



SOC TRANG PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE



THE WORLD BANK

ETHNIC MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN

FINAL VERSION

SCALING – UP URBAN UPGRADING PROJECT

SUBPROJECT SOC TRANG CITY – SOC TRANG PROVINCE



Soc Trang, 02/2017



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GLOSSARY

Indigenous people

Equivalent to Ethnic Minorities (EM) in Viet Nam, refers to a distinct and vulnerable group with social and cultural characteristics in varying degrees as follows: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identify by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, socio-economic, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region

Project impacts

Means any consequences/damages related to the occupancy of a land lot or limit in the use of legal public land or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their house, farmland, properties, business or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy or use rights because of land acquisition or restriction of access. Adverse impacts also refer to impacts on (i) customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources; (ii) negative effects on the socioeconomic and cultural integrity; (iii) effects on health, education, livelihood, access to the project benefits, and social security status; and (iv) other impacts that may alter or undermine indigenous knowledge and customary institutions.

Displaced/affected people

Refers to individuals or organizations that are directly affected socially and economically by Bank-assisted investment projects caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. The involuntary land acquisition includes the exercise of possession when the proprietor has allowed and benefited from others' occupation of the area. In addition, displaced person is

one for whom involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that results in adverse impacts on livelihoods also. However, this category of displaced person would be unlikely in urban area.

Vulnerable groups

Means individuals, groups that may be affected more than expected or prone to impoverishment due to impacts from land and properties acquisition or resettlement, especially: (i) Female headed households and dependents (the widow, disabled, elderly or children), (ii) families with children and homeless and helpless elderly people, (iii) households below the poverty level set forth by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and social Affairs, (v) the landless households, and (v) ethnic minority groups.

Cultural appropriateness

Means having regards to all cultural aspects, and being sensitive to their dynamics

Consultation and participation

In the case the project affects EMs, the Borrower shall take free, prior and informed consultation with EMs. The Borrower shall ensure: a) the appropriateness in terms of genders and within the frame about generations to provide affected people with opportunities from project preparation to project implementation; b) use of methods which are appropriate to social and cultural values of affected EMs and of local conditions; and provide EMs with all project-related information which is appropriate to cultural aspects in each stage from project preparation to implementation.

Collective attachment

Means that generations which there have been a physical presence and the socio-economic relations to lands and territories with traditional ownership or utilization or occupancy by groups concerned, including areas where embrace their own special significance for it, such as sacred areas/locations. Also, "collective attachment" refers to attachment of nomadic groups to the territory where they participate/use on seasonal or cyclical basis.

Customary rights to land and natural resources

Long-standing customs and practices about use of lands and natural resources of the community are in accordance with regulations, ethnic people's values, customs and traditions including seasonal or cyclical use rather than the former legal rights to land and resources issued by the State.

ABBREVIATIONS

BCS	Broad Community Support
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs
CPC	City People’s committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMPF	Ethnic Minority Policy Framework
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FPIC	Free, prior and informed consultation
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
IOL	Inventory of Loss
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LIA	Low Income Area
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Assistance
NGO	Non-Government Organization
OP 4.10	The World Bank’s policy on indigenous people
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PAH	Project Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected person
PPC	Provincial People’s Committee
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
RP	Resettlement Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
PMU	Project Management Unit
SUUP	Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD	US dollars
VND	Viet Nam dong
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

- 1. Introduction:** Soc Trang city is preparing the Feasibility Study for the Vietnam Scaling-up Urban Upgrading (SUUP) – Soc Trang sub-project using WB loans. The project is expected to be implemented over 5 years and has 4 components: Component 1 – Tertiary Infrastructure Upgrading in Low Income Areas; Component 2 – Priority Primary and Secondary Infrastructures; Component 3 – Resettlement sites; Component 4 – Implementation support and capacity building. General objectives are to improve accessibility to basic infrastructures in low-income areas, to enhance network connection of basic infrastructure and to increase urban capacity for integrated urban planning with resilience to climate change.
- 2. Results of screening of EM:** Screening results in the project area have confirmed the presence of the ethnic minorities (EM) (mainly Khmer and Chinese) in most of the areas covered by the project’s investments based on the definition included in the WB’s OP 4.12 Policy and in the provisions of the Government of Vietnam Nam. Therefore, an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) needs to be prepared for Soc Trang City. Among the two main EM groups present in Soc Trang (Khmer and Chinese), the Khmer is the poorest and most vulnerable group while the Chinese have an equal standing with the Kinh. Therefore, this EMDP will target the Khmer only.
- 3. Assessing project impacts on ethnic minority people:** In general, the Khmers are mainly located in the Low-Income Areas (LIAS) (800 HH) and will greatly benefit from the improvement of infrastructures in the LIAs. A qualitative analysis of the project impacts on the Khmer ethnic group is presented in Chapter V of this report. It shows that activities of the project will not affect the tangible culture, historical monuments, and the biodiversity conservation area specific to Khmer people. A total of 136 Khmer HH will be affected by the Project through land acquisition. Among the 136 Affected Khmers, 13 HH will be severely affected, losing more than 10% of their agricultural land and 13 HH will need to be relocated. The remaining 110 Project Affected Households (PAHs) will be partially affected through loss of part of their residential or agriculture land and houses.
- 4. Purpose of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP):** This EMDP aims to: (a) minimize, mitigate, and compensate for potential adverse impacts to the Khmer community, (b) ensure that the Khmer receive socio-economic benefits that are appropriate to and inclusive of both genders and which apply across generations. The EMDP is implemented based on the findings of the social assessment and consultations with the affected Khmer groups in the project area which were conducted in August to September 2016 by social experts of the Vietnam Construction and Environment Joint Stock Company.
- 5. Legal framework and policies:** A Project Ethnic Minority Policy Framework (EMPF) was prepared based on the World Bank’s Operation Policy on indigenous people (OP.4.10) and on the relevant legislation of the GOV regarding Ethnic Minorities. This EMDP is based on the EMPF.
- 6. Community Consultation:** The community consultation for the EMDP was announced in advance and was conducted by social experts, including group discussions and in-depth

interviews with heads of affected Khmer households and other representatives of stakeholders of Soc Trang CPC. The community consultations were conducted in ward 2 (LIA 4,5), ward 4 (LIA 1),6 (LIA 2) and ward 8 (LIA 6). Since almost all Khmer people in the project area can speak and write the Vietnamese language fluently, the consultation was carried out in Vietnamese with translation support from a Khmer-speaking member of staff in order to help people clearly understand the content of the consultation and exchange information effectively.

7. **Implementation arrangements:** Soc Trang City PMU will share overall responsibility for the implementation of the EMDP in collaboration with other stakeholders (i.e. CEMA and the City Compensation and Land Clearance Committee). The EM community has been notified and has agreed on both the internal monitoring of the project and on the evaluation mechanism to be used by an independent monitoring agency recruited by the PMU for independent monitoring and evaluation (see chapter VIII).
8. **Grievance mechanism:** A grievance mechanism has been set up for the project and all EMs have been notified of this mechanism. All complaints or grievances from the EMs related to involuntary resettlement or any other aspect of the project will be accepted and resolved promptly and satisfactorily without any fee or payment as stipulated in the grievance mechanism.
9. **Budget and Finance:** The total estimated budget for implementation of the EMDP for Soc Trang city subproject is 2,404,897,833VND (106,884), which includes expenses for workshops, training courses, vocational training allowances, raise house's floor and cost of equipment for some targeted Khmer pagodas (see chapter XI).

PART I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project proposal

1. In recent years, Vietnam has made efforts to develop the country's market economy, which promotes the increase of urban population and urbanization. Vietnam is experiencing large scale, high quality and rapid urban development; urban appearances have undergone positive changes through modernization, by forming new urban spaces, and by progressively meeting the working and living environment needs for urban citizens. Urbanization is seen as the driving force for development, economic restructuring, labor structure in each locality, each region and country. However, the process of urbanization in Vietnam is taking place spontaneously, on a large scale and in an unplanned manner. This leads to many problems including: Asynchronous and overloaded technical infrastructure and social infrastructure systems; Poor planning of transportation and low quality of transport infrastructure in urban areas, leading to increasingly serious traffic congestion; degraded and outdated drainage system in many urban areas resulting in frequent local flooding; Discharge of untreated waste and wastewater leading to environmental pollution.
2. To overcome the shortcomings mentioned above, Vietnam in general and the Mekong Delta region in particular, have set very clear objectives: to gradually establish and develop an urban system with synchronous, modern and sustainable infrastructure systems that are resilient to climate change; to enhance connections between urban areas ensuring comprehensive development of the technical infrastructure, social infrastructure and landscape; to utilize resources economically and efficiently, creating better living conditions for urban citizens; and to gradually erase the gaps between urban and rural areas. With the support of the World Bank, the Government of Vietnam will have implemented two urban upgrading projects between 2004 and 2017: 1) Vietnam Urban Upgrading Project (VUUP1), implemented in the four cities of Nam Dinh, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh city, Can Tho; and 2) Mekong Delta region Urban Upgrading Project (MDR-UUP) implemented in the six cities of Can Tho, Cao Lanh, My Tho, Tra Vinh, Rach Gia and Ca Mau. The projects have brought significant benefits and improved living conditions and capacity in urban and project management for the target cities. The Government considers the cities in the Mekong Delta Region (MDR) to be special priorities due to the increasing level of high vulnerability from natural water-related risks, requiring synchronous management to ensure the resilience of the MDR cities.
3. Building upon the lessons learnt from previous generation of urban upgrading projects, the Government of Vietnam has requested financial assistance from the World Bank for the Viet Nam Scaling-up Urban Upgrading Project (SUUP) in order to support the development of infrastructure for the 7 remaining cities in the Mekong Delta Region including Bac Lieu, Long Xuyen, Ben Tre, Vinh Long, Vi Thanh, Tan An and Soc Trang which are cities in the provinces of Bac Lieu, An Giang, Ben Tre, Vinh Long, Hau Giang, Long An and Soc Trang respectively.

1.2. Soc Trang city subproject, Soc Trang province

4. Due to its location at the mouths of the Hau and My Thanh Rivers and along the East-sea, Soc Trang is located in a strategic position within the MDR. Due to its huge marine and coastal resources, the province is attracting investments related to sustainable marine and coastal

resources exploitation. Soc Trang City is the administrative, economic and cultural Center of Soc Trang Province and is attracting a lot of young labor from Soc Trang province and other province sin the MDR.

5. In recent years, Soc Trang has been facing huge challenges in regard to urbanization and urban management, especially in the center of Soc Trang city. These challenges include: (i) pressure of population growth, increasing migration into LIAs with deficient technical infrastructures¹; (ii) environmental pollution, especially in LIAs due to wastes and deficient drainage systems causing severe pollution of the population’s living environment; (iii) Incompleted and unconnected road transport networks are hampering the socio-economic development of the city.



Figure1: Location of Soc Trang city

6. Implementation of the Vietnam Scaling Up Urban Upgrading Project (SUUP)–Soc Trang city subproject, will address the City’s urgent needs relating to urban development, improving people’s life, promoting the economic and tourism potential and promoting the region’s economic development.
7. The specific objectives of Soc Trang city subproject are:
 - Reduction in poverty and improvement of the quality of life and sanitation through urban upgrading in LIAs, based on a multi-sectoral investment package.
 - Increase in the connectivity of the transport network, decrease in transport density in main roads and creation of an additional urban land fund.
 - Improvement of drainage and sanitation for canals in the city.
 - Construction of green infrastructures responding to climate resilience, increase in the

¹Criteria of LIAs: according to the guidance on identifying LIAs for preparation of the WB’s urban upgrading plan

accessibility of public spaces and improvement of city's capacity for urban planning, land management and development of a climate change resilience city.

8. Components of the project:

- **Component 1. Tertiary infrastructure upgrading in LIAs:**
 - Rehabilitation and upgrading of LIAs 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 with a total area of 132 ha.
 - Support to upgrade tertiary infrastructures (basic infrastructures and services) in LIAs.
 - Construction, rehabilitation and upgrading of alleys in LIAs. Construction and rehabilitation of drainage systems in LIAs.
 - Improvement of environmental sanitation by rehabilitation or construction of public sewers, supply of lighting systems in residential lanes and roads.

- **Component 2: Priority primary and secondary infrastructures:** The component provides support to improve the priority networked infrastructures connecting to the urban longitudinal axis, promoting connectivity among new and available residential areas in the center of the city, increasing the regional connectivity and public transport options of the city. Investments include:
 - Construction of a bridge and a section of ring road 2, from Pham Hung to Maspero River.
 - Construction of Nguyen Van Linh Bridge.
 - Dredging and embankment of both sides of operational roads along the sides of Tra Men A canal. Construction of a tidal gate at the outlet to Maspero canal.
 - Dredging and embankment of Hi Tech canal.
 - Upgrading and rehabilitation of Dien Bien Phu road (section 1) from the foot of Nguyen Van Linh bridge to NH1A with a length of L=1,0 km and section B= 14 m.
 - Construction of new Dien Bien Phu road (section 2) from the foot of ring road bridge 2 to the Ngo boat racing section with a length of L=1,3 km and section B= 14 m.
 - Rehabilitation of the drainage system of Phu Loi, Le Duan, Tran Binh Trong, Le Hong Phong and Nguyen Thi Minh Khai roads.

- **Component 3: Resettlement Area;** Development of a 1ha resettlement area for households affected and displaced by the project (including construction of technical infrastructures such as: transport roads, domestic power supply, lighting systems, drainage, etc.). In addition, existing resettlement area is already developed and fully serviced and can partially meet the resettlement need of the project (15-24 plots are available).

- **Component 4: Implementation support and technical assistance:** Activities under this component include support for (i) capacity building for project implementation and management (capacity on social safeguards, finance, procurement, monitoring and assessment, including auditing and learning experiences from domestic/foreign partners); (ii) capacity strengthening on urban planning that integrates climate change resilience, (iii) increasing capacity to planning for a climate change resilient city.

1.3. Ethnic Minority in the Project Area

9. Vietnam has recognized 54 official ethnic groups in which the Kinh ethnic group (Vietnamese) accounts for 87% of the population. The 53 remaining ethnic minority groups have different populations ranging from some hundreds to several hundred thousand of people for each group.
10. Mekong Delta is home to various ethnic groups, including the Kinh (88.8%), the Khmer (8%), the Hoa (Chinese) (1.8%), the remainder are Cham people and other smaller groups.
11. Total population of ethnic minorities in the Mekong delta in 2013 was 1,787,450 people out of a total population of 17,445,900 (accounting for 10.2%), of which the number of Khmer is: 1,428,848 (79.94%), the number of Hoa: 316,460 (17.66%), and the number of Cham and other smaller ethnic minority groups is: 42,140 (2.36%).
12. Ethnic minorities are unevenly distributed across the Mekong Delta Provinces. Within the project provinces, Soc Trang and Bac Lieu have by far the largest populations of ethnic minorities. An Giang (Long Xuyen) also has an important population of ethnic minorities; however, they are concentrated in rural areas and not in Long Xuyen City. In the participating cities of Ben Tre, Vinh Long and Vi Thanh, there are relatively small populations of EMs (between 11,000 and 28,000) also concentrated in rural areas, while Long An (Tan An city) has a very low population of EMs (440).
13. Social assessment carried out in the project area by social experts in October 2016, shows that there are 03 main ethnic groups living in the project area: Kinh, Khmer and Chinese people. In addition, there is a very small number of other EM peoples (See Table 1 below).
14. The Chinese group in Soc Trang city accounts for 12.7% of the total population. However, they account for only 11% in the project wards and 5% among PAHs; no Chinese PAH needs to be relocated; and their economic status is better in comparison with the average population in the City.
15. The population of other groups including the Thai, Tay and Nungis very low. None of them are present in the project area.
16. Khmer people (23.2% of the city's population) have been living in the Project area for several generations with separate culture and language. Their economic status is considerably lower than that of other groups; and they generally have a lower education level. In addition, 136 Khmer HH are affected by the Project (15% of the total PAHs) and 13 Khmer HH have to be relocated.
17. Since the Chinese minority has an equal or higher living standard than Kinh and are only marginally affected by the Project, this EMDP targets Khmer people only. The Khmer people are also targeted due to their specific cultural and social characteristics and their higher vulnerability. The poverty level is also higher among Khmer than Chinese and Kinh peoples while the level of income is lower.

Table 1: Distribution of EMs in wards of Soc Trang city

Ward	Total	Of which (person)							
		Kinh		Chinese		Khmer		Other	
		No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Ward 1	7,043	3,341	47.4	3,451	49.0	239	3.4	12	0.17
Ward 2	24,341	19,704	80.9	1,702	7.0	2,906	11.9	29	0.12
Ward 3	25,458	19,489	76.6	1,848	7.3	4,090	16.1	31	0.12
Ward 4	13,408	8,827	65.8	2,109	15.7	2,453	18.3	19	0.14
Ward 5	14,540	4,120	28.3	879	6.0	9,535	65.6	6	0.04
Ward 6	14,384	10,907	75.8	2,097	14.6	1,369	9.5	11	0.08
Ward 7	11,666	6,524	55.9	606	5.2	4,526	38.8	10	0.09
Ward 8	13,918	8,837	63.5	2,742	19.7	2,331	16.7	8	0.06
Ward 9	8,990	5,223	58.1	1,818	20.2	1,942	21.6	7	0.08
Ward 10	4,308	1,356	31.5	283	6.6	2,669	62.0	-	0.00
Total	138,056	88,328	64.0	17,535	12.7	32,060	23.2	133	0.096

Sources: census of population, number of HHs, ethnic minorities, number of voters in Soc Trang city until 31/12/2015 supplied by the Soc Trang city Department of Statistics

1.4. Objectives of the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan(EMDP)

18. According to the WB’s Indigenous people policy (OP 4.10), due to the presence of EM in the Project area, the preparation of an EMDP is required to: ensure full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of EMs; ensure that EMs do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process; and ensure that EMs receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. Specifically, the EMDP will:

- Identify measures for mitigating negative impacts on the EM community, and maximize the benefits of the project by selecting the most suitable design alternative.
- Prepare and analyze the EMs legal and policy framework, budget plan and efficient implementation of activities to carry out target activities for affected population.
- Provide results from consultations and give advance notice and identify a participatory framework for project implementation
- Ensure that local EMs are involved in the process of project design and implementation so that EM peoples receive appropriate, cultural and comprehensive social and economic benefits for both genders and across the generations.
- Define the monitoring indicators and the monitoring and evaluation process.

PART II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND REGULATIONS

2.1. National legal framework for Ethnic Minorities

a. All policies related to the EMs

19. The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) recognizes the equality between ethnic groups in Vietnam. Article 5 of the Constitution in 2013 provides:
 - The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified state of all nationalities living in the country of Vietnam.
 - The nationalities equal, unite, respect and help each other to develop; prohibits any discrimination, ethnic division.
 - The national language is Vietnamese. The nation has the right to use voice, text, preserve the national identity, and promote traditions, customs and culture.
 - The State implements a comprehensive development policy and creates reasonable conditions for the ethnic minorities to mobilize resources, along with the development of the country.
20. The Socio – Economic Development Plan and Socio – Economic Development Strategy of Vietnam specifically calls for attention to ethnic minorities. Major programs targeting ethnic minority people include Program 135 (infrastructure in poor and remote areas) and Program 134 (eradication of poor quality houses). A policy on education and health care for ethnic minorities is in place. The legal framework was updated in 2014.
21. The Government of Vietnam has developed a series of policies to develop, enhance the socio – economic conditions of ethnic minorities in the mountainous and remote regions. After the program 124 and the program 125 (phase 1 and phase 2), the government launched program 135 phase 3 with an opportunity to enhance socio – economic development in poor communes and villages located in mountainous areas or where inhabited by ethnic minorities. In addition to the overall development program for ethnic minorities, the Government assigned the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs to guide provinces to implement projects to provide Development Assistance for ethnic groups with less than 1,000 people, i.e. Si La, Pu Peo, Ro Mam, Brau, O Du. The Government also conducted a Rapid and Sustainable Pro – poor Program in 61 poor districts, where many ethnic minorities live.
22. Several Decrees, circulars and decisions have been issued regarding EMs. Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP (January 14th, 2011), provides the guidance for activities related to EMs which include support for the maintenance of language, culture and customs of EMs. According to this Decree, proposed projects affecting land, environment, or the life of EM communities, should disclose information and consultations should be carried out with representatives of the local authorities to ensure that all investments result in improved living conditions, and are carried out in a culturally appropriate manner (article 9).
23. The Prime Minister promulgated the Decree No. 84/2012/ND-CP dated 12 October, 2012 on the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA). The Decree stipulated that the CEMA, a government agency, performs the function of state management of ethnic affairs in the country; state management of public services falls under the jurisdiction of CEMA as stipulated by law. Decree

05/2011/NDCP dated 14 January, 2011 on the work of EMs and Decree 84/2012/ND-CP were issued as a legal basis for CEMA to continue: implementing guidelines and policies of the State on ethnic minorities in the period of industrialization and modernization; promoting the power to unite the whole nation with the goals often reaching people, and strengthening the country, social justice, democracy and civilization, in order to ensure and promote equality, solidarity, respect and to help each other to develop and preserve the cultural identity of the peoples in the great family of ethnic groups of Vietnam.

24. The following regulations issued by the Government on the basis of democracy and the participation of local people are directly related to this EMPF. Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11, dated 20 April, 2007 (which replaced Decree 79/2003/ND-CP dated 07 July, 2003) on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards and towns provides the basis for community involvement in the preparation of development plans and supervision of community in Vietnam. Decision No. 80/2005/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister, dated 18 April, 2005 regulates the monitoring of community investments.
25. In 1995, The Committee of Ethnic Minority Affairs developed a framework for External Assistance through the Development of Ethnic Minorities. This framework resulted in a strategy for the development of ethnic minority people within the Government’s goal of stability, sustainability growth and reduction of poverty. The key points of this framework are: a) to fight against poverty; b) to encourage active participation of the populations of ethnic minorities; d) to develop natural and human resources in sustainable manner; and e) to ensure mutual respect between, and increase the responsibility of the parties involved. The Decree No. 60/2008/NĐ-CP of the Prime Minister dated 9 May 2008 regulates the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA). The CEMA performs its functions of state management of nationwide ethnic minority affairs, public services within its authorities, and provincial departments. In provinces with a significant ethnic minority population, a Department of Ethnic Minority Affairs exists under the Provincial People’s Committee. The functions of CEMA include the development of regulations on the implementation of development programs for EM, the monitoring of programs as well as acting as coordinator among different ministries of Vietnam and cooperating with international organizations within its authority as regulated by law. The legal framework was updated in 2014;

26. All legal documents related to EM are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Legal documents relating to ethnic minority

2016	Decision No. 28/TTR-UBDT dated 18/8/2016 on approving the scheme to support socio-economic development for EM in 2016-2025 period.
2016	Decision No.25/TTR-UBDT dated 19/7/2016 on promulgating specific policies to support socio-economic development for ethnic minority and mountainous areas during 2016-2020
2016	Decision No. 12/2016/QD-TTg dated 11/03/2016 (On the continued implementation of Decision No 30/2012/QD-TTg dated 18/07/2012 on the criteria for determining particularly difficult villages, communes in ethnic minority and mountainous area in

	2012-2015) and Decision No 1049/QD-TTg dated 26/06/2014 (Promulgating list of administrative units in disadvantaged areas)
2015	Decision No. 1557/QD-TTg dated 10/09/2015 of the Prime Minister on the approval of a number of indicators for the Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minority associated with sustainable development goals after 2015.
2014	Decision No. 456/QD-CEM dated 07/11/2014 on the issuance of the implementation plan to raise the effectiveness and efficiency of the State management for ethnic minority affairs.
2014	Directive No.28/CT-TTg dated 10/08/2014 on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the State management of ethnic minority affairs.
2013	Joint Circular No. 05/2013-TTLT –UBDT-NNPTNT-KHDT-TC-XD dated 18/11/2013 guiding the supported program 135 on investment in infrastructure, economic development for extremely difficult communes, borderline communes, social security area, and extremely difficult village and hamlets...
2013	Decision No. 2214/QD-TTg dated 14/11/2013 of the Prime Minister, approving the scheme for Enhancing international cooperation to support the socio-economic development of Ethnic Minorities.
2013	Decision No. 56/2013/QD-TTg dated 07/10/2013 on the amendment and supplement of some provisions of Decision No 18/2011/QD-TTg dated 18/03/2011 of the Prime Minister on the policy for prestigious people in ethnic minorities.
2013	Decision No. 29/2013/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister, dated 09/06/2008 on a number of policies to support resettlement land, cultivated land and jobs for ethnic minorities and difficult households in the Mekong delta region.
2013	Decision No. 551/QD-TTg dated 04/04/2013 of the Prime Minister, approving the program supported 135 investment in infrastructure, support for production supported program 135 on investment in infrastructure, production development for extremely difficult communes, borderline communes, social security area, and extremely difficult village and hamlets.
2012	Circular No.02/2013/TT-UBDT dated 04/12/2012 guiding the implementation of some articles of Decision No. 54/2012/QD-TTg dated 04/12/2012 of the Prime Minister promulgating the loan policy for economic development for ethnic minority households with special difficulties
2012	Decision No. 42/2012/QD-TTg dated 08/10/2012 of the Prime Minister Regarding Support for organizations and units utilizing employees that are ethnic minority people in mountainous and special difficult areas
2012	Joint Circular No. 01/2012 / TTLT-BTP-CEM date on January 17, 1012 of the Ministry of Justice and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities on guidelines and legal assistance for ethnic minorities.
2011	Decision 2123/QD-TTg dated 22/11/2010 of the Prime Minister approving the scheme on educational development for ethnic minorities.
2010	Decree No.82/2010/ND-CP dated 15/07/2010 regulating for teaching and learning the spoken and written language of the ethnic minorities in general education and continuing education centers.

2010	Decision No. 61/QĐ-UBND on 12/03/2009 on the recognition of the communes and districts in mountainous areas and highlands due to the adjustment of administrative boundaries.
2010	Resolution No.30a/2008/NQ-CP of government, dated 27 December 2008 on the support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poorest districts
2009	Decision No. 1366/QĐ-TTg dated 25/09/2008 of the Prime Minister on the amendment and supplement to Decision No. 289 / QĐ-TTg of March 18, 2008 on the issuance of a number of policies in support of EM, social policy households, poor and nearly poor households and fishermen.
2007	Circular No.06 dated 20/09/2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affair guidance on the assistance for services, improved livelihood of people, technical assistance for improving the knowledge on the laws according the decision 112/2007/QĐ-TTg

b. Vietnam’s policies currently applying to Khmer peoples in Soc Trang city and Soc Trang province.

27. The Directive No. 68-CT/TW of the Party Secretary Board dated 18 April 1991 on activities in Khmer people area: "Khmer people are an inseparable part of the community of 54 nationalities living in the territory of Vietnam. The State carries out a policy of equality, solidarity and mutual assistance among all ethnic groups, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division. This is stated clearly in the Constitution of Vietnam and is respected in the fact”.

28. Currently, Khmer people in Soc Trang province and city benefit from the following policies:

- Investment in production, improvement of infrastructure and education: Program 135 in 2011-2015 according to the Decision No. 551/QĐ-TTg dated 4/4/2013 of the Prime Minister;
- The Government of Vietnam has long had programs to discourage ethnic minorities from practicing shifting cultivation or from shifting residences (or both). The “Fixed Cultivation and Sedentarisation Program” (FCSP) was established in 1968 with objectives of reducing poverty, promoting access to education, arresting forest destruction and promoting national security:
 - Decision No. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister in 2007;
 - Decision No. 33/2013/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister in 2013;
 - Decision No. 1342/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister in 2009, Approving the fixed cultivation and sedentarisation plan for nomadic ethnic minorities;
 - Document No. 142/BTC-NSNN of the Ministry of Finance on allocating costs for supporting emigration to be fixed cultivation and sedentarisation of EMs;
 - Document of the Soc Trang PPC No. 173/VP-VX dated 14/1/2016 directing Departments and local authorities to carry out the policy on fixed cultivation and sedentarisation for EMs;
- Residential land and job:
 - Decision No.29/2013/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 20/5/2013 on the policy of

- supporting land for poor EMs resident in communes that are in “especially difficult circumstances” in MKRD in 2013 – 2015;
- Plan No. 40/KH-UBND of Soc Trang PPC dated 23/6/2015 assistance in residential land;
- Production capital:
 - Decision No. 54/2012/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister about lending capital for the production of extremely difficult households;
 - Decision No. 3334/QĐ-NHCS of the Director of the Vietnam Bank for Social Policies on adjusting credit criteria for the extremely difficult EMs;
- Assistance in providing potable water:
 - Decision No. 1592/QĐ-TTg dated 12/10/2009 and 755/QĐ-TTg dated 20/5/2013 on potable water for poor and extremely difficult EMs households;
 - Scheme No.05/ĐA-UBND of Soc Trang PPC opening 126 water supply lines for areas inhabited by EMs;

2.2. Challenges and gaps in the legal systems

29. In terms of the national legal framework, equality and rights of Ethnic Minorities (EM) are stipulated clearly in the Viet Nam Law. The new Constitution of Viet Nam (2013) acknowledges equality among ethnic groups and includes general principles such as: i) All the ethnicities are equal, unified and respect and assist one another for mutual development; all acts of national discrimination and division are strictly forbidden; ii) The national language is Vietnamese. Every ethnic group has the right to use its own language and system of writing, to preserve its national identity, to promote its fine customs, habits, traditions and culture.; and iii) The State implements a policy of comprehensive development, and provides conditions for the ethnic minorities to promote their physical and spiritual abilities and to develop together with the nation.
30. Several Decrees, circulars and decisions have been issued regarding EM. Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP on ethnic minorities’ works (Article 9) indicate that investors of planning and construction projects that affect the land, environment, ecology and life of ethnic minority groups shall publicize these projects, collect opinions of inhabitants in affected areas, organize resettlement and create conditions for relocated people to enjoy a better life in new areas.
31. Some gaps remain, they are discussed below:
- No provision is made in the legal framework for a separate indigenous peoples plan (IPP) or for a separate social impact assessment to be prepared. However, for projects with impacts on socioeconomic situation and cultural tradition, a framework policy has to be prepared (Land Law No: 45 /2013/QH13. Article 87 and Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP Art. 17.1). Under the Project, SAs and EMDPs will be prepared.
 - The legal framework doesn’t clearly recognize customary rights on land. However, under the land law, land used stably before 1st July 2014, is entitled to compensation. Land Law (At. 131) also, specifies that the use of agricultural land by communities is regulated as follows:
 - a) Communities are allocated land or recognized land use rights by the State to preserve

national dignity associated with the traditions and customs of the peoples. Under the Project, customary rights on land, if any, will be recognized.

- The existing legislation doesn't require the consent of ethnic minorities for commercial exploitation of their culture and knowledge, their physical relocation from their traditional land, or the commercial development of natural resources on their traditional land. They are treated like other citizens with the same rights. There is no specific mechanism to assess community support for the project. Under this Project, the broad community support for the Project will be sought,

2.3. World Bank's policy on indigenous people (OP/ 4.10)

32. The OP 4.10 aims to avoid potentially adverse effects on indigenous people and promote activities that bring Project benefits for indigenous people while taking into account their cultural demands and needs. The Bank requires indigenous peoples, (referred to here as Ethnic Minorities), to be fully informed and able to freely participate in projects. The project must be widely supported by the affected EMs. The project is designed to ensure that the EMs are not affected by the adverse impacts of the development process, with mitigation measure to be defined if required, and that the EM peoples receive socio-economic benefits that are culturally appropriate to them. The Policy specifies that EMs can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of the following characteristics:

- Self-identification as members of distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- Speak an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

33. As a prerequisite for approval of an investment project, OP 4.10 requires the borrower to conduct free, prior and informed consultations with potentially affected EM peoples and to establish a pattern of broad community support for the project and its objectives. The primary objectives of OP 4.10 are:

- To ensure that such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning project activities that affects them;
- To ensure that opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered; and
- To ensure that any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.

34. According to OP 4.10, and based on the EMPF, this EMDP includes a preliminary screening of ethnic minorities, a social assessment, identification of mitigation measures to minimize impacts and of measures to maximize benefits, measures for resolving complaints/claims and

measures to take into account gender-sensitive issues, and monitoring provisions. Ethnic minorities will have long-term benefits through investment in the components of the project especially for Component 1. However, they can also be negatively affected by land acquisition and/or resettlement and other negative social impacts. Specific policies and action plans to minimize the potential impact of land acquisition and resettlement will be addressed through the preparation of resettlement action plan for each subproject.

35. Concerning consultation and participation of ethnic minority peoples, where the sub-projects affect ethnic minorities, the free, prior and informed consultation will ensure that:

- Ethnic minority and ethnic minority communities will be consulted at each stage of preparation and implementation of subproject;
- Methods of consultation appropriate to the culture and society of EMs are applied when carrying out consultation for EMs. During the consultation process, special attention will be paid to the concerns and wishes of women, youth, children and their accessibility to development activities;
- The ethnic minority people and communities affected by the project will be provided with information (including information about the potential negative impact of the project in line with their culture at each stage of preparation and implementation of the subproject);
- Free, prior and informed consultation will be carried out for EMs to achieve broad support of the community for the implementation of the project.
- In situations where the EM groups (equivalent to indigenous peoples) in Soc Trang are likely to receive direct benefits from the Project (most of the affected EM are located in LIAs where drainage, sanitation and access will be improved), but are negatively affected by land acquisition and/or relocation or other negative social impacts related to the sub-projects, a specific policy and action plan to mitigate the potential impacts due to land acquisition and relocation will be developed through the preparation of the Resettlement Plan (RP) for Soc Trang City.

PART III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE KHMER PEOPLE IN THE PROJECT AREA.

36. A Social Assessment (SA) was conducted in 10/2016 to collect information for the preparation of the EMDP for Soc Trang city subproject. The SA is a study with the aim of discovering how the planned activities of the sub-project in Soc Trang City will affect the livelihoods of ethnic minorities living in the sub-project areas. The purpose of the SA is to ensure that if there are any negative impacts that may occur as a result of the sub-project, then the appropriate measures are taken immediately (before the implementation of subproject) to avoid, mitigate and minimize the negative impacts, or if they are unavoidable, to provide proper compensation to those affected.
37. The SA also aims to survey, based on a specific understanding of the cultural and socio-economic characteristics of the ethnic minority communities, the feasible development activities that the project can proceed with (in relation to the purpose/objective of the project) in order to ensure that EM people in the sub-project area receive socio-economic benefits that are most appropriate for them.

3.1. Approaches and assessment:

38. As noted above, the SA focused on the Khmer community. Detailed consultation on the approach to take with Indigenous Khmer people has been held with stakeholders. The need for an interpreter was also discussed, due to the language, cultural and communication differences, as well as the need to use Khmer for documentation. The results of the consultation show that in Soc Trang city, there are strong cultural-economic exchanges among ethnic groups and all Khmer can understand Vietnamese. It is therefore unnecessary for a Khmer interpreter to provide support for interpretation, but there is a need for a person with a good reputation amongst the Khmer people to work with the Khmer people.
39. Methods used for the SA are detailed below:
- *Desk review* of all related documents to identify the characteristic of the Khmer community such as their culture, education and livelihoods etc.
 - *Questionnaires*: to collect information about: demographics, social and cultural aspects of interviewees; livelihoods and properties of households and income generating activities, including major income sources, etc. Questionnaires have been integrated into the SA activity. Khmer PAHs in LIAs and under component 2 and 3 participated in the survey.
 - *Small group discussion*: in order to further develop the information base based on the desk review and site visits, four small group discussions were held to collect multi-dimensional information on affected Khmer people. The information included the expectation of affected households in relation to livelihood changes, demands for support and understanding the obstacles facing the households, especially related to livelihoods. This activity was carried out in ward 2,4,6 and 8, where a high concentration of Khmer DHs (as mentioned in table 1) can be found.
 - *In depth interviews with stakeholders*: The stakeholders involved in the consultation are: representatives of the Committee of Ethnic Minority Affairs of Soc Trang city and Soc Trang province; representatives of the Department of Education-Training, Department of Labor – Invalids and Social Affairs (DOLISA) of Soc Trang province; Representatives of

local authorities and religious facilities (pagoda). The information collected is used to assess existing risks or potential risks identified by the participants and related recommendations.

- *Other tools* were also used such as understanding the daily timetable and jobs of family members in order to develop a deep understanding of the careers and jobs that create major livelihoods and incomes for households.

40. The sample sizes used for each of SA methods are summarized in the Table below:

Table 3: Sample size by type of SA method

No	Tool	Sample size	Remarks
1	Questionnaires	97	LIAs and other components
2	Focus group discussion	4	Wards 2,4,6 and 8
3	In-depth interview	9	Committee of Ethnic Minority Affairs of Soc Trang city and Soc Trang province; Department of Education-Training, Department of Labor – Invalids and Social Affairs of Soc Trang province; Representatives of local authorities and religious facilities (pagoda)

3.2. Structure of ethnic groups in Soc Trang city and in the Project area

41. As indicated in Chapter 2 (Table 1), there are several ethnic groups in Soc Trang city; of which, Kinh, Chinese and Khmer are the three main groups. Others groups account for a very small proportion (about 0.001%). Chinese and others ethnic minority groups are not targeted by this EMDP for the reasons described below.
42. Chinese people in Soc Trang city account for 13% of the total population. However, they account for only 11% in the project wards and 5% among PAHs; none of Chinese PAHs need to be relocated; their economic status is better in comparison to the average population.
43. Other groups, including the Thai, Tay and Nung have very low populations and none of them are present in the project area.
44. Khmer people (23.2%) are targeted by this plan due to their number and vulnerability. They have been living here for several generations. Their economic status is considerably lower than other groups; and they typically have a lower education level than other groups as well as more unstable livelihoods.
45. Kinh, Chinese and Khmer people are living together in residential areas in an integrated and harmonious manner. Khmer people have specific traditional culture, language and writing. Khmer people’s culture is affected by Indian, Brahmanism and Buddhism culture. Pagodas are home of cultural and social activities for Khmer people. Thus, the pagoda institution is important and essential in their daily lives.

3.3. Characteristics of Khmer people in Soc Trang city:

46. Khmer people in Soc Trang city don't live in separate communities but live integrated with other ethnic groups and share common cultural values, production activities and living environment. Some of the particular characteristics of Khmer are:

- *Language:* The specific language of Khmer people is used within families and members in the community. Khmer people have preserved their language which is taught at the Khmer pagodas in order to pass on the language skills to the next generations. Vietnamese is the main language that Khmer use for social communication with other people. Outside their community, Khmer people use Vietnamese in all their daily activities such as buying and selling at the market and making use of bank and public services. Many Khmer PAHs sell goods in Bong Sen market, ward 6 and they find no difficulties in communicating with other groups in Vietnamese. Therefore, language is not an issue because the Khmer have largely integrated into the Kinh community and are able to communicate in Vietnamese.
- *Culture and tradition:* Khmer people practice Brahmanism and Hīnayāna Buddhism. The Khmer pagoda is the place for cultural and social activities for the community. Before the adulthood, young Khmer people visit the pagodas for practice/study and to raise their awareness of their ancestors. Annually, on summer holidays, Khmer students come to pagodas to learn the Khmer language and Buddhist writing. Currently, there are 7 large pagodas for Khmer people in Soc Trang city. These are places for cultural and religious activities. It is in the pagodas, that Khmer writing is taught to Khmer people in the city. Khmer pagodas play an important role in maintaining and promoting the Khmer culture via teaching Khmer writing for young Khmer persons. However, basic equipment for the education of students in pagodas, in particular tables and chairs, are in a poor condition. About 60% of tables and chairs require repair prior to the summer. Last summer, Peambuon (chas) pagoda in Ward 4 had to borrow tables and chairs from a primary school. It is therefore necessary to upgrade equipment for pagodas. There is also a lack of education material in Khmer in pagodas.

Table 4: List and distributions of Khmer people's pagodas in the city

No.	Pagodas	Location
1	Sam Rong pagoda	Ward 5
2	Chruitimchas (Tra Tim) pagoda	Ward10
3	Peambuon (chas) pagoda	Ward 4
4	Khaleang pagoda	Ward6
5	Mahatup pagoda (Bat pagoda)	Ward3
6	Pô Thi Sa Tha Ram	Ward 7
7	Peambuon (th'mây) Xá Xiêng Pagoda	Ward 8

- Khmer people generally live in harmony with other groups such as Kinh and Chinese people rather than living separately in their clusters in the project area. Khmer houses are

not very different from the houses of other groups; however, the quality of Khmer's houses is lower than that of other groups because of the high poverty level amongst the Khmer. 89% of surveyed Khmer HHs have a permanent house. A one floor house is the most common type; the other type is a semi-permanent house. No Khmer households live in temporary houses.

- Large festivals of Khmer people include, "Chon Cho Nam Tho May" (New Year festival), Buddha's Birthday "Don Ta" (Hungry Ghost Festival), and "OOC Om Bok (Moon Worship). During those festivals and celebrations, some Khmer elders wear their traditional clothes. Men wear white loose-fitting blouses, black trousers (black blouse) and scarves on their head. Women wear Xăm Pốt Hól, a cloth that consists of a type of short and wide pants.

47. Genders in family:

- Family's decision making such as buying valuables, marriages of offspring and donations to pagodas is made through the mutual consent of both husband and wife; in many cases, the wife is the decision maker or the final person to make a decision.²
- Family property ownership is shared by both spouses and common assets obtained during marriage are owned by both of them. Women and men are treated equally. While men practice Buddhist scripture in pagodas, women practice at home and in pagodas on Buddhist holidays.
- The concept of the family of Khmer people is not really patrilineal or matrilineal. When identifying lineage, they do not favour the paternal or maternal side. Thus, Khmer people never have any concept of discrimination between paternal and maternal sides. However, because of living and acculturation with Kinh people in the city, the tendency of patriarchal culture has become clearer such as naming new born babies with the father's name. The survey shows that most of their new born babies have paternal last name.

48. Gender in administration:

- All Khmer people regardless of gender have an equal right to participate in public administration at all levels, if they meet the criteria. However, in practice most of the Khmer officials are men because the ratio of Khmer women involved in local administration is low. The SA results show that public administration participation ratio of Khmer women in the communes is much lower than that of men, making up only about 5%. The ratio of the Khmer female officials among female officials of all ethnic groups is much lower (2%).

²*Observation 7: When the Consultant pays visit to a household for carrying out interview, the Consultant started with male- the family head, greets and asks him if he would take part in the public consultation, the husband glanced his wife and asked her before deciding to participate. Observation 8: When the Consultant wanted to see some related documents, the wife turned her head towards her husband and said: May you take it.*

3.4. Socio-economic and cultural characteristics of Khmer PAHs

3.4.1. Size of household and current residential status of Khmer PAHs

49. The total number of Khmer PAHs is 136. The average household size is 4.42 persons per/household. Most PAH's have lived in their current location for many generations.

3.4.2. Social characteristics of Khmer people in the project area.

a. Occupation

50. The jobs of working-age Khmer people are mainly unstable. The survey shows that 26.6% of members of affected Khmer households are unemployed or are dependent on others; about 20% of Khmer households members are (i) workers/staffs of private companies/craftsman, (ii) state officers or (iii) retired people or traders with stable businesses, they all have stable income sources; 25.6% of Khmer HH members of working age do freelance-jobs such as vehicle drivers, masons, carriers, etc. 14.1% of the HH members are students. The proportion of people working in agricultural sectors is relatively low (Table 5 below).

51. According to the SA, most of the Khmer are unskilled. The vast majority of traders operate small scale businesses; they are selling items such as traditional cake, Vietnamese spicy bread, and pickled vegetables. Khmer households' income in LIAs is from unskilled jobs as farmers, livestock rearing, porters, motorbike drivers, traders in fruits and foods.

Table 5: Breakdown of occupation among Khmer affected people

No	Characteristic of job	Valid Khmer PAHs Sample (person)	% among the Khmer HH surveyed	% among the total HH surveyed
1	Unemployed/Housewife	85	19.2	10.7
2	Small children	4	0.9	2.2
3	Workers/Staffs in private companies with a long-term contract	59	13.2	21.6
4	State officers	37	5.5	7.2
5	Farmer	17	3.8	0.5
6	Retired	32	7.8	7.0
7	Small-scale business in markets	43	9.8	8.2
8	Free labor: motor driver, carrier	97	25.6	8.2
9	Student	63	14.1	34.3
Total		437	100	100

52. During review and analysis, it is anticipated that with these types of occupation, resettlement in new area may cause difficulties at the beginning, especially for those selling near or at their present house. This group may encounter difficulties in changing their business environment and finding new customers.

53. Regarding Khmer affected farmers, although they are generally not severely affected and few of them will be relocated. It is anticipated that their income will be marginally affected due to loss of limited productive land.
54. For relocated HHs, there may be an adaption period due to the distance from their former locations, productive land and sources of income. However, the average distance of 2.8km from the former location to the new resettlement will not cause any significant impacts for households to access education, transport and medical services.

b. Education background:

55. Education background of affected Khmer people is generally low, lower than the average in Soc Trang city. Among a sample of 97 Khmer PAHs³, there are 443 members⁴. In general, the education level of Khmer people is lower than the total PAHs. This is confirmed by the illiteracy rate, and the low numbers of people reaching higher level education (high school and above) (See Table 6 below).

Table 6: Background of education of Khmer people in comparison with other groups

TT	Level of education	Valid sample	% among the Khmer HH surveyed	% among the total HH surveyed
1	Illiterate	38	8.70	5.2
2	Primary	128	29.13	24.4
3	Secondary	173	39.13	28
4	High school	78	17.83	30
5	Higher education (university and higher level)	15	3.48	7.8
Total		432	98.26 (*)	95.40 (**)

(*) and (**): the remainders are children who have not gone to school yet.

c. Education status by gender

56. In general, the education status of both males and females are similar. However, at the proportion of Khmer females who are illiterate or have primary level education is higher than for Khmer men. These women are usually elderly. The proportion of women with higher level education is higher than men. In particular, there are three females who hold university degrees, while no man has reached this level (Table 7 below).

³HH participate in questionnaire survey and the questionnaires are valid (enough information for analyzing)

⁴ In this survey, members of a family are who named together in the same family registration book.

Table 7: Education status by gender

No	Education status	Gender	Quantity	% by total	% by gender
1	Illiteracy	Male	19	4	7.1
		Female	21	4	10.2
2	Primary	Male	94	22.3	37.2
		Female	37	9	21.3
3	Secondary	Male	76	18.0	30.6
		Female	68	16	40.1
4	High school	Male	65	15.1	25
		Female	40	9	21.2
5	High educated (university and higher level)	Male	0	0	0
		Female	12	3	7.1
6	Total of Male (1)		178	59	100
	Total of Female (2)		235	41	100
	Total (1) +(2)		432	100	

d. Community Health

57. The incidence of some diseases is higher among the Khmer community than for the total surveyed HH. 73% of Khmer respondents said that flu is usually present in their community; respiratory disease is recorded by 38.1% of Khmer interviewees, while only 19.7% of the total HHs surveyed report the presence of respiratory disease. Further details are provided in Table 8 below:

Table 8: Status of common diseases in the Khmer community

TT	Name of disease	Frequency	% among the Khmer HH surveyed	% among the total HH surveyed
1	Flu	46	73.0	38.8
2	Respiration disease	24	38.1	19.7
3	Fever	8	12.7	3.3
4	Cholera	2	3.2	1.6
5	Chronic diseases	59	93.7	51.18

58. In Khmer households, 58% have toilets with septic tanks and 38.1% of remaining households use single compartment toilets.

e. Health service access condition

59. All HH including Khmer have easy access to medical service units (2 km to the ward medical service unit; 4 km to the city hospital).

g. Income and expenditure of households

60. Although Khmer people's lives have gradually improved, the proportion of poor Khmer remains high. According to statistical data on wards, average income per capita of Khmer's people is about 674,000 dong per month, much lower than the urban poverty threshold⁵. In LIAs, an average of 85.6% of Khmer households has low incomes. The reasons for this are because their family has many dependents, they are unable to achieve higher educational attainment, and they work as untrained laborers and have seasonal jobs. Dependents include (i) the unemployed, the elderly, children and students.

61. The survey shows that the average income of Khmers PAHs is about 117millions VND/year. However, the median Khmer PAHs' income is about 72million/year/household, much lower than the average level.

62. The average expenditure of Khmer PAHs is about 95million VND per year; the median expenditure is about 72 million VND/year, lower than average level.

63. With such income and expenditure, Khmer PAHs are able to save about 10 million dong/year. However, it is worth noting that almost all households have no savings and are short of finance.

3.4.3. Current status of land ownership

64. The SA shows that Khmer households in LIAs mainly hold their residential land (having the LURC). The proportion of households with Land Use Right Certificate (LURCs) is 80%. The remaining 20% have no LURC or are completing the procedure for obtaining a LURC. No land encroachments or disputes were found among Khmer HH through the SA.

3.4.4. Electricity and clean water

65. The survey shows that 81% of Khmer people have access to clean water through the city water network. Most of them are using several water sources in the same time: rainwater, well water and tap water (97% households), whereas the proportion for Kinh people in the Project area is 61%. The reasons for this difference are (i) habits and practices, (ii) reducing expenditure on water. The proportion of Khmer people using hygienic toilets is 81%. Other Khmer households use their neighbor's toilet or use the canals directly as a toilet. This leads to lack of hygiene and a polluted environment.

⁵A criterion about income, poverty standard in rural area is 700.000 dong/person/month; urban area is 900.000 dong/person/month. The near poor standard in rural area is 1.000.000 dong/person/month; urban area is 1.300.000 dong/person/month

PART IV. POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS ON KHMER PEOPLE

4.1. Positive Impacts

67. The investments in upgrading the infrastructures in the LIAs will help to improve living conditions for about 3,707 Khmer people, who are living in the project areas. Indirect beneficiaries are estimated to be 11,206 persons, who are living in the project wards. Table 9 presents the detailed data for Khmer beneficiaries and PAHs for each of the LIAs.

Table 9: Khmer beneficiaries and Khmer PAHs in LIAs

No	Item	Khmer, indirect beneficiaries ⁶	Khmer in LIAs
1	Lia 1 – cluster 4 – ward 4	1,430	1,023
2	Lia 2 - cluster 6 – ward 6	269	1,100
3	Lia 3 - cluster 4 - ward 3	3,739	351
4	Lia 4 - cluster 5 - ward 2	1,730	213
5	Lia 5 - cluster 3 - ward 2	1,730	963
6	Lia 6 - cluster 1 - ward 8	2,308	57
Total		11,206	3,707

Source: Soc Trang Sub-GSO

68. The potential positive impacts of the Project are summarized in Table 10 below.

Table 10: Positive impacts

No.	Positive impacts	Description of Impacts	Beneficiaries	Measures to maximize project benefits
1	Improvement of Living conditions	- Infrastructure upgrading in LIAs will improve living conditions for Khmer people. Specifically: (1) wastewater will be treated, (2) Flooding will be significantly improved, the environment and people's health will therefore be enhanced, (3) alleys will be equipped with lighting system.	- 800 Khmer HH (3,707 persons), living in LIAs clusters will directly benefit from the proposed investments.	- Design and implementation of the subproject with participation of the Khmer community, in which their consultation and proposals are integrated into the implementation plan. Civil works in component 1 will prioritize the job opportunities for Khmer people in LIAs so that they carry out the works and provide other services for the subproject.

⁶ Number of Khmer people, live in project wards

No.	Positive impacts	Description of Impacts	Beneficiaries	Measures to maximize project benefits
2	Raising awareness about the role of Khmer people in designing and supervising works in their community.	- Recommendations and proposals through community consultation made by Khmer people during the preparation and implementation of the project shall ensure the sustainability of the project and raising ownership of the community on the proposed investments.	- For all Khmer people in LIAs	- Consultation in the design phase of the subproject helps Khmer people to raise their awareness, participation and role in urban upgrading, should be continued during project implementation.
3	Priority for job opportunities for Khmer people	- During construction, the contractor is required to prioritize job opportunities for indigenous Khmer people.	- For all Khmer laborers in project area	- Agreement with contractors to ensure benefits relating to job opportunities during the project period
4	Assistance in skills training for Khmer people	- Consultation and participation in project design and implementation will improve skills of working groups.	- For all Khmer people in LIAs	- Opportunities for Khmer people to take part in project design and implementation and to be supported as part of a set plan.
5	Security and assets of Khmer people shall be well protected.	- Alleys and lanes are expanded, transport conditions are improved (so that ambulances and fire trucks can access residential areas)	- For all Khmer people	- Raising Khmer people's awareness of the negative impacts of encroaching public land and streets through development of awareness programs.
6	Living and health conditions of Khmer people are improved.	- Khmer people are provided with clean water, wastewater treatment, and supply power with suitably priced and better quality services.	- Khmer HH who are currently not connected to the city electricity network and use fresh water from the canal.	- Capacity building and improvement of service quality of the project.
7	Improvement of security conditions of Khmer people	- Public light is provided to facilitate safe travel of Khmer people.	- Khmer people in 6LIAs and safety of all people in project area.	- Capacity building for public lighting and transport safety

No.	Positive impacts	Description of Impacts	Beneficiaries	Measures to maximize project benefits
8	Improvement of transport in each LIA, mitigation of environmental pollution and increase in land price	- According to the design, small lanes will be upgraded and improved for facilitating the travel of people. Once the infrastructure in LIA is improved, the land price will increase.	- More than 800 Khmer households (about 3,707 persons) in the project area.	- Capacity building on environmental improvement and sustainability along with transport safety.

4.2. Negative Impacts

69. Besides the positive impact brought by the subproject, the construction of proposed investments can cause negative effects on the people in the project area, including ethnic minorities. Specific negative impacts from the implementation of the project on people in the project area include: impacts on people’s income and living conditions due to land acquisition and resettlement; temporary impacts on small businesses during the construction period; risks linked to traffic problems during the construction period; risks of social health/problems (i.e. HIV/AIDS, drug use, infectious diseases, environmental pollution, violence) due to presence of outside workers during construction; increased risks of inundation along some upgraded lanes in LIAs higher than houses bordering them.

70. Potential negative impacts are related mainly to land acquisition and potential loss of livelihoods. Temporary impacts during construction may also affect Khmer HH. The main negative impacts are summarized in the table below.

Table 11: Negative impacts and mitigation measures

Negative impacts	Description of Impacts	Affected persons	Mitigation measures
Living and income generating activities of Khmer people are affected by land acquisition	- For upgrading, secondary and tertiary infrastructure upgrading requires land acquisition and affects living and income generating activities of Khmer people.	- 136 affected Khmer households (350 persons) - 13 displaced households (see details in the Table 12)	- Design for limiting land acquisition: social assessment survey, consultation with Khmer people. Supply information about project components and summarize decisions of Khmer people through confirmation of the project
Impacts from relocation of Khmer people	- Resettlement in new area may cause difficulties at the beginning for traders, especially those selling near to or at their present house	- 13 Khmer displaced households (67 persons).	- Change the design to reduce the resettlement, for example upgrading the current canal and drainage system, construction works on public land. Resettlement must satisfy cultural requirements and needs for Khmer people to be relocated in a same resettlement area to reduce impacts on their culture.

Negative impacts	Description of Impacts	Affected persons	Mitigation measures
Temporary impacts to small-scale business households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Resettlement in a new area may cause initial difficulties for traders, especially those selling near or at their house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business of 03 households shall be temporarily affected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measures related to construction are taken to shorten the period during which the business activities of these households are affected. Income losses related to the project implementation will be compensated.
Impacts on mobility during the construction period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The construction affects the travelling need of people, especially students who go to schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khmer households in the project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a rapid and precise action plan for impact mitigation. Carry out construction during off-peak hours. Implement the proposed environmental plan. Suspend construction activities during festivals in pagodas. Place signs and temporary fencing in front of holes. Improve the capacity of accident first aid.
Upgraded lanes are higher than houses bordering them.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After upgrading lanes, the upgraded lane's surface will be 20-60cm higher than the ground of households along the sides of the lane. In rainy season, flooding will occur. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Households living in lanes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide technical support for Khmer households to upgrade their households.
HIV/AIDS, drug use, infectious diseases, environmental pollution, violence increased due to potential worker conflicts during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During construction time, many workers come and stay in LIAs, thus social problems may occur, affecting local security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Khmer young people. 	<p>As per mitigation measures included in the ESIA for Soc Trang City, public awareness and prevention of social evils for the local citizens will be implemented as below;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Raise awareness of contractors, workers and Khmer people of social problems and protection measures. Monitor environmental protection during construction. - Awareness program for people about HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases (especially for women and young Khmer people) via communication channels in the area (broadcasting, flyers, notices at the headquarters of the hamlet/village...).

71. Details of the impacts regarding resettlement on Khmer HH are summarized in Table 12

below.

Table 12: Impacts due to Land Acquisition among Khmer HH

Items	Total Khmer PAHs	Khmer PAHs with affected agricultural land		Khmer PAHs with affected residential land	Khmer PAHs with affected house		
		Under 10%	More than 10%		No of PAHs	In which	
						Partly affected	Totally affected
Component 1: Tertiary Infrastructure upgrading (1)							
Lia 1 – cluster 4 – ward 4	12	4	0	8	6	6	-
Lia 2 - cluster 6 – ward 6	18	0	0	18	2	1	1
Lia 3 - cluster 4 - ward 3	22	1	0	22	19	19	
Lia 4 - cluster 5 - ward 2	6	0	0	6	2	2	
Lia 5 - cluster 3 - ward 2	11	0	0	11	3	1	2
Lia 6 - cluster 1 - ward 8	10	1	0	9	9	9	-
Component 2: Primary and secondary infrastructure upgrading (2)							
Hi Tech canal	5	3	0	2	1	1	-
Tra Men A canal	17	5	1	11	8	7	1
Dien Bien Phu road section 1	9	0	0	9	7	1	6
Dien Bien Phu road section 2	12	1	1	10	5	4	1
Bridge and ring road 2	10	1	8	3	2	-	2
Nguyen Van Linh Bridge	0	0	0	-	-		-
Component 3: Resettlement site (3)							
Resettlement site	4	1	3	-	-	-	-
Total (1)	79	6	0	74	41	38	3
Total (2)	53	10	10	35	23	13	10
Total (3)	4	1	3	0	-	-	0
Total (1)+(2)+(3)	136	17	13	109	64	51	13

72. There are 13 severely affected Khmer PAHs who will lose more than 10% of agricultural land; 109 Khmer HH affected by loss of residential land; 64 HHs with houses affected, of which, 13 need to be relocated due to the loss of their whole house.

73. The RP prepared for Soc Trang City includes the following measures for severely affected farmers:

- Support for job training and career change with an amount of 1.5 to five times the land price for the acquired land area as regulated by Soc Trang PPC;
- If Khmer PAPs are affected by 10% to 70% of total productive land support by a payment equivalent to 30kg of rice per month for one person based on the local average price at the time of support for living stability within 6 months if not relocated and within 12 months if relocated; and in case more than 70% of agricultural land is affected, Khmer PAPs will be supported within 12 months if not relocated and within 24 months if relocated
- Entitled to the IRP;
 - o For relocated HH Transport allowance from 1.800.000vnd/household
 - o To 5.400.000 vnd/household based on area of house affected;
 - o Allocation of plot of land in serviced RS or grant for self-relocation;
 - o For HH who opt for relocation in a serviced RS, if the compensation for affected land is lower than the investment cost of a land plot in the resettlement site, the households will be supported by the project which will cover any difference, however, the support amount will not be in excess of the difference between the land compensation cost and cost for a minimal land plot of the project resettlement site.

74. These 13 PAHs selected the proposed RS, at Ward 4, Soc Trang city. This location is quite convenient for Khmer people because the Peambuon (chas) pagoda is located there. In addition, the distance from the RS to their former location and other pagodas in Soc Trang city is not too far. Therefore, no social and cultural disruption is expected for the Khmer.

75. The recommendations of the Project stakeholders are that the Project should focus on two key aspects; accommodation and livelihood-jobs.

- Accommodation: Ensure proper support for recovering livelihoods in the current location or, if being displaced to a resettlement area, consult the relocated HH regarding location of the new RS and type of plot offered.
- Livelihoods: Apart from direct assistance such as supporting allowances for changing job and loans, the project should support policies for businesses and for education and training; more attention should also be paid to agricultural production policies that respond to climate change. These policies should set the typical mechanism by which EMs can stabilize their livelihoods. Assistance should also focus on preservation of EM cultural identity and livelihoods.

76. The businesses of 03 households will be temporarily affected at Tra Men A canal. They are small scale businesses (i.e. selling ice-tea and groceries). These households did not register their businesses with the local authority.

PART V. INFORMATION DISSEMINATION, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1. Principles for Consultation

77. In terms of the consultation and participation of ethnic minorities, when the subprojects have an impact on EM as in Soc Trang, the affected EM peoples have to be consulted on the basis of free, prior, and informed consultation (FPIC), to ensure:
- EM people and the community that they belong to, are consulted at each stage of subproject preparation and implementation;
 - Socially and culturally appropriate consultation methods are used when consulting EM communities. During the consultation, special attention will be given to the concerns of EM women, youth, and children and their access to development activities;
 - Affected EM people and their communities are provided, in a culturally appropriate manner at each stage of subproject preparation and implementation, with all relevant project information (including information on potential adverse effects that the project may have on them), and
 - The free, prior and informed consultations with EM lead to a broad community support for project implementation.
78. If necessary, a local person (of the same EM group) will be invited to join the consultation, in case local EM language is required to promote the free exchange of information between the EM peoples, and the consultant team.
79. Consultation is important to EMDP preparation since it provides ethnic minority groups (both those potentially affected and those not affected by subprojects) with opportunities to participate in planning and implementation of subprojects. More importantly, it helps identify potential adverse impacts, if any, on EM's income generation activities and their livelihoods as a result of a subproject, thereby enabling appropriate measures to be developed to avoid, minimize, and mitigate adverse impacts.
80. Consultation also aims to ensure that EM people have opportunities to articulate, on the basis of their understanding of the subprojects/ the project goal, their needs for support from the project in relation to the project goal/project activities. The exercise of developing the EMDP is grounded on a study that is referred to, in Bank funded projects, as social assessment.
81. Method and form of consultation contents, time, and location of consultations have also to be appropriate to ethnic minority culture.
82. Consultations included: (i) Technical consultation and community upgrading plan; (ii) Consultation and disclosure about the compensation, support and resettlement frame for providing supporting information for EMs; (iii) Consultation and disclosure of EMDP and other consultations for satisfying the demand on information and feedbacks for the community.

5.2. Free, prior and informed consultation and supply of adequate and clear information (FPIC)

83. The purpose of the implementation of free, prior and informed consultation is to determine whether the project receive extensive support from the community or not. In case the sub-project has negative impacts, it is important that the affected EMs fully and clearly understand the potential impact so that they can provide practical feedback on how to avoid/minimize/mitigate those effects and the arrangements for compensation in the event of an unavoidable negative impact.
84. The results of the consultation should be provided to the affected ethnic minority communities to get confirmation of both the study team and the EM on the consultation process, and refining of proposed actions, if necessary. Feedback from the consultation process is particularly important in instances where adverse impacts on EMs have been identified through the social assessment and have been discussed with EMs during the consultation process. Feedback to the affected people can be provided in the form of community meeting.

5.3. Broad Community supports

85. The broad community support for the implementation of the project is very important. The Bank will provide project financing only where free, prior and informed consultation results in broad community support. A meaningful BCS should come from good social assessment and consultation. It is important that the BCS (with good community representation and its level of support) be documented and reflected in the EMDP, particularly with project/subprojects with high impact on the local EM communities. The support of affected EM communities refers to a collective expression of the affected EM communities, through individuals and/or their recognized representatives, of broad community support for such project activities. Broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

5.3.1. Conducting community consultations during project preparation

a. Method of consultation

86. In order to ensure continued free, prior and informed consultation with EM peoples during EMDP implementation, the following EM community consultation framework were used during the EMDP implementation. Based on results of household consultation, an action plan and detailed mitigation measures will be determined. The following issuers were discussed during consultation.
- Project presentation;
 - Characteristics of EM in the project area;
 - Concerns of EM regarding the project;
 - Eligible criteria for compensation measures;
 - Livelihood recovery;
 - Conflict resolution;
 - Monitoring and evaluation, and,
 - Budget and execution plan,

87. During EMDP implementation, the same consultation approach will be adopted as that used during the preparation of the EMDP preparation. Consultation will be conducted on the basis of free, prior, and informed manner, and in a participatory manner, to determine if EM communities have any additional feedback, and to check whether there any additional subproject impacts that may arise which were not anticipated during EMDP preparation. Where necessary, the implementation and delivery of the EMDP will be refined to ensure the activities are carried out in manners that are appropriate to the target EM peoples.

b. Scope of work

88. The consultant team organized community consultations with Khmer PAHs from August to September 2016 at ward 2,4,6 and 8. The following groups were met:

- Group discussion with representatives of communal/ward authorities, person in charge of land management, staff of PMU to identify socioeconomic characteristics of EM, to identify concerns of the Khmer community and to discuss resettlement issues for Khmer people.
- Consultation with representatives of all Khmer households living in LIAs on the proposed technical options for LIAs upgrading, on concerns of EM in LIAS, on policy for compensation, assistance and restoration of livelihoods.
- Meetings with representatives of Khmer pagodas in the project area to consult with them on the need of the Khmer community and on the cultural values of the community.
- Meetings with representatives of organizations such as the Women’s Union and the Youth Union; discussion about their roles and responsibilities for supporting Khmer people during project implementation and especially for PAHs.

c. Results of public consultation

(i) Result of community consultation

89. The Khmer community has been fully informed about the project. Even if not all Khmer people in the project area attended the four community consultations organized, they were represented by head/vice head of their cluster, local officer and local people in sufficient numbers. These community representatives convey the concerns and demands of all the Khmer community. All Khmer people (present or represented in these meetings) agree and support the project because they understand that the project will improve their living conditions and their livelihoods and they understand that the negative impacts on their community are minor. A Community Upgrading Plan (CUP) based on extensive community consultations, including the Khmer community, and social surveys to identify priority investments in LIAs was also conducted. Therefore, broad community support was obtained from the Khmer community in the project area.

90. According to the Consultant, the organization of the community discussions and consultations contributed to the affected households’ understanding of the project and the project's resettlement policy. The consultations also reduced the number households who do not support the project due to further explanation. The summary of the public consultation is provided in Table 13 below.

Table 13: The summary of the public consultation meetings with Khmer APHs

No.	Time	Ward	Participants			Consultation contents
			Total	Male	Female	
1	14h00, Aug 29 th 2016	2	16	11	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General information about the project, the proposed items for project implementation; - Project implementation plan, including EMDP and RP; - Specific measures for the Khmer community - Specific concerns and demand from the Khmer community; - Relocation of Khmer HH - The livelihood restoration programs; - Discussion with Khmer households.
2	8h00, Aug 30 th 2016	4	15	7	8	
3	14h15, Aug 31 th 2016	6	21	10	11	
4	14h00, Aug 26 th 2016	8	15	5	10	

91. Main results of the consultation with EMs show that:

- All Khmer people consulted support the project because they recognize that the project will improve their living conditions and livelihoods. There is therefore full support for the Project.
- Households participating in community consultation agree with the proposed infrastructure upgrading in LIA and other items under the Project.
- All Khmer PAHs participating in community consultation agree with the policy proposed in the Resettlement policy framework and in the Resettlement Plan and especially the income/livelihood supporting programs and as well as consultation during the project preparation period and implementation of the grievance mechanism of the Project.
- For the resettlement site in 5A Mac Dinh Chi, all Khmer households to be relocated agree with the RS location because the distance from their current location to the RS is not far; they could keep their current jobs and their life will not be too disrupted.
- 80% of households want to send their working-age members to vocational training centers. The suggested training fields include: seafood processing, textiles, skilled construction jobs. The most important thing is to assist trainees to find a job.
- Regarding religion and gender – two of the most sensitive issues – no impact is anticipated. There is no Khmer pagoda affected by the project’s investments.

92. Some questions were raised by community (Table 14 below).

Table 14: Questions and feedback in community consultation

No.	Questions	Feedbacks
1	The policy framework does not mention the support to people to raise the ground level of their houses because after upgrading of LIA/canals, etc. the ground level of houses is lower than the road base. Who will take care of this issue?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The RPF/RP address impacts on HH whose land is acquired; the ESIA and EMDP can address other impacts on the EM community; - Technical support will be given to HH to raise the ground level of their house if necessary.
2	How we deal with the case of Khmer PAPs’ demand of support could be different with information provided in initial survey?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The EMDP will be updated by stakeholders during time of implementation to ensure all needs of Khmer APHs and PAHs are comprehensively and effectively met.
3	Other opinions related to the warnings about environmental pollution such as bad smell, domestic wastes/wastewater and people’s awareness of environmental protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will be addressed under the ESIA
4	Khmer PAPs also provided information on how to minimize the negative impact of the project to the Khmer culture value including development of strategy for government to promote Khmer writing and speaking among the Khmer community in Soc Trang city in particular and Soc Trang province in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This will be taken into account and included in the EMDP

(ii) Results of consultation with local authorities at multiple levels:

93. Consultations with stakeholder raised the following issues:

- Effect on living environment:
 - Any small interventions may affect the daily living conditions and have impacts on households in general and Ethnic minority households in particular. For example: during the construction period, domestic living activities and resting time of households may be affected as well as air quality and domestic water sources. For the

activities causing such impacts, the Project should provide information and should work with local residents and authorities to minimize these effects the residents, particularly the vulnerable group such as Khmers.

“Water supply can be cut during construction; if there is no other solution for taking water from another place or no equipment provided for water storage (container with large reserve), it will lead to difficulties with the population. For example, in a previous construction project, I had to beg for water from my neighbors” “said a resident, 46 y/o, in the depth interview with people in residential area”

- Impacts on jobs and accommodation.
 - Khmer PAPs may have to change their livelihoods due to the negative impact of the project. Local authorities are concerned that the project might imply a high risk of increasing the unemployed rate due to the low education level of Khmer PAPs which may limit their opportunities to access to a good job.
- Impacts on culture:
 - None of the Khmer pagodas are affected by investment under the SUUP. However, according to the relevant representatives, any infrastructure development projects in Soc Trang city involving land acquisition and site clearance may result in risks to the cultural identity of Khmer people. If the site clearance and resettlement is poorly addressed, the Khmer people may have to move to another place and change to new jobs which are hard to find in the city. If being displaced to a new place, the group must, (i) leave their familiar cultural environment and Khmer pagodas which is a long-lasting religious symbol and which hosts regular religious activities; at the same time, (ii) they stand no chance to participate in the cultural activities such as "Chon Cho Nam Tho May" (New year festival), Buddha's Birthday, "Don Ta" (Forgive the Crimes of the Dead), and "OOC Om Bok (Moon Worship) and (iii) have no environment for communicating in the Khmer language.

If working in Binh Duong or Ho Chi Minh City, Khmer people will have no holiday as working in Soc Trang city. No companies will allow their staffs to leave 3-7 days for coming home and participating in 3 large festivals of Khmer people unless otherwise dismissal or contract cancellation. If not, they even can't take part in any festivals in whole year. It may be ok for a person, but if they give birth in the city, many cultural identities or at least Khmer writings will be faded away by their children. (Depth interview with Leader of Soc Trang provincial Ethnic Minority Committee)

94. In summary, the three main issues that were identified through the consultation with stakeholders during the preparation phase are as follows:

(i) Leaders and community groups have very similar perceptions of the positive impacts of the Project and agree with the proposed measures to mitigate negative impacts.

(ii) Job Opportunities:

- The rate of unemployment and un-stable jobs among the Khmer people of working-ages is high. At the same time, the education level of Khmer people is very low with a high rate of either illiteracy or primary level education. This creates a hard barrier for them to access to good job opportunities.
- According to SA, young Khmer women have a higher education level as compared to both Khmer men and to other communities. It means that young affected Khmer females have better opportunities for jobs in the future.
- There are not many employment opportunities in Soc Trang city. The lack of opportunities could push people to leave their homes and move to another place.

(iii) Low and unstable income:

- As mentioned above, the income of Khmer APHs is quite low and is not stable (there are some months with higher income and other months with low income and sometimes no income). In fact, the list of official poor households doesn't include all these households. It also means that many very poor households, including Khmer households, are excluded from the Government's financial support program which targets only HH officially registered as poor.
- EMDP should focus on livelihood activities that can offer a stable income.

5.3.2. Conducting community consultation in duration of implementation

95. Public meetings will be arranged in places where ethnic minority people are living by using participatory methods and through use of ethnic minority language(s) (if required). Information will be posted at a public center such as the ward/commune People's Committee office. Information will be posted in pictorial format in order to guarantee accessibility to the information for Khmer people with poor literacy skills.

96. Local people's opinions, especially affected ethnic minority people shall be recorded in an appropriate way through minutes from meetings. In addition, these opinions shall be recorded for all regular meetings between the PMU and leaders of Khmer communities or village representatives at village meetings.

97. All the concerns from participating people will be fully recorded and integrated into the project planning process and used during implementation to adjust project activities. The draft EMDP will be disclosed at ward level during a public meeting including all relevant stakeholders. The final EMDP will also be disclosed and explained during public meetings at a ward PC. Women representing affected households must be present at these disclosure meetings.

98. The EM communities benefiting from this EMDP should be involved in both implementation, and monitoring & evaluation to maximize the benefits of the EMDP. PMU will lead the implementation of the EMDP with Soc Trang City PC.
99. In the event that there are adverse impacts identified during subproject implementation, particularly when the detailed engineering designs will be available, the consultation methods mentioned above should be used to collect feedback from the affected EM peoples. Alternative technical engineering designs should be explored to avoid adverse impacts. In cases where such impact cannot be avoided, such impact should be minimized, mitigated, or compensated for.
100. In cases where adverse impacts are identified (when the technical design/construction methods are clear), affected EMs will be consulted and informed of their entitlements. The EMDP will be updated accordingly and will be disclosed prior to EMDP/RP implementation.
101. To ensure continuous broad community support, community consultation meetings on ethnic minority will be implemented every 6 months during the EMDP implementation. Participants in the meeting will include representatives of local leaders, committee of ethnic minority, head/vice head of clusters, officers in charge of ethnic minority issues and representatives of ethnic minority people. Implementation will be similar to community consultation meetings organized during the preparation of this EMDP.

5.4. Public disclosure

102. As per the Bank's requirement, the draft EMPF and the draft EMDP were disclosed in Vietnamese at the local level at the office of the PMU, City PC, Ward PCs on 9 January 2017 and in English at the World Bank Info Shop in Washington D.C on 12 January 2017. After approval by the GoV and clearance by the WB, the final EMPF and the final EMDP will also be disclosed as per the draft EMPF/EMDP.
103. The EMDP will be implemented following approval by the Bank. The plan must first be disclosed at the locality and approved by Soc Trang provincial People's Committee. The format and languages should be easy to understand for the target subjects and stakeholders. As all Khmer HH can read Vietnamese, the EMDP will be disclosed in Vietnamese. For class A subprojects of the WB (at the time of subproject appraisal) (by environmental screening), The EMDP for these subprojects shall be translated into English by the Management Unit and submitted to the WB through Infoshop.
104. This EMDP shall be updated before implementation to ensure that any demands relating to the understanding of detailed design and construction methods shall be taken into consideration and addressed.

PART VI. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

6.1. Results of supporting need assessment

105. The results of the SA and of the community consultation reveal the need for Khmers PAPs to be supported to restore their income and to maximize the benefits from the sub-project in Soc Trang City.
106. Regarding support for livelihoods, in general, PAPs plan to continue their former livelihoods even if they are relocated. For example, small businesses want to borrow money to re-start their livelihood after being affected; some severely PAHs losing agricultural land want to borrow money to buy or rent other agricultural land etc. Many PAPs have plans for their future life. They appear to be confused by the options in the questionnaires, and they usually select a number of options. During the project implementation, the EMDP will be updated; Khmer needs in term of income restoration and support to livelihood or other assistance will be reassessed.
107. The SA also found that there is a lack of equipment and educational material in pagodas. Pagodas are the heart of the social and cultural life of the Khmers.
108. Khmer households near upgraded alleys/lanes worried that the upgraded lanes/alleys with a higher elevation could cause inundation of their houses during periods of rain as the ground level of their houses will be lower. They asked the PMU/Employer to propose a suitable design solution for raising the houses' floors in relation to the road surface elevation;
109. The results also show that there is a challenge in maximizing the project benefits due to the limited capacity of staff in charge of EM development in various agencies. Soc Trang Province and City Ethnic Minority Committee are the government units responsible for the implementation of all policies relating to ethnic minorities. However, according to the leaders of provincial and City Ethnic Minority Committees, the capacity of staff in mobilizing Khmer people is weak. For example, the lack of presentation skills, skills in listening and giving feedback and conflict management skills. Moreover, to maximize the project's benefit among Khmer people, the staff need to understand the content of EMDP/RP. In addition, the staff should be key persons who are capable of providing relevant information to Khmer people across multiple sectors such as education, health, access to loans etc. These limitations could be a barrier to maximizing the project benefits for PAPs and PAHs. Therefore, there is a need capacity building of staff involved in EM development to meet the community's expectation. This aims to maximize the project benefits among the Khmer community.
110. The main demands from Khmer people regarding development of income generating activities and other supporting activities are recorded in Table 15 below:

Table 15: Results of supporting need assessment

No	Supporting needs	Unit	Quantity
1	Needs of PAPs and PAHs		
<i>1.1</i>	<i>Borrow money to set up small business</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>16</i>
<i>1.2</i>	<i>Borrow money to buy/rent agricultural land</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>6</i>

No	Supporting needs	Unit	Quantity
1.3	<i>Provide vocational courses</i>	<i>Person</i>	20
1.4	<i>Provide information on startup/small scale business</i>	<i>Person</i>	45
1.5	<i>Support to raise house's floor</i>	<i>HH</i>	70
2	Needs of Khmer Pagoda		
2.1	<i>Equip with new tables, chairs and learning material</i>	<i>Pagoda</i>	4
3	Needs of capacity building for staff working with EM		
3.1	<i>Official staff at city and provincial level</i>	<i>Person</i>	22
3.2	<i>Staff at local community (ward and cluster levels)</i>	<i>Person</i>	30

6.2. Proposed activities

111. Based on the findings in the SA and on the results of the consultation process, the following supporting activities are proposed.

6.2.1. Activity 1: Capacity building

112. Capacity building for staff working on ethnic minority development at provincial, city levels and grassroots level and for one staff in the PMU is necessary to ensure EM will fully benefit from the sub-project. Capacity building will be provided via training workshops which aim to improve mobilization and participation of the Khmer community.

113. There will be 02 four-day training workshops for each target audience, thus there will be a total of 4 training workshops. The workshops will have the following content (i) mobilization participation of Khmer people for development of community activities; (ii) conflict management skills; (iii) accessing loans from Banks; (iv) and relating legal issues to ensure the benefits for affected EMs. The number of trainees is estimated at 52. The PMU should conduct this activity with the support of a consultant that is specialized in such training.

6.2.2. Activity 2: Small-scale business training.

114. Participants: (i) PAPs, (ii) other members of members of 800 Khmer households living in LIAs who want to start or continue a small business and (iii) staff who are responsible for implementation of EMDP will receive specific training.

115. There will be 02 two day workshops for at least 45 HH - mentioned above –and other Khmer people in project area, who willing to start small business. The workshop will be organized every year, from 2017 to 2020. This activity will be organized prior to activity 4. The content of this training will focus on analyzing business opportunities; micro-finance management; the required inputs for a HH to run a small-scale business or family business; how to access loans and support from stakeholders; management of small-scale enterprises. Each workshop could involve maximum 60 participants. In case there are still other Khmer people want to be spread information, program staff will be person in charge.

116. A consultant or a relevant local partner, who have experience, should be mobilized to conduct

this activity; one suggestion is Soc Trang Women’s Union (WU). If it is necessary, the PMU could also refer to the experience of Dong Thap⁷ WU through (i) organizing a study-tour for members of Soc Trang WU; or (ii) inviting a trainer from Dong Thap WU for a short training of trainers with participants from Soc Trang WU, before delivering the workshops.

6.2.3. Activity 3: Support to access to credit.

117. Participants: (i) PAPs, (ii) other members of members of 800 Khmer households living in LIAs who want to access to credit and (iii) staff who are responsible for implementation of EMDP

118. Participants will be trained via a 01-day workshop as an introduction to methods for accessing loans every year, from 2017 to 2020. Relevant credit bodies will be involved during the workshops to provide information to participants (the Agri Bank and the Social Policy Bank are the main bodies with such programs in Soc Trang city). Staff working in agencies involved in ethnic minority development who were involved in capacity building under Activity 1, will provide relevant support for participants such as support for developing a business plan or support for completing the borrowing dossiers (if any). It is strongly recommended that one PMU staff member will also be involved.

6.2.4. Activity 4: Providing Vocational training and job placement.

119. Vocational training will be provided for both PAPs and other members of the Khmer community. According to survey result, there will be 20 Khmer PAPs who want to attend vocational courses such as tailor, seafood processing worker and mechanic. Vocational training will also be offered for other members of the Khmer community not affected through land acquisition for these persons, they will be supported with 50% of fee and will receive full daily allowance (for meal and transport). Depending on each course, they have to meet requirements about (i) educational background, (ii) career orientation or (iii) having an investment plan before starting the courses they enrolled. 10% of the 800 HH are targeted with one member per HH to follow vocational training i.e. 80 persons (40 men and 40 women).

120. During implementation, a detailed needs assessment will be conducted among the Khmer community to identify which Khmer person is suitable for the training courses the type of training to be delivered based on their current education background and skills.

121. To avoid overlap with the vocational training program already included in the RP prepared for Soc Trang City, this activity will be covered in the RP and under the RP budget.

122. Table 16 presents the vocational training facilities that will be mobilized for the Project; Budget for vocational training will be paid by the project.

⁷Income Restoration Program developed for the Central Mekong Delta Connectivity Project funded by ADB and DFAT;

Table 16: List of vocational organizations and labor service in Soc Trang city

Name of Organization	Year of establishment	Number of training sectors	Address
Soc Trang Vocational College (SVC)	2007	30	Ward 7, Soc Trang city
Vocational Training College No. 9- Ministry of National Defense	1976	14	Ward 4, Soc Trang city
Vocational Training and Continuing Education Center of Soc Trang City	2012	18	Ward 1, Soc Trang city
Job center of Soc Trang province	1992	Introducing opportunities of job for laborers	Ward 4, Soc Trang city

123. After attending the job training classes, the trainees will be introduced to jobs; in particular, they can be engaged in local job training projects such as crafts, fine arts, knitting, and beading etc. Through the development of the city strategy, Soc Trang city will establish an industrial zone. This will create considerable opportunities for local labor force. In addition, Nha Be Garment Joint Stock Company has planned to set-up a factory in Soc Trang city in 2018, and one thousand jobs will be created through this factory. PAPs that learn sewing would be introduced to work for this company.

6.2.5. Activity 5: Support targeted pagodas with equipment and educational materials

124. This activity will deliver support to four pagodas, Mahatup pagoda (Ward 3), Peambuonch as pagoda (Ward 4), Sam Rong pagoda (Ward 5) and Khaleang pagoda (Ward 6). The reasons for targeting these pagodas are (i) they are close to the proposed RS; (ii) they are close to the proposed investment’s location and they are close to the affected/beneficiary communities.

125. Support for community education of Khmer people will be provided via provision of equipment (i.e. new tables and chairs) for the 4 pagodas mentioned above. Each pagoda will be equipped with at least 20 sets of long tables and chairs.

126. Education and cultural materials will also be provided to these pagodas in coordination with the Ethnic Cultural Publishers. These materials will include: printing Khmer publications related to social and cultural topics, developing learning tools for teaching languages in pagodas during the summer and purchase of some equipment for cultural activities and promotion of the Khmer cultural identity. The details of all equipment and material will be discussed and finalized with each pagoda responsible during the implementation phase.

6.2.6. Activity 6: Support to raise the height of the house’s floor in order to protect the HH from flooding

127. This activity aims to provide support to Khmer households in LIAs because these areas are where Khmer people are concentrated with the highest risk of being inundated due to the lower elevation of house floors in comparison with the level of the road after upgrading. The numbers of Khmer APHs in each item as follows:

Table 17: Numbers of households want to be supported raising house’s floor

No	Items	HH
1	Lia 1 – cluster 4 – ward 4	11
2	Lia 2 - cluster 6 – ward 6	16
3	Lia 3 - cluster 4 - ward 3	21
4	Lia 4 - cluster 5 - ward 2	5
5	Lia 5 - cluster 3 - ward 2	9
6	Lia 6 - cluster 1 - ward 8	8
	Total	70

The technical solution in this case includes floor levelling and compacting, performed by a contractor hired by the PMU. The contractor will work with the community and will conduct site surveys and select areas for upgrading. The community will be consulted for their acceptance of the proposed work. A detailed estimation of the work volume for upgrading is presented in Annex 4.

In addition, the selection of contractors from the Khmer community should be prioritized in order to create employment opportunities for them.

PART VII. GRIEVANCE AND COMPLAINT SETTLEMENT MECHANISM

128. During project implementation, EMs and other local communities and stakeholders may raise their grievances to executing agencies or local authorities on issues related to resettlement, entitlements for compensation as well as project implementation. A grievance redress mechanism for the project will ensure full access by the Khmer, in a culturally appropriated manner. Key principles of the grievance mechanism must ensure that: (i) the basic rights and interests of affected EM peoples are protected; (ii) EM Peoples have the rights to lodge grievances and have their grievances settled free of charge; (iii) the grievance procedure will be an important part of conflict resolution through a community-based mechanism, involving EMs and representatives of other vulnerable groups
129. The grievance mechanism must be publicly disclosed to the Khmer affected communities during public consultations throughout the project implementation process, not only in LIA 1 and 6, but also all wards where works are carried out. Khmer people should be informed of the contact addresses of the respective organizations at relevant levels where complainants and grievances are to be sent, in order to achieve consensus in all phases of the Project.
130. The grievance mechanism will resolve complaints, including those of EM Peoples and will pass through 4 stages before they could be elevated to a court of law, as the last resort.
- ***First stage:*** Commune People's Committee. Currently, a Unit of Complaint Settlement for current issues related to the Urban Upgrading Project is established to answer all questions of households. If having any questions, households can come to the reception division of Communal People's Committee to be answered and guided with necessary procedures. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 5 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. An aggrieved affected household may bring his/her complaints before the receiving department of the Commune People's Committee to be received and guided for necessary procedures. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 5 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. The Ward/Commune People's Committee has to solve that complaint within 30 days from the receipt of the complaint. The Ward/Commune People's Committee Office is responsible for keeping records of all complaints that the Ward/Commune People's Committee processes.
 - ***Second stage:*** If after 30 days, the affected households do not receive feedback from Ward/Commune People's Committee or if the affected households are not satisfied with the resolution, they can present the case in written or oral form to the receiving division of the City People's Committee. The City People's Committee has 30 days to solve the case from the date of receiving the complaint. The City People's Committee is responsible for keeping the records of all complaints and will inform the City

Resettlement Committee and affected people on any decision taken. APs can complain to the provincial level if they are not satisfied

- **Third stage:** If after 30 days, the affected households do not receive feedback from City People’s Committee or if the affected households are not satisfied with the resolution, they can present the case in written or oral form to any staff at the receiving division of the Provincial People’s Committee. The Provincial People’s Committee has 45 days to solve the case from the date of receiving the complaint. Provincial People’s Committee is responsible for keeping the records of all complaints. APs can make claim to the court if they want.
- **Fourth stage:** If after more than 45 days, the APs have not received feedback or resolution from the PPC, or are not satisfied with the decision, they can submit the case to the Court for consideration and judgment. The court's decision will be the final decision.

131. The complaint settlement decision will be sent to the claimer and related authorities and will be publicly posted at the headquarters of the People’s Committee where the complaint is solved. The decision will be posted at the Ward/Commune level, three days after being solved and at the City/Province level, seven days after being solved.

132. To ensure that the complaint mechanism described above is put into practice and approved by the affected EMs, the mechanism should be consulted on with local authorities and local communities, taking into account specific elements of traditional culture, including cultural systems that affect the generation and resolution of complaints.

PART VIII. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

8.1. Organizational arrangement

133. A PMU will be established by Soc Trang City PC for project implementation. The PMU, in coordination with other stakeholders (i.e. CEMA, the City Resettlement Committee) is responsible for implementation of the EMDP. It is strongly recommended that one PMU staff will be part of the Committee on Ethnic Minorities for Soc Trang province.
134. PMU will also be responsible for internal monitoring for the implementation of the EMDP. The PMU will also recruit a team or organization specialized in social development and experienced in social safeguards policy of the WB to monitor the process of EMDP and RP implementation (the independent monitoring agency).
135. PMU will also submit the EMDP to the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA) of the Soc Trang province for review and comments
136. This EMDP will be updated before implementation to reflect any additional development requirements that the EM peoples may need when the impact of the subproject is confirmed on the basis of final detailed engineering designs. The updated EMDP will be prepared in coordination with each provincial CEMA and will be submitted to PPC for approval. The updated EMDP will also be submitted to EM groups.

8.2 EMDP implementation schedule

137. The EMDP implementation schedule is as follows (Table 17 below):

Table 18: Proposed EMDP implementation schedule

No	Supporting needs	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
I	Preparation of EMDP	■				
II	Implementation plan					
1	Update EMDP and providing consultation for APPs and APHs	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■
2	Training workshops for staff and collaborators		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■
3	Workshop on introduction method to access loans for APHs		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■
4	Workshop on small-scale business and micro-finance		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■
5	Provided Vocational training and job placement		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■
6	Equip new tables and chairs for Khmer pagoda		■ ■ ■ ■			
7	Support to raise the level of house floors to protect HHs from flooding		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■		
8	Monitoring and evaluation		■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■	■ ■ ■ ■

PART IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Monitoring Principles

138. Responsibility for overall monitoring and implementation of the EMDPs rests with the PMU. Implementation of the EMDP will be subjected to external independent monitoring by a qualified consultant.

139. The external independent monitoring consultant will be hired by the PMU. This service could be integrated into the contract for independent monitoring of the implementation of the RP for Soc Trang City.

9.2 Internal Monitoring

140. The PMU is responsible for the internal monitoring. The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

- Ensure all negative impacts are mitigated, minimized or compensated in compliance with the EMDP.
- Ensure mitigation measures are implemented in a way which is appropriate to cultural and customs and traditions of EMs.
- Identify whether the free, prior and informed consultations for EMs are conducted in a culturally appropriate manner for EMs or not.
- Determine if complaint procedures are followed the EMPF and propose solutions if there are pending issues.
- Conformity between displacement and site clearance and construction commencement to mitigate negative impacts on EMs; ensure that affected people have been provided with compensation, allowance, and relocation satisfactorily before construction commencement.

141. All results from internal monitoring shall be reported to the PPC and the WB. Internal monitoring of the EMDP should be combined with internal monitoring of RP implementation. The findings of the RP and EMDP monitoring should be integrated into the report submitted to the PPC and WB for review. Internal monitoring indicators are presented below in Table 19.

Table 19: Internal monitoring indicators

No.	Item	Basic indicators
1	Plan for implementing the EMDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The support of the EMDP by the community; - The adequacy of the EMDP in relation to the conditions of the EM people; - The cooperation between the project management unit, CEMA, contractors and the local authorities at local levels as well as ethnic minorities; - The coordination between the EMDP and the progress of the other activities.

No.	Item	Basic indicators
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The rationality, consistency, compliance between the EMDP and implementation schedule of other activities. - The plan on human resources for implementation - The availability of funds for implementation of the EMDP.
2	Monitoring the implementation of community consultation and participation of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic Information on the project and on the EMDP, details on the EMDP implementation and information on the grievance mechanism are provided to local ethnic minority community, governments, leaders and organizations at local level - The participation of local ethnic minority community, government, leaders and organizations at local level in the activities related to the project - Monitoring the implementation of the EMDP for local ethnic minority community, government, leaders and organizations at local level.
3	The implementation of mitigation measures for negative impacts caused by the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts of the project are implemented effectively; - Avoid generating any other negative impacts - In case of arising any unexpected negative impacts, community consultation is carried out to find out mitigation measures and implement mitigation measures. - Departments cooperate effectively in implementing mitigation measures
4	Implementation of support measures for EM development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting activities for the EM community proposed in the EMDP are carried out effectively; - Departments cooperate effectively in implementing the community development activities.
5	Grievance redress mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ethnic minority community understand the grievance redress mechanism. - The PMU and related departments and organizations well understand the grievance redress mechanism. - The PMU and related departments and organization well understand and are ready to support the EM people to resolve the complaints (if any).

9.3. independent monitoring

142. Independent monitoring Agency(IMA) will be hired by PMU to carry out monitoring of the implementation of social safeguards of the sub-projects, including the RP and EMDPs. The monitoring report will be submitted to the Bank for review and comments. Independent monitoring should be conducted twice a year during the project implementation to ensure the timely identification of issues that might need immediate action from the PMU.

143. The monitoring findings will be submitted to the PPC and the WB for review. Independent monitoring and evaluation indicators are presented in Table 20 below:

Table 20: Independent monitoring indicators

Type of monitoring	Independent monitoring indicator
Some basic information about EM households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Number of EM households - Average number of household members, age, literacy - Gender of householder - Access level to medical & educational services, utilities and other social services - Types of land and legal land use status - Occupation and employment - Source and level of income
Satisfaction level of EM people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do EM people agree with the EMDP implementation? - The EMDP meets the needs of ethnic minorities; - Sufficient human resources to implement the plan - What are the EM people’ own assessment about the recovery level of their living standard and livelihood?
Grievances process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is the awareness level of EM people on the grievance process and grievance redress procedures? - Have grievances of EM people been received and solved satisfactorily, in a timely manner and in accordance with the regime in the EMPF?
Effectiveness of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are the benefits for EM people satisfactory? - Is there any support for vulnerable groups?
Other impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there any unexpected impacts on employment or income of EM people? - How are those unexpected impacts solved (if any)? - The community can access to the relevant documents (reports, regulations, results of the complaint resolution...).

9.4 Monitoring of EMDP proposed support activities

144. Monitoring indicators for the proposed EMDP activities are presented in Table 20 below. Where possible these indicators will be disaggregated by gender. The PMU and IMA will monitor these indicators.

Table 21: Monitoring Indicators of EMDP Activities

No.	Activity	Description	Indicator	Verification (Monitoring tools)
2	Training workshops for staff and collaborators	Improve working skills for staff and collaborators in the ethnic minority sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers of workshops - Numbers of trainees by gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of participants - Training report
3	Workshop on introduction method to access loans for APHs	Provide information for PAHs and APHs: kind of loan, interest rate, active duration of loan, how to complete the borrowing dossiers, direct contact with bank or assistant etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number and name of Bank participating in workshop - Number of PAPs and PAHs taking part in workshop and provided with information; - Number of PAHs and PAHs who prepare their dossiers to have access to credit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of Banks with details of contact information - List of participants - List of PAPs or PAHs taking part in preparation of dossiers.
4	Workshop on small-scale business and micro-finance	Provide information and analyze some outstanding models of small-scale business and training on household financial management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Numbers of workshops - Numbers of trainees by gender 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of participants - Training report - Report from IMC on success of small business training
5	Provided Vocational training and job placement	Introduce and deliver/provide vocational training courses for PAHs, then provide information on recruitment demands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of PAHs graduate from vocational organizations in Soc Trang city - Number of PAHs that are introduced and could take new jobs through assistance from the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - List of vocational organizations, which take part in delivering courses for PAHs. - List of graduated PAPs - Report from IMC on success of vocational training
5	Equip Khmer pagodas with new tables and chairs and other education and cultural materials	Equip 7 Khmer pagodas with new tables and chairs and provide printed education and cultural material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of pagodas - Number of tables and chairs provided - Number of pupils who are beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Minutes of meetings with pagodas' responsible person on the equipment/material needed. - List of equipment provided

PART X. BUDGET AND FINANCE

10.1. Budget source

145. Budget for EMDP implementation is counterpart fund. Soc Trang PPC should allocate and provide sufficient and timely funds to ensure that the EMDP is implemented successfully.

10.2. Cost estimate

146. Total cost for EMDP implement is estimated at 2,404,897,833VND (equivalent to \$106,884. Refer to Table 22 for detailed information.

Table 22: Cost estimate

No	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Price	Amount
				(VND)	(VND)
1	04 four days training workshop on capacity building for staff (30 participants/workshop)	workshop	4	50,000,000	200,000,000
2	02 two days' workshop on introduction method to access loan for PAHs	workshop	4	25,000,000	100,000,000
3	One day workshop on small -scale business and micro finance	workshop	4	25,000,000	100,000,000
4	Provide vocational training	person	100 (20 affected and 80 non-affected)	12,000,000	Included in the cost estimation of RP for Soc Trang City
5	Equipment and printed material for 4 Khmer pagodas		4		
	<i>Buy tables and chairs</i>	<i>set</i>	80	3,000,000	240,000,000
	<i>Educational Material</i>	<i>lump sum</i>	1	160,000,000	160,000,000
6	Support to raise the level of house floors to protect HHs from flooding	household	70	15,552,112	1,088,647,833
7	Implementation cost	lump sum	1	300,000,000	300,000,000
8	M&E	lump sum	1	150,000,000	150,000,000
9	Contingency cost (5% of all)	lump sum	1	66,250,000	66,250,000
	Total				2,404,897,833

APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Summary of Public Consultation for EMDP in Soc Trang City

No.	Time	Ward	Participants			Consultation contents	Main comments
			Total	Male	Female		
1	14h00, Aug 29 th 2016	2	16	11	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - General information about the project, the proposed investments of the project implementation; - Project implementation plan, including EMDP and RP; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants support the project and expresses high consensus on the requirement for special priority for Khmer people through the EMDP. They hope the project will be soon implemented to improve their environment and enhance people’s living conditions. - Other concerns are related to the implementation schedule. EM community and people hope that the project will not cause any negative impact on the Khmer community in particular and the ward in general due to the presence of outside workers.
2	8h00, Aug 30 th 2016	4	15	7	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction of compensation and support policy framework of the project, the compensation principle and the compensation conditions; - The livelihood restoration programs and measures to enhance benefits to the Khmer community; - Discussion with affected households. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants strongly support the EMDP and suggested the Project should be carried out soon. - Questions regarding the proposed investments were raised and were explained satisfactorily with additional information by representatives of the Department of Construction, Division of Labour Management and representatives of local authorities. - Mrs. Tam, a single mother with 2 little children, wondered if she will be supported under the project policy. The consultant has explained and provided her with further information included in RP/EMDP
3	14h15, Aug 31 th 2016	6	21	10	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerns of Khmer HH regarding the project preparation and implementation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional information regarding Project/ policies for the Khmer community about the differences between the SUUP’s policies and other projects’ policies due to specific requirements of WB. - Some HH worried that the upgraded lanes/alleys with a higher elevation could cause inundation of

No.	Time	Ward	Participants			Consultation contents	Main comments
			Total	Male	Female		
							their houses during periods of rain as the ground level of their houses will be lower. The Consultant indicate that the technical team will propose a suitable design solution to avoid flooding.
4	14h00, Aug 26 th 2016	8	15	5	10		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community strongly agreed with the EMPF and hoped that the project would be soon carried out. - For the resettlement site in 5A Mac Dinh Chi, all Khmer households, subject to displacement. agree with the proposed site because the distance from their current location to the new one is not far; they could keep their current jobs and their life will not be too disrupted. - Households want to send their working-age members to vocational training centers. - Regarding religion and gender – two of the most sensitive issues – no impact is anticipated. There is no Khmer pagoda affected by the project’s investments;

Appendix 2: Minute of community consultations

MINUTES OF MEETINGS IN ENGLISH

Meeting: Public consultation on the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Time: 30/8/2016

Location: People’s Committee of Ward 4 – Soc Trang city

Participants:

Representatives of the Department of Construction and Soc Trang City

Mr./Ms.: Lam Tran Dieu Position: Deputy Director of the Construction Division

Mr./Ms: Ly Minh Nghia Position: Labor Management Division of Soc Trang city

Representatives: People’s Committee of ward 4

Mr./Ms.: Ho Thi Phuong Truc Position: Vice Chairman of PC of ward 4

Mr./Ms.: So Pha Position: Representative of the EM community in ward 4

Representatives of Consultant

Mr./Ms.: Tran Thi Thuy Trang Position: Social Specialist

Mr./Ms: Duong Vu Huyen Trang Position: Assistant

And households affected by the project

Contents:

- ✓ The project brief (objectives, locations, scale and expected schedule)
- ✓ Technical proposals for the project, including items, works to be implemented in the ward
- ✓ Contents of the policies related to compensation, support and site clearance, resettlement of the Government and the Donor.
- ✓ Public consultation on the project’s resettlement issues.
- ✓ Consultation on the potential risks on socio-economic and cultural disturbances caused by the project.

Comments:

- So Pha (Cluster 3 – ward 4) the construction phase of the project will cause disturbances to the travel of local people, so signs or instruction of warning the dangerous positions should be required. In addition, I suggest using the successive construction method (that means complete one part then move to another part) and implementing the construction at night. The Contractor should pay attention to and seriously take dangerous impact mitigation measures in the construction course. The compensation and resettlement of EMs must be properly integrated in mitigation measures
- Thao Thi Hong (Cluster 2- Ward 4): During the progress of upgrading LIAs, the floor of our house will be lower than the road base. Thus, a solution such as a credit loan should be provided for us for rehabilitation of the item and the contractor should have priority plan to recruit local workers so that we can increase our income for EMs in such difficult time.
- Tai Ut (Cluster 2 –ward 4) some concerns about the social negative impacts as for EMs, therefore social problems such as drug use, prostitution, etc. during the construction should be controlled

and mitigated. And that the project should figure out measures for prevention at the very first stage and broadcast propagandas for raising people’s awareness.

- La Thanh Tan (Cluster 3-ward 4) The Contractor must create favorable conditions for unemployed to participate in the construction. In addition, the information of the project should be disclosed so that we can understand it clearly. At the same time, priority policies for EMs must be created.
- Other comments focus on the project’s affecting scope. Representatives of stakeholders have responded satisfactorily to people.
- La Thanh Tan (Cluster 3-ward 4). I am a head of a family (single mom) with 2 children. My husband has passed away for 5 years, so I really hope the project will have a supporting policy for livelihood restoration.

Answer: The project has already contained supporting policies within the policy framework.

Conclusion:

- Participants agreed with contents in the meetings and hope the project will be soon implemented.

The meeting is wrapped up at of the day.

People’s Committee of ward 4	Project Management Unit	Consultant
VICE CHAIRMAN	DEPUTY DIRECTOR	
Ho Thi Phuong Truc <i>(signed and sealed)</i>	Lam Tran Dieu <i>(signed and sealed)</i>	Tran Thi Thuy Trang

Community consultation in Ward 4

Time: 8h30am, 30 August 2016

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Tên cuộc họp: *Thảo luận lập kế hoạch phát triển DTTS*

Thời gian: *th. 30/8/2016*

Địa điểm: *UBND Phường 4 - Thành phố Sóc Trăng*

Thành phần:

Đại diện *Sở Xây dựng và Thuộc phố*

Ông/bà: *Lâm Trần Diệu* Chức vụ: *LĐP BQL PA Xây dựng xã công nhân*

Ông/bà: *Lý Văn Nghĩa* Chức vụ: *Phòng QLĐT TP Sóc Trăng*

Đại diện *UBND Phường 4*

Ông/bà: *Hồ Thị Phương Trúc* Chức vụ: *BT UBND Phường 4*

Ông/bà: *Sở Phá* Chức vụ: *Đại diện công dân DTTS P4*

Đại diện Tư vấn:

Ông/bà: *Trần Thị Thủy Trang* Chức vụ: *Chuyên gia xã hội học*

Ông/bà: *Dương Văn Huyền Trang* Chức vụ: *Thị trấn*

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

Và các hộ gia đình trong diện bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án.

Nội dung:

- ✓ Giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án)
- ✓ Các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn phường
- ✓ Nội dung khung chính sách liên quan đến vấn đề bồi thường, hỗ trợ và giải phóng mặt bằng, tái định cư của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ
- ✓ Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án
- ✓ *Thảo luận các quy định liên quan về xác định bồi đắp, xây dựng, xã hội, khác*

Ý kiến thảo luận:
- Sở Phá (KB-P4): Trong quá trình thi công sẽ tương tác với các địa phương liên quan để đảm bảo những kiến thức, kỹ năng đến với các những nơi quy định. Ngoài ra còn thi công theo kế hoạch chi tiết, thi công liên tục, tránh bị ngắt quãng khi đi công. Yêu cầu nhà thầu chú ý và thực hiện nghiêm túc các

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

liên lạc, gồm thiếu các hệ thống, mạng lưới trong quá trình thi công. Bên cạnh các biện pháp giảm thiểu, cần chú ý việc di dời, tái định cư đối với các hệ thống, các đơn vị, thiếu...

- Thành Thị Hưng (K2-P4): Trong quá trình nâng cấp, hạ tầng sẽ ảnh hưởng đến các đơn vị, các đơn vị xã hội như đất đai, do đó cần có phương án giải quyết như các quy định... để các đơn vị được kiến thiết lại để các đơn vị được phục vụ tham gia vào quá trình nâng cấp, tăng cường, thu nhập của nhân viên dân địa phương.

- Tiểu (K2-P4): Cần có vận động xã hội, chương trình, là người về các hệ thống, đơn vị về xã hội như đất đai, người dân, thiếu các đơn vị xã hội: đơn vị, ban... học, nghiên cứu, nơi dân...; bởi như không xây dựng và xây dựng, là người trong quá trình, thu nhập xã hội để xây dựng các vấn đề xã hội. Cần có sự chú ý, dự án cần có những biện pháp ngân sách, vận động, tiếp nhận nhân viên, các nhân viên địa phương.

- La Thanh Tâm (K3-P4): Cần tạo điều kiện cho người lao động không có việc làm cũng tham gia thi công, vận hành, để người dân tham gia công việc, các thông tin cần liên lạc, tái định cư, di dời, tái định cư, tái định cư, tái định cư, được đồng thời cần có các đơn vị xã hội, tái định cư, tái định cư, tái định cư.

Cần ý kiến phát triển khác, tập trung vào quy mô, phục vụ các tương tác chi phí, tái định cư, tái định cư.

- La Thanh Tâm (K3-P4): Cần chú ý kiến thức, kiến thức, kiến thức (mở đầu, kiến thức) và các đơn vị xã hội (các đơn vị xã hội, kiến thức, kiến thức, kiến thức, kiến thức, kiến thức, kiến thức, kiến thức).

Tại đây: Trong khung chi phí xã hội, tái định cư, tái định cư.

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

Kết luận:

..... Các bên tham gia không đạt các yêu cầu thực hiện
..... đến với công việc dự án được triển khai theo đúng
..... định đề

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi 11...giờ.10... cùng ngày

UBND phường 4.....
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



Hồ Thị Phương Trúc

Ban QLDA
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC



Lâm Trần Diệu

Đơn vị tư vấn


Trần Thị Thuý Hoa

DANH SÁCH HỌP THAM VẤN KẾ HOẠCH DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Phường: UBND Phường 4 - Thành Phố Sóc Trăng

Thời gian: 30/8/2016

STT	Họ và tên	Đơn vị	Ký tên
1	Lâm Tiến Diên	Sở XD	
2	Lý Minh Nghĩa	UBND Thành phố	
3	Hồ Thị Phương Ngọc	UBND P.4	
4	Sở Phá	Hội Dân	
5	Trần Đức Thủy Trng	Dân	
6	Dương Thị Huyền Trng	Dân	
7	Thái Thị Hằng	K2 P4 Sóc Trăng	
8	Trần Mỹ	nt.	
9	La Thị Tâm	nt.	
10	La Thị Tâm	nt.	
11	Liêu Kiên Đạt	nt	
12	Sơn Kiên	nt	
13	Thái Kim Loan	nt	
14	Hồng Kiên Nguyệt	nt.	
15	Huyền Văn Lấp	K2 P4 Sóc Trăng	
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Người lập

Dương Vũ Huyền Trang

2. Community consultation in Ward 2
Time: 14pm, 29 August 2016

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Tên cuộc họp: Tham vấn tập thể học sinh phát triển DTTS

Thời gian: 14h 29/8/2016

Địa điểm: UBND Phường 2

Thành phần:

Đại diện Xã xây dựng và phát triển

Ông/bà: Lâm Tiến Dũng Chức vụ: Phó Đ. QL.ĐA. Xây dựng và phát triển

Ông/bà: Lý Minh Nghĩa Chức vụ: Phòng QL.Đ.T. TP. Sóc Trăng

Đại diện UBND Phường 2

Ông/bà: Trần Giáp Long Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND Phường 2

Ông/bà: Trần Văn Khoa Chức vụ: Đoàn viên công tác DTTS Phường 2

Đại diện Tư vấn:

Ông/bà: Trần Thị Thủy Trang Chức vụ: Chuyên gia xã hội học

Ông/bà: Dương Văn H. Trang Chức vụ: hỗ trợ

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

Và các hộ gia đình trong diện bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án.

Nội dung:

- ✓ Giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án)
- ✓ Các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn phường
- ✓ Nội dung khung chính sách liên quan đến vấn đề bồi thường, hỗ trợ và giải phóng mặt bằng, tái định cư của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ
- ✓ Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án
- ✓ Tham vấn các quy chế liên quan về xóa đói giảm nghèo, văn hóa, xã hội khác

Ý kiến thảo luận:

- Về việc di dời kinh tế xã hội
+ Tham nhận của người dân tộc thiểu số đang đi thuê
nhà ở không ổn định, chủ yếu là làm thuê theo mùa vụ
không có tài sản để không ít hộ phải vay số tiền lớn
để mua đất làm thuê trị số sẽ là các loại dân tộc khác,

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam - Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

đồng tộc Khmer có nhiều là nước lớn, xét theo diện tích nước
người da trắng mới thu lại là người có xu hướng tăng

+ Quy về là gia đình (1-2 người) chủ yếu là gia đình có
lao động

- Dân tộc thiểu số ở thành phố Sóc Trăng và phường 4 thường
sống theo khu vực, nước sống gần liền với việc theo dõi công
lao động và đi lại thuận

- Lý lịch theo dõi

+ Mã trấn Hưng (K5-P2): làm có các biện pháp quản
thừa đất đai đến các địa điểm, từ đó có thể xác định các địa
điểm theo số liệu là gia đình chủ động nhất làm đất cấy trồng,
lưu trữ khi bị mất mát

+ Trấn (Châu Mỹ) (K4-P2): Trong tương tác số lượng quá
nhiều đất đai sản xuất có phương án làm hồ sơ tài sản và đăng ký
đất đai, trong tương tác số lượng tài sản tài sản bằng tiền mặt đưa quy
định của Nhà nước và đưa đến đơn vị thay thế

+ Trấn (Lâm An) (K4-P2): Đối với người dân tộc thiểu
số hiện đang liên quan đến kế hoạch xã hội như phân cấp, phân
bào người dân, nội dung... hiện đang không có lược công bằng
ngay gần liên với các loại hình nhà ở, người dân tộc thiểu số
đang sống trong quá trình thi công vật thể xây ra các vấn đề
xã hội có thể xảy ra phải vì vậy, dự án cần có những
biện pháp ngăn chặn ngay từ đầu, hướng truyền thông nâng
cao nhận thức cho người dân

+ Trấn Thủ Lễ: Dự án có các chỉ số hỗ trợ người dân
nâng cao vốn nhà ở không vì lợi ích tạo thu sẽ làm cho vốn nhà
ở tăng lên so với nền tương

Trên cơ sở trên trong tương tác số liệu của dự án chưa có chỉ
phụ trợ của tạo nhà ở không bị phụ thuộc. Vì vậy cần nâng
cấp được ghi nhận và kiến nghị với các bên liên quan để đầu
bào lại cho người dân



Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

Kết luận:

Các bên tham gia đồng nhất với các nội dung thảo luận trên

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồi ... giờ ... cùng ngày

UBND phường

Ban QLDA
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Đơn vị tư vấn



CHỦ TỊCH

Trần Giáp Long



Lâm Trần Diệu

Trần Thị Thuý

DANH SÁCH HỌP THAM VẤN KẾ HOẠCH DÂN TỘC THIẾU SỐ

Phường: 9

Thời gian: 29/2/2016

STT	Họ và tên	Đơn vị	Ký tên
1	Kiên Thái Nguyệt	P.2 TP Sóc Trăng	
2	Thái Văn Chèo	nt	
3	Thái Thị Văn	nt	
4	Thái Thị Lê	nt	
5	Đào Thị Thủy Thủy	Tiêu	
6	Thái Quốc Việt	Pa TP Sóc Trăng	
7	Trần Kim Dung	nt	
8	Sơn Ngọc	nt	
9	Kim Văn Thảo	nt	
10	Trần Văn Cường	nt	
11	Khánh P. Nam	nt	
12	Mai Hải Huyền	P.2 TP Sóc Trăng	
13	Lý Đức Nghĩa	Phòng An ninh TP Sóc Trăng	
14	Lâm Thị Diễm	Có KP	
15	Đào Công Lương	UBND P.2	
16	Đường Văn H. Trang	Tiêu	
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Người lập

Đặng Cửu Huyền Trang

3. Community consultation in Ward 6

Time: 8h30am, 30 August 2016

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Tên cuộc họp: Tham vấn lập kế hoạch phát triển DTTS
 Thời gian: 16h 26/8/2016
 Địa điểm: UBND Phường 6
 Thành phần:
 Đại diện Sở Xây dựng xã Thành phố
 Ông/bà: Lâm Văn Diệu Chức vụ: PGT.BQL DA Xây dựng các công trình
 Ông/bà: Lý Minh Nghĩa Chức vụ: Phòng QLĐT TP Sóc Trăng
 Đại diện UBND Phường 6
 Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Loan Phó Chức vụ: C.T UBND Phường 6
 Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Dũng Chức vụ: Đại diện cộng đồng DTTS PG
 Đại diện Tư vấn:
 Ông/bà: Nguyễn Thị Kiều Trang Chức vụ: Chuyên gia xã hội học
 Ông/bà: Dương Thị Hằng Chức vụ: Khoản
 Ông/bà: Chức vụ:
 Ông/bà: Chức vụ:

Và các hộ gia đình trong diện bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án.

Nội dung:

- ✓ Giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án
- ✓ Các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn phường
- ✓ Nội dung khung chính sách liên quan đến vấn đề bồi thường, hỗ trợ và giải phóng mặt bằng, tái định cư của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ
- ✓ Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án
- ✓ Tham vấn các nguy cơ tiềm ẩn về xã hội kinh tế, dân cư, xã hội khác

Ý kiến thảo luận:

- Về tác động kinh tế xã hội:
+ Dân tộc thiểu số ở thành phố Sóc Trăng và phường 6 thường sống theo khu vực, cuộc sống gắn liền với việc trồng lúa.
+ Quy mô gia đình (4-8 người) chủ yếu là gia



Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

định có ba thể lệ

+ Khu nhập của người dân tộc thiểu số hương đất thấp
Nghề nghiệp không ổn định, chủ yếu là làm thuê nghèo
theo thời vụ. Không có đất để canh tác, không ít hộ
phải vay nợ để sinh sống, đến vụ thu có làm thuê trả
nợ. So với các dân tộc khác, dân tộc Khmer có nhiều
hộ nghèo hơn.

- Về ý kiến thảo luận:

+ Phường Sa Hòl (K6 - P.6): Dự án có các chính sách
hỗ trợ người dân xây cất nên nhà không vì khi cải tạo
sẽ làm cho nên nhà thấp hơn so với nền hương.

+ Phường Bê Lê (K6 - P.6): Phần lớn người dân tộc
thiểu số Khmer hiện hương liên quan đến tệ nạn xã hội
chôn cất, bán máu, nghiện hút, mại dâm... hầu như
không có, cuộc sống hằng ngày gắn liền với các hoạt
động nhà chùa, người dân là người trong quá trình
thi công rất dễ các vấn đề xã hội có thể nảy
sinh. Chính vì vậy dự án cần có những biện
pháp ngăn chặn ngay từ đầu: tuyên truyền nhằm
nâng cao nhận thức cho người dân.

+ Lâm Viên (K6 - P.6): Cần có các biện pháp
giảm thiểu tối đa đến mức di dời, tái định
cư đối với các hộ là đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số.
Các hộ đều thống nhất hiện đất xây tại, hoa
màu khi bị ảnh hưởng.

+ Thạch Phú (K6 - P.6): Cần có những biện pháp
người hương dân những nơi nguy hiểm. Người ra cần
thi công theo kiểu cuốn chiếu, thi công ban đêm,
trả lại mặt bằng khi trời sáng.

+ Thạch Thụ Tân (K6 - P.6): Trong tương hợp
ảnh hưởng quá nhiều đất cần xem xét có phương
án hỗ trợ ổn định đời sống bằng.

+ Danh Chánh (K6 - P.6): Cần có kế hoạch, biện pháp
can thiệp kịp thời trong và sau dự án.



Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

Kết luận:

UBND phường 6 và các hộ dân tham gia thống nhất với các nội dung trên. Luôn mong chờ đón sự triển khai để cải thiện đời sống cho người dân.

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày

UBND phường 6.....
CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Thị Loan Châu

Ban QLDA
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC

Lâm Trần Diệu

Đơn vị tư vấn


Trần Thị Thuý Nga

DANH SÁCH HỌP THAM VẤN KẾ HOẠCH DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Phường:.....UB.N.P. Phường 6.....

Thời gian:26/8/2016.....

STT	Họ và tên	Đơn vị	Ký tên
1	Lâm Trần Diên	Số XD	
2	Lý Minh Nghĩa	UB NP Thành Phố	
3	Nguyễn Thị Ngọc Thảo	Chủ tịch UBND P6	
4	Trần Văn Phương	Chủ tịch P6	
5	Trần Thị Thuý Trang	Nữ văn	
6	Đường Vũ Kế Trang	Nữ văn	
7	Trần Văn	P.C. TP Sóc Trăng	
8	Hồ Thị Lê	nt	
9	Lâm Văn	nt	
10	Thạch Phúc	nt	
11	Thạch Thị Lan	nt	
12	Dương Chiếu	K P 6	
13	Kim Bông	nt	
14	Lâm Ren Na	nt	
15	Thao công	nt	
16	Sơn Thuông	K P 6 Sóc Trăng	
17	Vân Ngọc Hoa	nt	
18	Kim Hane	nt	
19	Nguyễn Thị Hiền	nt	
20	Đường Thị Kim Hằng	nt	
	Sôn T. Kim Phụng	nt	

Người lập

Đường Vũ Kế Trang



4. Community consultation in Ward 8

Time: 8h30am, 30 August 2016

Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

BIÊN BẢN HỌP

Tên cuộc họp: ...Tham vấn lập kế hoạch phát triển D.T.T.S...

Thời gian: ... 24/8/2016

Địa điểm: ... UBND Phường 8 - Thành phố Sóc Trăng

Thành phần:

Đại diện Sở Xây dựng và UBND Thành phố

Ông/bà: ... Lâm Văn Diêu ... Chức vụ: ... Trưởng Ban QLĐT Xây dựng các công trình

Ông/bà: ... Lê Thị Mỹ Lệ ... Chức vụ: ... Phó Trưởng Ban QLĐT Xây dựng các công trình

Đại diện UBND Phường 8

Ông/bà: ... Lương Văn Liêm ... Chức vụ: ... Chủ tịch UBND Phường 8

Ông/bà: ... Huỳnh Văn Khắc Tiến ... Chức vụ: ... Đại diện các An ninh khu vực

Đại diện Tư vấn:

Ông/bà: ... Trần Văn Hùng ... Chức vụ: ... Chuyên gia xã hội học

Ông/bà: ... Dương Văn Hùng ... Chức vụ: ... Thủ thư

Ông/bà: ... Chức vụ: ...

Ông/bà: ... Chức vụ: ...

Và các hộ gia đình trong diện bị ảnh hưởng bởi Dự án.

Nội dung:

- ✓ Giới thiệu về dự án (mục tiêu, vị trí, quy mô và dự kiến kế hoạch của Dự án)
- ✓ Các đề xuất kỹ thuật của dự án, bao gồm các hạng mục, công trình được thực hiện trên địa bàn phường
- ✓ Nội dung khung chính sách liên quan đến vấn đề bồi thường, hỗ trợ và giải phóng mặt bằng, tái định cư của Chính phủ và Nhà tài trợ
- ✓ Tham vấn ý kiến cộng đồng về vấn đề tái định cư của Dự án
- ✓ Tham vấn các nguy cơ tiềm ẩn về xã hội kinh tế, văn hóa, xã hội khác

Ý kiến thảo luận:

- Về việc chọn hình thức tái định cư:
 + Quy mô hộ gia đình từ 2 -> 3 người chủ yếu là gia đình ở bà thế hệ
 - Về



Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

- Kế hoạch triển khai
+ Quy hoạch (K3 - P8): Cần có kế hoạch, liên pháp lập thời, chế tài xử phạt khi có biểu hiện vi phạm. Đặc biệt phải hướng việc đi các phường, thị trấn xã, huyện phát sinh trong, sau quá trình nâng cấp đô thị, từ nạn xả rác, tiết kiệm chi phí xã hội.

+ Quy hoạch (K6 - P8): Đối với người dân tộc thiểu số hiện đang liên quan đến nạn xả rác, chôn cất, bán rác, nghiền nát, mai táng, bán như không có, cần xây dựng ngay gần liên với các hoạt động nhà chùa, người dân tộc trong quá trình thi công lát đường các vấn đề xã hội có thể nảy sinh. Chính vì vậy dự án cần có những liên pháp ngăn chặn ngay từ đầu, cần có những biện pháp báo, người hướng dẫn những vấn đề nguy hiểm.



Dự án Nâng cấp mở rộng đô thị Việt Nam – Tiểu dự án thành phố Sóc Trăng, tỉnh Sóc Trăng

Kết luận:

Các bên tham gia đều đồng ý nhất với các nội dung thỏa luận trên

Cuộc họp kết thúc vào hồigiờ..... cùng ngày

UBND phường.....
CHỦ TỊCH
Lương Thanh Tiêm

Ban QLDA
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Lâm Trần Diệu

Đơn vị tư vấn

Trần Thị Thủy

DANH SÁCH HỌP THAM VẤN KẾ HOẠCH DÂN TỘC THIÊU SÓ

Phường: UBND Phường 8

Thời gian: 24/10/2016

STT	Họ và tên	Đơn vị	Ký tên
1	Lý Thế Kiên	P.8 Sóc Trăng	
2	Trần Thị Thủy Hằng	Đến	
3	Nguyễn Thế Kiên	Phường 8 - TP Sóc Trăng	
4	Trần Sơn	nt	
5	Nguyễn Thế Ngọc Hòa	nt	
6	Lâm Thái Cường	nt	
7	Cao Thị Thanh	Phường 8 - TP Sóc Trăng	
8	Khiều Lê	nt	
9	Lâm Đức Diêu	Sở XD	
10	Nguyễn Thị Xuân	UBND P8	
11	Nguyễn Thị Bắc Yên	Khai giảng P8	
12	Thư Thị Ngọc Sĩ Tha	UBND Phường 8	
13	Lâm Thị Kiên	Phường 8 - TP Sóc Trăng	
14	Khô Văn Tài	nt	
15	Đặng Cửu Hưng Trưng	Trưởng	
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			



Người lập

Đặng Cửu Hưng Trưng

Appendix 3: Photos of community consultation



Community consultattion at Ward 2



Community consultattion at Ward 4



Community consultattion at Ward 6



Community consultattion at Ward 8



Site visit picture with Khmer people living near Hitech canal



Site visit at Lia 1, P4



Consultation with head of pagoda

Appendix 4: Detailed unit prices to support raising the level of house floors (average 60m³/HH)

Work items	Unit	Rate	Unit price	Factor	Amount
Sand filling, leveling compactness Y/C K = 0,95					
<i>Material</i>					12,360,000
- Sand for floor leveling	m3	60	206,000	1	12,360,000
<i>Labor force</i>					348,924
- Labor 3,0/7 - Group 2	labor	1	174,462	1	174,462
- Labor adjustment factor				1	174,462
<i>Machinery</i>					1,934,378
- Handheld compactor 80kg	shift	2	322,018	1	644,036
- Other machinery	%	1.5		1	483,027.0
- Machinery adjustment factor				1	807,315
Direct cost (Material + Labor + Machinery)	T				14,643,302
GENERAL COST (T x 6,5%)	C	0.065			951,815
Pre-determined Taxable income (T + C) x 5,5%	TL	5.50%			857,731
Construction cost before tax (T + C + TL)	G				16,452,848
VALUE ADDED TAX (G x 10%)	GTGT	10%			1,645,285
Construction cost after tax (G + GTGT)	Gxd				18,098,133
Total (Gxd)					18,098,133