in water use among local households
12. Loss/shortage of jobs
13. Relocation and resettlement for local people
14. Loss of production land
15. Affected cultural heritage, public works
16. Child labor
17. Others (specify):.....

**G5. According to you, what should be done in order to minimize those negative impacts?**

1. Different communication methods to raise awareness among the community, staff, workers on HIV/AIDS, STDs and social evils
2. Training programs on HIV/AIDS, STDs and social evils prevention and control for officers, workers of construction contractors should be carried out.
3. People's awareness of project's benefits should be enhanced through communication
4. Impacts on travelling, noise, stagnancy, etc. should be minimized by the construction contractors
5. There should be monitoring agency to ensure that construction activities do not affect livelihood of local people.
6. Representatives of village heads, local people should be allowed to supervise construction activities
7. Minimize the number of affected households by the project
8. Subproject construction should be quick and in good quality.
9. Local people should be informed of when subproject items may temporarily affect remaining land of local people
10. During construction, if any impacts on land, crops, etc. of local households arise, AHs should be timely compensated and assisted.

11. Local labors should be hired for construction activities.
12. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**G6. Do you support this project?**

1. Yes
2. No Why?.....
3. Other comments.....

**H. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES (STDs) and HIV/AIDS**

**H1. What is HIV?**

1. Harmful bacteria	2. Mycosis
3. Human immunodeficiency virus	4. Don't know

**H2. Do you think that HIV/AIDS can be healed?**

1. Yes
2. No
3. Don't know

**H3. Can you name some sexually transmitted diseases?**

1. Gonorrhoea
2. Syphilis
3. Vaginal yeast
4. Penile discharge
5. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**H4. How do you know about STDs/HIV/AIDS? (Circle a suitable answers)**

1. News/radio/ Internet	2. Meetings
3. TV	4. Others (specify)
5. Local medical units	

**H5. How is STDs/HIV/AIDS transmitted? (Circle a suitable answers)**

1. Drug injection or share syringes with others
2. Use common bowls with HIV infected persons
3. Bit by insects or mosquitoes
4. Have sex without using condom
5. Mother-to-child transmission
6. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**H6. How can STDs/HIV/AIDS be prevented? (Circle a suitable answers)**

1. Be married to one person at a time
2. Be separated from HIV/AIDS infected people
3. Have sex with using condom
4. Use separate injection syringes in all cases
5. Not shaking hand with infected people
6. Not using bowl and chopsticks used by infected people
7. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**H7. What is the most effective communication way to provide community health information to local people?**

1. Leaflets
2. Panel/Poster/Graphic
3. News/radio/ Internet
4. TV
5. Meetings
6. Others (specify)\_\_\_\_\_

**I. GENDER ISSUES**

**1. How are your family activities distributed? (Choose only one option)**

Contents	Male	Female	Both
Income generating activities			
Children care and education			
Household chores (cleaning, cooking, decorating, small purchase)			

Commune meetings			
Village meetings			

**2. How is the time for following activities by gender? (Choose only one option)**

<b>Production activities</b>	<b>More for men than women</b>	<b>More for women than men</b>	<b>Similar</b>
Farming (rice, cash crops)			
Husbandry			
Planting/ caring/ protecting forests			
Exploiting forestry products			
Aquaculture			
Being workers/doing hired jobs			
Doing business			
Working far away			
Income generating activities			
<b>Family activities</b>	<b>More for men than women</b>	<b>More for women than men</b>	<b>Similar</b>
Children caring/education			
House cleaning			
Cooking/Houseworks			
<b>Community activities.</b>	<b>More for men than women</b>	<b>More for women than men</b>	<b>Similar</b>
Participating in community meetings			
Participating in training in production			
Participating in socio-politic activities			
<b>Decision making</b>	<b>More for men than women</b>	<b>More for women than men</b>	<b>Similar</b>
Significant spending in the family			
Giving birth/number or gender of children			
Children education, employment			
Investment, production activities			

*Thanks for your cooperation!*

**Annex 6: Photos of public consultation in project wards/communes**

	
<p><b>Public consultation in Son Tien commune-Ky Anh</b></p>	<p><b>Public consultation in Ngoc Son commune-Ky Anh</b></p>
	
<p><b>Public consultation in Huong Tho commune-Ky Anh</b></p>	<p><b>Public consultation in Ky Bac commune-Ky Anh</b></p>
	
<p><b>Public consultation in Son Tien commune-Huong Son</b></p>	<p><b>Public consultation in Ky Phong commune-Ky Anh</b></p>



**Public consultation in Ky Trinh ward**



**Public consultation in Son Le commune-Ky Anh**