MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT
**AGRICULTURAL PROJECT MANAGEMENT BOARD**

**SUSTAINABLE FISHERY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (SFDP)**

**AT THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT,**

**WB LOAN**

**STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)**

**Project implementation locations: 05 provinces/cities: Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa and An Giang**

****

**August 2025**

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| APMB | Agricultural Projects Management Board |
| COC ON SEA | Code of conduct on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse |
| MM | Mitigation measure |
| COVID- 19  | Coronavirus Disease 2019 |
| CPC | Communal People’s Committee |
| CPMU  | Central Project Management Unit |
| CSC | Construction Supervision Consultant |
| DARD | Department of Agriculture and Rural Development |
| DAE | Department of Agriculture and Environment |
| D-Fish  | Directorate of fishery  |
| DMMP | Dredged material management plan |
| DOCST | Department of Culture, Sport and Tourism |
| DONRE | Department of Natural Resources and Environment |
| DOF | Department of Finance |
| DOH | Department of Health |
| DOHA | Department of Home Affairs |
| DOT | Department of Transport |
| DPI | Department of Planning and Investment |
| DPC | District People’s Committee  |
| E&S | Environment & Social |
| ECOP | Environmental & Social Code of Practice |
| EEZ | Exclusive Economic Zone |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment (required by GoV) |
| EM | Ethnic Minority |
| EMDP  | Ethnic Minority Development Plan |
| EMPF  | Ethnic Minority Policy Framework |
| ESA | Environmental and Social Assessment |
| ESCP | Environmental & Social Commitment Plan |
| ESF | Environment and Social Framework  |
| ESHGs | Environmental, Health, and Safety Guidelines |
| ESIA | Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| ESMF | Environmental and Social Management Framework |
| ESMP | Environmental and Social Management Plan |
| ESS  | Environmental and Social Standards |
| FS  | Feasibility Study |
| GAP | good Aquaculture Practice  |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence  |
| GIIP | Good International Industry Practice  |
| GoV | Government of Vietnam  |
| GRM | Grievance Redress Mechanism |
| IBRD | International Bank for Reconstruction and Development |
| IDA | International Development Association |
| IUU | Illegal Unreported and Unregulated |
| LMP | Labor Management Procedures |
| MAE | Ministry of Agriculture and Environment |
| MOF/BTC | Ministry of Finance |
| MOLISA | Ministry of Labor Invalids and Social Affairs  |
| MONRE | Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MOHA | Ministry of Home Affairs |
| MOT | Ministry of Transport |
| MPI | Ministry of Planning and Investment |
| OSH | Occupational Health and Safety |
| PPC  | Provincial People’s Committee |
| PPMU  | Provincial Project Management Unit |
| PSC | Project Standing Council |
| RP | Resettlement Plan |
| RPF | Resettlement Policy Framework |
| SEA | Sexual Exploitation and Abuse  |
| SEF | Stakeholder Engagement Framework |
| SFDP | Sustainable Fishery Development Project |
| TOR | Terms of Reference |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |
| VAC | Violence Against Children |
| VWU  | Vietnam Women’s Union |
| WB | World Bank |

1. INTRODUCTION
	1. Description of Project
2. The State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam intends to apply a loan from World Bank (WB) to finance the Sustainable Fishery Development Project (SFDP) hereinafter referred to as the “Project”. The project aims to enable improved management and increased value from target fisheries through “smart” infrastructure investment.
3. The Prime Minister signed Decision No. 592/QD-TTg, dated May 30th, 2023, approving the Investment Policy of the Sustainable Fishery Development Project at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Now is Ministry of Agriculture and Environment), a loan from the World Bank includes 06 construction investment sub-projects in 5 provinces/cities (including Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Binh Dinh (Currently, Gia Lai), Khanh Hoa and Kien Giang (Currently, An Giang). The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment assigned the Agricultural Project Management Board (AMPB) to be the implementing unit.
	* 1. Project Objectives
* ***Overall Objectives***
1. The overall objectives are to invest in infrastructure, raise exploitation efficiency, aquaculture and management capability, and boost the value of aquatic goods. This will help to promote long-term growth, adapt to climate change, improve people's lives, and strengthen global integration.
* ***Specific Objectives***
1. The specific objectives of the project are:
* Invest in infrastructure to serve seafood exploitation includes construction and upgrading of anchorages and storm shelters for fishing vessels in a synchronous manner; creating motivation for seafood exploitation and improving its efficiency; reducing post-harvest losses.
* Upgrade and complete infrastructure for aquaculture.
* Build infrastructure and supply equipment for ethnic minorities engaging in aquaculture and exploitation, contributing to effective and sustainable seafood resource protection, income improvement, and living stability.
* Enhance management ability and production organization to effectively detect and control illicit, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, as well as sustainably manage aquatic resources.
* Reduce losses caused by seafood exploitation, enhance production, quality, and value of farmed shrimp products, assure food safety and hygiene, safeguard the environment, and adapt to climate change.
* Improve the management capacity of the fisheries industry.
	+ 1. Project Components
* ***Component 1: Infrastructure investment (06 sub-projects) for sustainable fishery development***
1. Investment scale of component 1 includes:
* Construction of 02 new fishing ports at Fisheries Hub in Khanh Hoa and An Giang (formerly Kien Giang) provinces.
* Upgrading and Repairing of 3 Grade-I fishing ports and fishing ports combined with storm shelter areas: fishing ports combined with storm shelter in Bach Long Vi island - Hai Phong city; Lach Hoi fishing port in Thanh Hoa province, Lach Bang fishing port in Thanh Hoa province.
* Construction of 01 storm shelter area in Tam Quan region - Gia Lai (formerly Binh Dinh) province.
1. The specific construction items of component 1 include:
* Upgrading and repairing of Lach Hoi fishing port in Thanh Hoa province;
* Upgrading and repairing of Lach Bang fishing port in Thanh Hoa province;
* Investment in construction of Tam Quan storm shelter in Gia Lai (formerly Binh Dinh) province;
* Investment in construction of Khanh Hoa Fisheries Hub in Khanh Hoa Province;
* Investment in construction of Kien Giang Fisheries Hub in An Giang (formerly Kien Giang) Province; and
* Upgrading Bach Long Vi storm shelter in Hai Phong City.
* ***Component 2: Non-structural items***
1. The main activities of Component 2 include:
* Enhancing management capacity for seafood exploitation to combat IUU fishing.
* Application of advanced technologies in the production of marine and shrimp seeds;
* Application of advanced technology in commercial shrimp farming;
* Upgrading and completing the national database system on fisheries;
* Supporting the management and reduction of plastic waste in aquaculture exploitation and aquaculture.
* ***Component 3: Project management***
	1. Project Locations
1. The Sustainable Fisheries Development Project (SFDP) at the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment will be implemented and implemented in 05 provinces/cities, including: Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Gia Lai, Khanh Hoa and An Giang. Details of the sub-projects are described in **Table 1** below.

**Table 1: Detailed Information on the subprojects**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Sub-projects | Location |
| **I** | **Investment in construction and upgrading major fishing logistics centers** |
| 1 | Investment in construction of Khanh Hoa Fisheries Hub | Cam Linh Ward *(formerly Cam Linh Ward, Cam Ranh City)*, Khanh Hoa Province |
| 2 | Investment in construction of An Giang Fisheries Hub | Tay Yen Commune *(formerly Tay Yen A Commune, An Bien District, Kien Giang Province)*, An Giang Province. |
| **II** | **Investment in infrastructure construction and upgrading of Graded-I fishing ports** |
| 3 | Upgrading and repairing of Lach Hoi fishing port | Sam Son 1 Ward *(formerly Quang Tien Ward, Sam Son City)*, Thanh Hoa Province |
| 4 | Upgrading and repairing of Lach Bang fishing port | Hai Binh and Tinh Gia Ward *(formerly Hai Thanh Ward and Hai Binh Ward, Tinh Gia Town)*, Thanh Hoa Province |
| **III** | **Investment in the construction of regional storm shelter** |
| 5 | Upgrading Bach Long Vi storm shelter | Bach Long Vi Island, Bach Long Vi special zone *(formerly Bach Long Vi Island District)*, Hai Phong City |
| 6 | Investment in construction of Tam Quan storm shelter | Hoai Nhon 7 Ward *(formerly Tam Quan Bac Ward, Hoai Nhon Town, Binh Dinh Province)*, Gia Lai Province |

*Sources: Project preparatory documents, December 2024*

1. The locations of the sub-projects are shown in Figure 1 below and the detailed descriptions of the sub-projects are provided in Table 2.



Figure 1: Locations of the subprojects

**Table 2: Detailed descriptions of the sub-projects**

| **Sub-project location** | **Location Map** |
| --- | --- |
| **1. Sub-project of Upgrading and repairing Lach Hoi fishing port**- Location: Sam Son 1 Ward (former Quang Tien Ward, Sam Son City), Thanh Hoa Province. + Lach Hoi fishing port area is located in the north bordering the Ma River, the south, the East and the West bordering the residential area of Sam Son 1 ward.+ The Lach Hoi storm shelter area is located in the north bordering the Ma River in the north, Au Co Road and Sun Riverside Village Sam Son urban area in the south, Au Co Street and residential area in Sam Son 1 ward in the east, and the lake near the Ma river in the west.- Current land use status: the upgraded construction area in Lach Hoi Fishing Port and the existing Lach Hoi storm shelter. The fishing port will be renovated and upgraded, which will temporarily affect fishermen's activities during the construction process.- Infrastructure status: 9m wide asphalt concrete road, 16m wide Tran Hung Dao Road approaching Lach Hoi Fishing Port, 6m wide Au Co road surrounding Lach Hoi storm shelter area, there is also a power supply system, water, drainage system pouring into the Ma River in the port area.- Total Acquired Area: Approximately 4.035 hectares, of which: the entire acquired area is non-agricultural land, located within the existing Lach Hoi fishing port under the management of the Lach Hoi Port Management Board. Eleven (11) households conducting business within the fishing port will experience business disruption during the construction of the project. | Aerial view of a city  Description automatically generatedFigure 2. Location of Lach Hoi fishing port and Lach Hoi storm shelter sub-project |
| **2. Sub-project of Lach Bang Fishing Port**- Location: Hai Binh Ward and Tinh Gia Ward (former Hai Binh and Hai Thanh, Nghi Son Town), Thanh Hoa Province.+ The area of Lach Bang fishing port (Hai Binh ward) is located in the north bordering the Lach Bang river, the south bordering the residential area of Hai Binh ward, the east bordering the fairway to the port, the west bordering the route leading to Lach Bang 2 bridge.+ The area of Lach Bang fishing port (Tinh Gia ward) is located in the north bordering the Lach Bang river and the population of Tinh Gia ward, the south and east bordering the residential area of Tinh Gia ward, the west bordering the fairway to the port.- Current land use status: the upgraded construction area in the existing Lach Bang fishing port. The fishing port will be renovated and upgraded, which will temporarily affect fishermen's activities during the construction process.- Current infrastructure status: The road to the Lach Bang fishing port area (Hai Binh ward) has a concrete road to prevent salinity about 6m wide, the western asphalt road running along the port is about 23m wide, and the asphalt concrete roads in Hai Binh ward. The road to Lach Bang fishing port (Tinh Gia ward) has a 9m wide asphalt concrete road, the fishing port area also has a power supply system, water, and drainage system pouring into the Lach Bang River.- Total Acquired Area: Approximately 2.62 hectares, of which: the entire acquired area is non-agricultural land, located within the existing Lach Bang fishing port under the management of the Lach Bang Port Management Board. Fifteen (15) households conducting business within the fishing port will experience business disruption during the construction of the project. | Aerial view of a city with boats and buildings  Description automatically generatedFigure 3. Location of Lach Bang Fishing Port sub-project |
| **3. Sub-project of Investment in construction of Tam Quan storm shelter**- Location: Hoai Nhon 7 Ward (formerly Tam Quan Bac Ward, Hoai Nhon Town, Binh Dinh Province), Gia Lai Province. To the north and west it borders the residential area of Hoai Nhon 7 ward, to the south it borders the aquaculture pond, to the east it borders the residential area of Thien Chanh residential group.- Current land use status: The sub-project area is mainly on the Tam Quan River area. - Current infrastructure status: the area has many concrete roads approaching Tam Quan fishing port, the waterway on the Tam Quan River has a fairly crowded traffic density, the port area also has a system of electricity, water, and drainage flowing into the Tam Quan River.- Total Acquired Area: Approximately 109.13 hectares, including: Aquaculture land: 3.71 hectares; Non-agricultural production and business land: 0.93 hectaresPublic land: 1.59 hectares; River/stream land: 97.64 hectares; Unused land: 5.14 hectares; Seventeen (17) households with aquaculture land will be affected by land acquisition for dredged material storage sites. | A map of a city with a bridge  Description automatically generated with medium confidenceFigure 4. Location of the Tam Quan storm shelter area combined with Tam Quan fishing port sub-project |
| **4. Sub-project of Investment in construction of Khanh Hoa Fisheries Hub** - Location: Cam Linh Ward (formerly Cam Linh Ward, Cam Ranh City), Khanh Hoa Province). The north and east are adjacent to the aquaculture ponds of households in Cam Linh ward, the south is adjacent to Da Bac port factories, and the west is adjacent to Cam Ranh Bay- Current land use status: the construction area is located in the current Da Bac fishing port. - Infrastructure status: 3/4 asphalt concrete road is about 6m wide, Nguyen Trai Street is about 8m wide approaching Da Bac fishing port, the port area also has a power supply system, water, drainage system pouring into Cam Ranh Bay.- Total Acquired Area: Approximately 9.66 hectares, including: Non-agricultural production and business land: 0.02 hectaresPublic land: 0.42 hectares; The entire land requirement of the Khanh Hoa Large-Scale Fisheries Center construction sub-project is land managed and used by the Da Bac Fishing Port Management Board, which has already undergone site clearance. | A satellite view of a city  Description automatically generatedFigure 5. Location of Khanh Hoa Fisheries Hub subproject |
| **5. Sub-project of Investment in construction of Kien Giang Fisheries Hub** - Location: Tay Yen Commune (formerly Tay Yen A Commune, An Bien District, Kien Giang Province), An Giang Province. To the north, it borders Cai Lon River and Canal 40, to the south and west it borders agricultural land in Tay Yen commune, to the east it borders Cai Lon River.- Current land use status: the project will occupy a part of the Cai Lon river surface, the rest will be built on residential land, and agricultural land of 128 households in Nga Bat hamlet, Tay Yen commune, An Giang province (In addition, to recover land for construction of resettlement areas, agricultural land of 12 households will have to be recovered.- Current status of infrastructure: there is an access concrete road (about 3m wide), power supply system, water, drainage system pouring into Cai Lon River, canal 40.- Total Acquired Area: Approximately 11.27 hectares, including: Rice land: 1.83 hectares; Perennial crop land: 5.52 hectaresRural residential land: 1.68 hectares; Non-agricultural production and business land: 0.14 hectares; Public land: 2.09 hectaresIt is anticipated that 90 households will be affected by the land acquisition, of which 68 households with residential land will require relocation and resettlement. | A map of a river  Description automatically generated with medium confidenceFigure 6. Location of the Kien Giang Fisheries Hub subproject |
| **6. Sub-project of Upgrading Bach Long Vi storm shelter**- Location: Bach Long Vi Special Zone (formerly Bach Long Vi island district), Hai Phong city. The north borders the residential area of Bach Long Vi island, the south borders the ship channel to the island, the east borders the vacant land and the Gulf of Tonkin, the west borders Bach Long beach and the Gulf of Tonkin.- Current land use status: the project is constructed in the existing Bach Long Vi port and storm shelter area; the area is mostly water surface area.- Current infrastructure: there is a concrete road around the fishing port (about 8.5m wide), the road is surrounded by an internal embankment and there is an external breakwater, a power supply system, a water supply system, a drainage system pouring into the sea.- Total Acquired Area: Approximately 33.48 hectares, including: Public land: 0.42 hectares; Specialized water surface land: 25.94 hectares; Unused land: 7.13 hectaresThe project does not affect the assets of any households, there are no households losing residential or production land, and no households require relocation and resettlement. | An aerial view of a body of water  Description automatically generatedFigure 7. Location of the sub-project of fishing port and storm shelter for Bach Long Vi fishing vessels |

1. Objectives AND SCOPE of the STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN
2. 1. Objectives of the SEP
3. The objective of this stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) is to define a program for stakeholder engagement, including public information disclosure, grievance redress mechanism (GRM), and consultation, throughout the implementation and operation of the project. It specifies how the APMB and contractors will communicate with stakeholders, as well as a mechanism for people to express concerns, provide feedback, or file complaints about the project, and contractors. Consultation and engagement with stakeholders are critical to ensure smooth collaboration between the project and local communities, as well as to minimize and mitigate environmental and social risks and impacts of the project, thereby contributing to the project's success.
4. The project stakeholders will engage at different stages, including during the initial design, detailed design, pre-construction, construction, and operation. Engagement will vary during the life of the project and this SEP will be dynamic and flexible to these changes. The SEP should be read together with other project documents such as ESIA/ESMP, LMP, RP, and ESCP. This SEP is a living document that will be updated once consultations have taken place, incorporating minutes of meetings and relevant comments from project stakeholders.
	1. Project Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts
5. The project will bring about numerous environmental benefits, i.e. positive impacts on waste/wastewater management via investments and better regulatory enforcement, minimized damage caused by storms, and - via better efficiency - reduce the amount of discarded catch. The potential adverse environmental risks/impacts would be associated with investments under components 1 and 2. The infrastructure investments under component 1 are mostly of medium scale. The transferred activities of advanced technologies to capture fishery, production of shrimp culture and farming under component 2 are at provincial level. The main adverse environmental risk and impacts would be those associated with construction activities and operation on the project infrastructures and technology transfer activities such as fishing ports, cultivation/breading shrimp and other aquacultures. The environmental risks and impacts during construction would be mostly temporary, and/or predictable. The main risks and impacts during operations are associated with the operation of fishing ports, cultivation/breading shrimp and other aquacultures. These risks and impacts during operation are anticipated substantial, manageable, and long-term; however, their magnitudes are anticipated lower compared to conditions where spontaneous fishing, breeding, and cultivation of aquaculture are let to be continued in the future. Given the investments type, location, sensitivity, and the scale, nature, and magnitude of potential environmental risks and impacts, the environmental risks are classified as substantial at this stage.
6. It is expected that the proposed project activities will have positive social impacts by financing fishery infrastructures and equipment, application of advanced technologies in aquaculture, logistic services, improving capturing fishery efficiency and reducing post-harvest losses, reduce disease and improve blackish shrimp productivity, quality, efficiency and resilience to climate change.
7. Key social risks and impacts related to upgrading fisheries infrastructure, developing sustainable fisheries, and improving productivity and livelihoods related to fisheries activities. May include: (i) loss of land, assets on land, livelihoods and other assets due to permanent or temporary acquisition and resettlement (households and/or businesses); (ii) permanent or temporary disruptions in the livelihood activities of farmers and fishers (due to construction and operation of fisheries infrastructure and improved enforcement capacity); (iii) labor flows and risks related to safety and disruption to community activities; (iv) farmers' resistance to adapting livelihood models; (v) risk of failure of livelihood models adversely affecting the welfare of beneficiary households (vi) unequal access to project benefits among vulnerable groups such as poor households and women headed households with dependent and ethnic minority households (vii) relocate graves; and (viii) risks to human health due to the potential overuse of antibiotics/chemicals in livelihood activities. Although the potential impacts/risks of the proposed project are diverse, all are manageable and can be mitigated/offset through appropriately developed mitigation plans during project preparation or implementations.
8. Scope of land acquisition in 6 subprojects under component 1 of the project (Investment and construction of infrastructure to serve sustainable fisheries development) with a total land clearance area of 174.71 hectares including all types of land The recovered land includes: agricultural land, Rural Residential land, aquaculture land, non-agricultural land and unused land, mostly in An Giang, with a total number of affected households of 147 households, including 68 resettled households, not including the total area to be acquired which is 4.51 ha to build the resettlement area of ​​Nga Bat hamlet under the An Giang large-scale TTNC subproject). There are 3 subprojects (in Thanh Hoa, Gia Lai and An Giang) that affect people's housing.
9. Details of impacts and minimum measures are provided in the social and environmental documents of the project, specifically mentioned in RPF/RP, ESIA, LMP, ESCP and this SEP document. During the construction phase, the C-ESMP will also be developed by the contractors to manage and minimize negative impacts.
10. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS
11. Project stakeholders are people and entities who have a role in the Project, or could be affected by the Project, or who are interested in the Project. Project stakeholders are defined as individuals, groups or other entities who:
12. are impacted or likely to be impacted directly or indirectly, positively or adversely, by the Project (also known as ‘*affected parties*’); and
13. may have an interest in the Project (*interested parties’*). They include individuals or groups whose interests may be affected by the Project and who have the potential to influence the Project outcomes in any way.
14. Cooperation and negotiation with the stakeholders throughout the project development often also requires the identification of people within the groups who act as legitimate representatives of their respective stakeholder group, i.e., the individuals who have been entrusted by their fellow group members by advocating the groups’ interests in the process of engagement with the project. Community representatives may provide helpful insight into the local settings and act as main conduits for dissemination of the project-related information and as a primary communication/liaison link between the project and targeted communities and their established networks. Verification of stakeholder representatives (i.e., the process of confirming that they are legitimate and genuine advocates of the community they represent) remains an important task in establishing contact with the community stakeholders. Legitimacy of the community representatives can be verified by talking informally to a random sample of community members and heeding their views on who can represent their interests in the most effective way.
	1. Methodology
15. To meet the best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement:
* *Openness and life-cycle approach*: public consultations for the project will be arranged during the whole lifecycle, carried out openly, free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
* *Informed participation and feedback*: information will be provided to and widely distributed among all stakeholders in an appropriate format; opportunities are provided for *communicating* stakeholders’ feedback, and for analyzing and addressing comments and concerns.
* *Inclusiveness and sensitivity*: stakeholder identification will be undertaken to support *better* communications and build effective relationships. The participation process for the project will be inclusive. All stakeholders at all times will be encouraged to get involved in the consultation process. Equal access to information will be provided to all stakeholders. Sensitivity to stakeholders’ needs is the key principle underlying the selection of engagement methods. Special attention will be given to vulnerable groups, in particular women, displaced persons, persons with disabilities, youth, elderly.
	1. Stakeholder Identification
1. The stakeholder mapping for the project demonstrates that focus is placed on the core project stakeholders and beneficiaries as well as host communities of the project. Therefore, the project coordinates endeavors via facilitator/consultant teams to prompt and comprehensive involvement of these groups (Figure 9 and Figure 10).
2. Identified Stakeholders Mapping in the SFDP as below:
* Civil contractors/sub-contractors
* Service providers/ Public service utilities
* Agriculture Project Management Board (APMB)
* Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)
* Fisheries production and export companies
* National and local NGOs, CSOs
* Women’s Union, Farmers’ Union, Fatherland Front
* Vietnam Fisheries Society - VINAFIS
* Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers

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| --- |
| **CONTRACTORS, SERVICE PROVIDERS****NGOs, ASSOCIATIONS****GOVERNMENT AGENCIES****ACADEMIES, INSTITUTIONS****LOCAL AUTHORITIES****LOCAL COMMUNITY*** Farmers/aquaculture households/fishing communities
* Fishermen/fishing vessel owners/fishing communities
* Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/fisheries services
* …
 |

* MAE
* Fisheries Directorate
* MOST, MOC, MOF, MOH, MOHA
* National universities/Research centers: Nha Trang Fisheries University, Research Institute for Aquaculture, Research Institute for Marine Fisheries
* PPC/CPCs
* Relevant Departments (DOC, DOH, DAE, DOST, DOHA, DOF)
* City/Province Land Fund Development Center
* Site Clearance and Compensation Committee
* Local management agencies of public fishery utilities

*Figure 8: Diagram of stakeholders in SFDP project*

|  |
| --- |
| **High****INFLUENCE****Low****High****INTEREST** |

*Figure 9: Stakeholders’ influence and interest analysis*

1. Stakeholders of the project are people or groups who are directly or indirectly affected by the project, as well as those who may have an interest in the project and/or the ability to influence project outcomes, either positively or negatively. For effective and tailored engagement, the project’s stakeholders can be divided into the following 3 core categories.
	1. Affected Parties
2. One of the primary goals of the Project is to identify stakeholders on which the project can have negative impact such as households or businesses who may be impacted by land acquisition, livelihoods and business activities. However, the Project may influence the activities of various stakeholders in positive or negative ways. Thus, a list of key stakeholder groups can be identified as potentially affected parties. These should be engaged throughout the life of the Project and impacts on them should be monitored and mitigated. The following groups can be identified as potential project-affected stakeholders:
3. Fishermen/fishing vessel owners
4. Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/fisheries services
5. Management agencies of public fishery utilities
6. Workers in the enterprise of aquaculture and processing seafood
7. Women (including women workers/businesswomen in the fishing ports; female workers in aquaculture farms/aquaculture households; female members of the affected households)
8. Aquaculture households
9. Fishing communities
10. Other vulnerable groups who are engaged in business activities at fishing ports, working on aquaculture farms and community member living nearby the project area (disabled, poor/near poor, landless households, ethnic minority people);
11. Households affected by land acquisition.
12. Project-affected parties include those likely to be affected by the Project because of actual impacts or potential risks to their physical environment, health, security, cultural practices, well-being, or livelihoods. The Table 3 below indicates potential project-affected parties of the SFDP.

**Table 3: List of Project-Affected Parties**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project-affected parties | Indicative description | Identified groups of project-affected parties | Relevance to the Project | Impacts | Engagement methods |
| People who will be physically or economically displaced by the project | * Physically or economically persons displaced by the Project.
* People who reside or have land and non-land assets in the Right of Way (ROW) of the proposed investments;
* Affected Groups, affected vulnerable group.
 | * Residents living in and/or around the proposed project area.
* Public service utilities (tele-communication, power, water supply, wastewater.).
* Fishermen/fishing vessel owners.
* Ethnic Minority people.
* Women.
* Other vulnerable groups (disabled, poor/near poor, landless households);
* Households affected by land acquisition.
 | * The project will cause land acquisition and restrictions on land use, which may lead to physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of productive land, assets or access to assets, leading to loss of income sources or other means of livelihood).
* Potential Project Affected Persons (PAPs) shall be consulted using the plan outlined in this SEP. This will be done throughout the project cycle to ensure their views are incorporated in the RPF/RP, and project design.
 | * Negatively affected.
* Average impact on subproject in Thanh Hoa and Gia Lai provinces, significant impact on An Giang province.
 | * PAPs shall be informed and consulted during all project implementation to ensure their views are incorporated in the RP, and project design through public consultation and surveys.
* PAPs shall be consulted about their choices and options, particularly on relocation issues and restoration of livelihoods, through public meetings and focus-groups discussions.
 |
| Project beneficiaries | * Executing/ implementing agencies, relevant province/ commune’s agencies.
* Local administrative authorities at all levels.
* Local community residing within and/or around the project areas.
* People who will benefit from project related employment or business opportunities.
* Disadvantaged/ vulnerable groups
* Utilities providing infrastructure of fishery services.
 | * APMB, DPIs (merged with DOFs), DONREs (Now is DAE), DOTs (merged with DOCs), DOCs, DLFDCs.
* PPC, CPCs;
* Local residents.
* Fisherman/fishing vessel owner;
* Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/ fisheries service
* Management agency of public fishery utilities
* Workers of the enterprise in aquaculture and processing seafood
* Public service utilities (tele-communication, power, water supply, wastewater treatment, traffic management);
* Non-skilled workers who will be engaged by the project.
* Professional associations and academies.
* Seafood export and production companies.
 | * Legislative and executive/ implementing authorities. Functions of supervision and monitoring
* The project is expected to bring about environmental and social benefits in the long term from: i) improve fishery infrastructure to increase the efficiency of fishing and processing seafood; ii) expand access to technical fishery infrastructure; and iii) improve product quality;
* The project will generate employment or business opportunities for the community through participation in the construction activities of the project (during construction stage) and related service activities related to fishing, processing and aquaculture/ seafood (in operation stage).
 | * Positively affected.
* Moderate impacts.
 | * Should be informed on the progress of the project, schedule of civil works through meetings and progress reports.
* Should be informed on the progress of the project and schedule of civil works through public meetings and information posted at local levels.
* Should be informed on the works opportunities under the project through information posted at local levels.
 |
| Local community residing around the subproject areas | * Local community who are exposed to pollution, traffic safety risks, gender risks, among others.
 | * Residents living in and/or around the proposed project area;
* Workers of the contractors.
* Workers of the enterprise in aquaculture and processing seafood
* Fisherman/fishing vessel owners;
* Seafood purchasing/processing facilities/ fisheries service
* Women;
* Other vulnerable groups (disabled, poor, landless households).
 | * The project is likely to cause adverse environmental and social impacts on the local community in the project areas.
 | * Negatively affected.
* Low to moderate impacts.
 | * Should be informed on the progress of the project, schedule of civil works, mitigations measures and GRM through public meetings and information posted at local levels and conduct the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with women and vulnerable groups.
 |

* 1. Other Interested Parties
1. The interested parties” include individuals, groups, or organization with an interest in the Project, due to either the project location, its characteristics, its impacts, or matters related to public interest. For example, these parties may include government officials, the private sector, the scientific community, academics, mass organizations, other civil society organizations, and cultural groups. The following stakeholders are listed as project interested parties:
* Central level: Including relevant ministries and sectors such as the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the Ministry of Construction, and their affiliated agencies responsible for policies, planning, funding allocation, and overall supervision of the project.
* Provincials level: Including the Provincials People’s Committee and relevant provincial departments such as the Department of Finance, Department of Construction, Department of Home Affairs, Department of Agriculture and Environment, Department of Industry and Trade, the Provincial Project Management Unit, and the Provincial Inspectorate, which are responsible for coordinating and supervising the implementation of the project within the province.
* Commune levels: Including the Commune People’s Committee, specialized departments such as the Divisions of Cultural, Divisions of Economic, the Communes Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee (if applicable), and the commune/ward authorities within the project-affected area.
* Mass organizations include 6 organizations at all levels as Women’s Union, Youth Union, Fatherland Front, Farmers’ Union, Veterans Associations, and Trade Union.
* Mass media include local, regional and national news agencies (TV, broadcasting, online newspaper) who may be interested in project activities, project progress, and impact on local development.
* Commune’s citizen groups benefit from additional income thanks to providing services to construction workers (e.g., foods and other essential supplies, etc.). Those who may become involved in construction and operation as seasonal workers are also those who may be interested in the project, and those who are interested in supervision of the construction of the project components.
* Development agencies and/or NGOs: Currently, there are no NGOs working in the communes. However, NGOs become interested in the project during its implementation, this SEP will be updated to reflect their concerns (if any).
* Public service utilities, including telecommunication, electric power, water supply, wastewater treatment, waste collection, waterways traffic management, commune health centers, etc.
* Experts, universities, institutes, including Research Institute,…
* Private companies: Gender-based violation (GBV) service provider, other service providers (tourist centers, hotels, motels, etc.) for contracted workers.
1. The following Table 4 shows the preliminary findings of project stakeholders by categories:

**Table 4: List of Other Interested parties**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stakeholder** | **Interests** | **Indicative List** | **Degree of Influence and Engagement methods** |
| Governmental agencies |  |
| Central ministries and government agencies | * Ministries and government agencies are key stakeholders for the project and needs to be informed about project progress.
* State ministries and government agencies need to ensure project compliance with national legislation and collaboration with relevant national plans/programs.
 | * Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) merged with MOF.
* Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT)
* Ministry of Finance (MOF)
* Ministry of Construction (MOC).
* Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD, now is MAE)/APMB
* Directorate of Fisheries under MARD (Now is MAE)
* Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE), and now is MAE.
* Ministry of Information and Communication (MOIC) merged with MOST.
 | * High influence.
* Comments on the proposals and design.
* Advise the Prime Minister in accordance with functions and duties.
* Issue dispatch, relevant decisions to accelerate the project process.
 |
| City/Provincial People’s Committees | * The City/Provincial PCs are the highest authority to promulgate regulations, solve issues concerning guidelines and policies, and give instructions for the Project implementation and are the links between the functional organizations in the Project implementation. The relevant City/Provincial departments are also interested in the Project at their sectoral responsibility.
 | * Department of Planning and Investment (DPI) merged with DOF
* Department of Finance (DOF)
* Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) now is DAE.
* Department of Construction (DOC).
* Department of Natural Resources and Environment (DONRE) now is DAE.
* Department of Information and Communication (DOIC) merged with DOST
 | * High influence.
* Leading role in seminars, conferences on planning, implementation and evaluation.
* Advise on the tasks and responsibilities of the management unit.
* Leading role in intensive consultation activities.
 |
| Commune People’s Committees | * Local government institutions protect the rights of inhabitants in the project area and represent the local communities/PAPs.
* Communes Compensation Assistance and Resettlement Committees (CCARCs) have responsibility for land acquisition, compensation and site clearance.
 | * Ward and communes within the Project area.
* Communes compensation assistance and resettlement committees.
 | * Moderate influence.
* Provide information to stakeholders in seminars, conferences and during public consultation.
* Moderate influence.
* Provide information to PAPs on resettlement implementation and policy.
* Participate in monitoring, evaluation.
 |
| Civil Society  |  |  |
| Mass organizations | * Mass organizations operate at central/national down to provincial, city, and commune/ward levels. They main role is mobilization, mediating problems and dissemination of information through their members.
* These organizations get feedback from the population and can channel complaints and concerns regarding any impact of the Project on the community.
 | * Women’s Union.
* Farmer’s Association.
* Youth Union.
* Fatherland Front.
* Vietnam Fisheries Society - VINAFIS.
* Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers
 | * Moderate influence.
* Intermediaries for informing local people about the planned activities, for information disclosure and to transmit concerns of the community to APMB, PPCs, CPCs.
* Participate in project communications.
* Support women and vulnerable HHs.
* Mobilize community participation in the project.
* Receive comments from local community and deliver to stakeholders.
 |
| Citizen groups | * Citizen groups can be involved in the preparation and monitoring of activities such as resettlement or environment.
 | * Citizen groups in the city/provinces under the project area.
 | * Low to moderate influence.
* Participate in project monitoring.
 |
| Other key interested parties |  |  |
| Utilities | * Companies in charge of public utilities in the City/Provinces who has a direct interest in the project.
 | * Water Supply Company
* Drainage and Wastewater Treatment Company
* Power Supply Company
* Public Utilities Company; etc.
 | * Low influence.
* Comment on design options.
* Provide technical guidance during consultation activities.
* Supervise construction activities.
 |
| Scientific community, academics | * Universities/research institutes directly related to aquaculture and seafood processing.
 | * Nha Trang Fisheries University
* Research Institute for Aquaculture
* Research Institute for Marine Fisheries
 | * Moderate influence
* Provide technical guidance for the project when required.
 |

* 1. Disadvantaged/Vulnerable Individual and Groups
1. “*Disadvantaged or vulnerable*” refers to those who may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project. Such groups may be less able to take advantage of a project’s benefits. Such groups are also more likely to be excluded from the consultation process. Various types of barriers may influence the capacity of such groups to articulate their concerns and priorities about project impacts.
2. Engagement with the vulnerable groups and individuals often requires the application of specific measures and assistance aimed at the facilitation of their participation in the project-related decision making so that their awareness of and input to the overall process are commensurate to those of the other stakeholders. Within the Project Area of Influence, the vulnerable groups may include and are not limited to the following:
3. Elderly people and/or social policy householders (invalid soldiers, martyrs, heroic mothers);
4. Poor/near poor households;
5. Persons with disabilities and their caretakers;
6. Women, particularly women-headed households or single mothers with underage/dependent children;
7. The unemployed persons.
8. Ethnic Minority Community in the project area.
9. The Table 5 below indicates disadvantaged or vulnerable groups encountered under the SFDP.

**Table 5: List of disadvantaged/vulnerable groups**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Disadvantaged/vulnerable groups | Potential barriers to limit stakeholder effective engagement | Specific needs to address the barrier |
| * Elderly people and/or social policy householders (invalid soldiers, martyrs, heroic mothers);
* Poor/Near-poor households, female-headed HH with dependents, elderly, persons living with severe illness, landless HHs.
* The unemployed persons.
 | * Poverty.
* Absence of suitable family person to participate.
* Mobility.
* Lack of time to participate.
* Lack of interest.
 | * Meeting at ward/commune level.
* Individual meetings.
* Adjustment of timing of meetings to avoid working time.
* Provision of transport allowance.
 |
| * Female community members and female workers.
 | * Potentially any of above barriers.
 | * Focus group meetings.
* Childcare provision during meetings.
* Adjustment of timing of meetings that allows women to adequately tend to their domestic duties.
* Mediation by Women’s Union.
 |
| * People with disabilities.
 | * Physical disabilities preventing mobility.
* Various disabilities such as visual and hearing impairment.
 | * Blind language, braille information.
* Accessible consultations venues.
 |

1. Vulnerable groups within the communities affected by the project will be further confirmed and consulted through dedicated means, as appropriate. Specific measures to address the needs of the poor and women will be put in place through both stakeholder consultation and communication, livelihood restoration and land acquisition. There will be separate consultation meetings conducted with vulnerable group/individuals and the purpose will be to explore the critical issues for vulnerable and what methods will be considered to support vulnerable people.
2. Disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impact of a project. In the present context, this would include women, who for cultural reasons have low mobility and are hard to reach, disabled and any displaced (internally or externally) families among the PAPs. Special efforts will be made to disseminate project information to these groups and to ensure their inclusion in the stakeholder engagement process. To involve women, particularly among the PAPs, in the stakeholder engagement process, the Project will work through female representatives in the affected communities, to identify suitable venues and timing for consultations. Regarding disabled groups, all venues for consultations, workshops and meetings should be selected with a view to facilitate physical access for disabled. Displaced PAPs will be informed about meetings and consultations via other community members in the area, and potentially through radio and social media.
	1. Stakeholder Analysis
3. As mentioned above, there is a wide range of project stakeholders that are affected by and are interested in project implementation. Different stakeholders have different levels of interest and influence on project design and implementation. Therefore, it is important to understand: (i) the level of interest of each stakeholder as to the project’s investment activities; (ii) the impact magnitude of the project on them, particularly those adversely affected, and (iii) the extent to which the stakeholder influences the project design, as well as implementation process and outcome.
4. Under this project, stakeholders highly relevant to the project preparation and implementation include governmental agencies and the community at large. These stakeholders are affected by the project and at the same time can influence project design and implementation - to various extents. Their interest in project investments also varies at different stages of the project cycle, and as such exert different levels of influence on the project design and implementation process.
5. Based on the roles, responsibilities, and the potential interest of the key stakeholders obtained from initial consultations with them,Table 6 summarizes the estimated levels of interest, impact, and influence of each stakeholder group, of which:
* ***“impact”*** means the project's impacts (both positive and negative impacts) on each key group of the stakeholder during phases of the project.
* ***“influence”*** means people’s influence on the project implementation.
* Level of ***“impact”*** and ***“influence”*** will be assessed on 3 different levels: **High**; **Moderate**; and **Low.**
1. It is noted that these levels of interest, impact, and influence may change throughout the project. However, the current dynamics of stakeholders’ interest, impact, and influence, as described in Table 6, are useful for informing how each stakeholder should be engaged - in a meaningful manner, to ensure they contribute to the overall environmental and social performance process, and outcome of the project.

**Table 6**: **Level of interest, impacts, and influence for each key group of stakeholders of the project**

| **No.** | **Key stakeholders** | **Potential involvements related to project** | **Interest** | **Impact** | **Influence** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | **AFFECTED STAKEHOLDERS**  |
| **1.1** | **Positively affected (beneficiaries)** |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1.1 | People and companies who will have access the brackish water from the sluice gates and power from the low and medium voltage lines for aquaculture | * Join consultation/ meetings of the project.
* Provide questions/comments/suggestions on the project location and design.
* Participate in beneficiary satisfaction survey and ability to use water from the sluices and electricity from the low and medium voltage lines.
* Conduct community-based monitoring of contractors’ compliance with C-ESMP during the construction
 | H | H | L |
| 1.1.2 | People and companies who will have access to the connecting roads for travelling and movement of commodities | * Provide ideas, and comments on the project location and design.
* Join consultation/ meetings of the project.
* Participate in a survey of beneficiary satisfaction and connection ability to the roads.
 | H | M | L |
| **1.2** | **Adversely affected** |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2.1 | People and companies physically or economically displaced and people and companies who reside or have land and non-land assets in the ROW of the project items | * Participate in the household survey, inventory of loss, focus group discussion.
* Provide ideas, and comments on the project location and design.
* Attend consultation, provide feedback on mitigation measures, compensation package, financial assistance and support, livelihoods restoration measures and support.
* Raise concerns and grievances about the process of land compensation, support.
* Conduct community-based monitoring of contractors’ compliance with C-ESMP during construction.
 | H | H | M |
| 1.2.2 | Woman, disadvantaged/vulnerable individuals or groups | * Participate in the household survey, inventory of loss, focus group discussion.
* Provide ideas, and comments on the project location and design.
* Attend consultation, provide feedback on mitigation measures, compensation package, financial assistance and support, livelihoods restoration measures and support.
* Raise concerns on gender-based violence, SEA/SH.
 | H | H | L |
| 1.2.3 | Local community and companies around the project area | * Provide ideas and comments on the project location, and design.
* Monitor contractors’ compliance with C-ESMP during the construction.
* Raise concerns and nuisances during the construction and operation.
* Attend consultation, provide suggestions to avoid, minimize and manage impacts during the construction, operation.
* Conduct community-based monitoring of contractors’ compliance with C-ESMP during construction.
 | H | H | L |
| **2** | **INTERESTED STAKEHOLDERS** |
| **2.1** | **Central-level authorities** |  |  |  |  |
| 2.1.1 | MPI (MOF) | * Provide comments/suggestions on project content, budget allocation, capacity assessment, and development, and arrange short-term and annual capital plans.
* Submit to Prime Minister for approval of project proposal, project operational procedures for loan agreements.
 |  H | L | M |
| 2.1.2 | MONRE (MAE) | * Provide comments on project proposals and design.
* Advise the Prime Minister as per responsibilities.
* Issue letters, decisions on their sector related to project design.
 | H  | L | L |
| 2.1.3 | MOC | * Provide comments on the project proposal and design.
* Advise the Prime Minister as per responsibilities.
* Issue letters, decisions on their sector related to the project design.
 | H  | L | L |
| 2.1.4 | MOLISA (MOHA) | * Provide comments on the project proposal and design.
* Advise the Prime Minister as per responsibilities.
* Issue letters, decisions on their sector related to project design.
* Provide opinions on labor management.
* Dealing with labor-related issues.
 | M | L | L |
| **2.2** | **Provincial level**  |  |  |  |  |
| 2.2.1 | Provinces of PPC | * Approve budget.
* Approve project FS, design.
* Approve ESIA, RP, LMP, ESCP, SEP.
 | H | L | M |
| 2.2.2 | APMB | * Day-to-day project implementation and overall management
* Closely cooperate with province departments during project implementation
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.3 | DOC of Project provinces | * Provide technical advice and appraisal the technical design
* Provide technical advice on EIA of subproject
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.4 | DARD of project provinces (DAE) | * Project owner
* Provide technical advice on the technical design of disaster risks
* Provide technical advice on EIA of subproject
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.5 | DONRE of project provinces (DAE) | * Provide technical advice on ESIA, RP, ESCP
* Provide technical advice on EIA of subproject
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.6 | DOLISA of project provinces (DOHA) | * Provide technical advice on LMP
 | M | M | M |
| 2.2.7 | DOF of project provinces | * Advise the PPC on the compensation prices and contents related to land acquisition under the project.
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.8 | Departments of Police of project provinces | * Advocate and mediate arising issues and investigation and address environmental incidents of contractors.
 | M | L | L |
| 2.2.9 | LFDC of project provinces | * Provide technical advice on the RP.
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.11 | Court of project provinces | * Deal with grievances related to land acquisition and others.
 | M | M | M |
| 2.2.12 | Mass organizations of project provinces | * Provide support to local people, including affected household.
* Contribute ideas to project content during the public consultation.
 | L | L | L |
| 2.2.13 | Communes People's Committees | * Direct and oversee the implementation of land acquisition under the project.
* Monitor project execution
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.14 | Commune Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee | * Implement all tasks related to public meetings/consultation, measurement survey, compensation, support, and resettlement for the project
 | H | H | H |
| 2.2.15 | Division of Economic | * Participate in the Project's Compensation and Resettlement Council.
* Advise the CPC on the contents of the site clearance work of the project.
 | H | L | H |
| 2.2.16 | Communes People's Committee | * Provide information to PAPs about the purpose of land acquisition and project policies on compensation, support, and resettlement.
* Coordinate with the Investor to pay compensation, support, and resettlement and ensure the best conditions for site clearance for the project.
* Community supervision during project implementation
 | H | L | H |
| 2.2.17 | Communes Police | * Advocate and mediate arising issues
 | H | L | L |
| 2.2.18 | Commune-level mass organizations | * Participate in consultation process
 | M | L | L |
| 2.2.19 | Commune URENCO | * Provide technical advice for waste management solutions for the project.
* Offer recommendations/warnings of solid waste collection and treatment in the project area, site-specific impacts, and mitigation measures.
* Provide solid waste collection.
 | H | M | M |
| **2.3** | **Private sector/NGOs** |  |  |  |  |
| 2.3.1 | NGOs | * Provide comments and advice on community engagement/ development support for vulnerable groups.
* Provide comments and advice on the project locations and technical design.
 | M | L | L |
| 2.3.2 | Private sector (companies, corporations) | * Provide project-related information to the public.
 | L | L | L |
| 2.3.3 | Public utilities | * Attend consultation, and explore investment opportunities (lighting, water supply, electricity connection…).
 | H | L | L |
| 2.3.4 | Academia (universities, research centers, etc.) | * Do research, advise on technical issues related to the environment, social, technical designs, surveys.
 | M | L | M |
| 2.3.5 | GBV/SEA/SH service providers | * Advise the project on specific GBV/SEA/SH situations, GBV/SEA/SH related services (counseling, shelters, first-aid, etc.) available at the provincial level on GBV/SEA/SH issues.
* Provide GBV/SEA/SH support in emergencies for GBV/SEA/SH survivors.
 | H | L | M |

Note: (H): High; (M): Moderate; and (L): Low

1. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PROGRAM
	1. Summary of Stakeholder Engagement during Project Preparation
2. In order to achieve the objectives of the SEP, the subproject will develop an engagement program with the following purposes:
* Provide meaningful information in a format and language that is readily understandable.
* Provide information in advance about consultation activities when possible.
* Disseminate information in a manner and location easy for stakeholders to access.
* Establish a two-way dialogue that allows the project and stakeholders to exchange views and information, and have issues heard and addressed.
* Ensure inclusiveness in the representation of views, including those of women, the elderly, people living with a disability, and other vulnerable people as necessary.
* Ensure any obstacles to participation that are identified are removed so that views of different stakeholders can be captured.
* Ensure there are clear mechanisms for responding to people’s concerns, suggestions, and/or grievances.
* Incorporate feedback into the project, and report back to stakeholders.
* Monitor stakeholder engagement activities and include project stakeholders in monitoring to the extent possible.
* Incorporate stakeholder engagement as part of the project management responsibilities and ensure staff in the APMB and its consultants are equipped with specific responsibilities and budget.
	+ 1. *During the preparation of the project Stakeholder Engagement Framework*
1. During SEF preparation, the Environmental and Social Consultants joined the meetings with APMB, World Bank Task Team and conducted site visits to proposed components in 12 cities/provinces from 18 May 2020 to 15 June 2020. The social and environmental consultants held meetings with relevant stakeholders in the modality of public consultations. There are 12 consultation meetings that were organized in May and June 2020 in cities/provinces under the Sustainable Fishery Development Project (SFDP) with a total of 132 individuals attended. The participants included wide-ranging representatives from provincial implementing agency (PMU staff), local governmental agencies (PPCs, DPCs, C/WPCs), Provincial Departments (DARD and DONRE now is DAE, DOC includes the former DOT and the DOLISA which has now ceased operations, LFDC), representatives of local community (heads of villages, hamlets, residential groups), and local mass organizations (Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Ethnic Minority Committees, Veterans Association, Youth Union).
2. However, due to limited timeframe and the impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, the consultation activities with project direct affected households and beneficiaries have not been implemented. During the project preparation, for development of the sub-project SEP, various consultation activities with the local community were carried out by various modalities (focus group discussions, in-depth interview). Group discussion is an effective means of consultation because it encourages the sharing and discussion of views and ideas related to the proposed project to get feedback and comments that will be reflected in the specific sub-project SEP.
3. During the stakeholder consultations for the SEF, the consultants provided overall information about the project (objective, components, project footprint, potential risks/impacts, funding source, implementation arrangement). The new applicable World Bank’s ESF and its E&S standards and requirements were also oriented towards the participants. The aim of the consultations was to familiarize the stakeholders with the scope of the project and identify appropriate mechanisms for communication and consultation throughout the life of the project. In particular, the required E&S documents prepared for the project such as ESIA/ESMP, RPF, SEP, LMP and ESCP were also consulted in order to get feedback from the participants for further improvement. The list of participants attended in consultation meetings is presented in Annexes of the SEF.
4. The main issues raised during the consultations are summarized as follows:
5. The SFDP will play an important role and contribute to the development of the city/provinces. It will bring benefits to local residents, economically, socially, and environmentally.
6. The market price should be applied for compensation. Livelihood restoration and life stabilization programs are necessary to ensure all the affected people are assisted to restore their living conditions. The coordination with and support of local authorities/agencies to ensure the smooth and timely site clearance are critical.
7. Sustainability and the functioning of the proposed items should be taken into consideration.
8. Meaningful consultation and stakeholder engagement principles needs to be sustained in all activities and phases of the project, especially for affected parties (women, affected households, Ethnic Minority people and other vulnerable groups).
9. The Table 7 below summarizes the consultations conducted at the provincial level for the E&S instruments during the SEF preparation stage. The relevant parties include:
* Social and Environmental Safeguard Specialists;
* APMB under MAE;
* Local governmental agencies (PPCs, DPCs, C/WPCs); Provincial Departments (DARD and DONRE now is DAE, DOC includes the former DOT and the DOLISA which has now ceased operations, LFDC);
* Representatives of local community;
* Local mass organizations (Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Ethnic Minority Committees, Veterans Association, Youth Union);
1. **Discussed contents:** The following main contents were discussed in the consultation meetings with the project stakeholders:
* Discussed and agreed on the list of the project’s stakeholders, including affected parties and interested parties.
* Discussed the current regulations on mobilizing stakeholders’ participation in the implementation of the investment projects.
* Discussed on the WB’s requirement in ESS10 - Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure.
* Discussed the approaches and ways to mobilize the stakeholders’ participation

**Table 7: Consultation undertaken during the project preparation phase**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Province | Time and Venue |
| 1 | Hai Phong | 19 May 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 2 | Thanh Hoa | 21 May 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 3 | Nghe An | 22 May 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 4 | Quang Tri | 25 May 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 5 | Binh Dinh | 02 June 2020 – PMU’s office of DARD (Now is DAE) |
| 6 | Khanh Hoa | 03 June 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 7 | Ninh Thuan | 04 June 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 8 | Binh Thuan | 05 June 2020 – PMU’s office of DARD (Now is DAE) |
| 9 | Soc Trang | 09 June 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 10 | Bac Lieu | 10 June 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 11 | Ca Mau | 11 June 2020 – DARD’s office (Now is DAE) |
| 12 | Kien Giang | 12 June 2020 – PMU’s office of DARD (Now is DAE) |

*Sources: Results of consultation meetings in May 2020 and June 2020*

1. The frameworks are no longer applicable due to changes in project implementation arrangements and design. However, the outcomes of previous consultations have been incorporated into the overall stakeholder engagement process. This stakeholder engagement plan reflects and takes into account all relevant feedback from those consultations.
	* 1. *During the preparation of SEP*
2. During the preparation of the SEP, environmental and social consultants worked closely with APMB, the World Bank's delegation and conducted field surveys of proposed sub-projects in 06 provinces/cities from December 2023 to March 2024. Environmental and social consultants also met with stakeholders in the form of public consultation. There were 19 consultation meetings held in December 2023 and in January and February 2024 for 07 subprojects in 06 provinces/cities under the Sustainable Fisheries Development Project (SFDP). In addition, there are in-depth interviews that have been conducted with representatives of some affected households including vulnerable households, business households, aquaculture households, severely affected households and the local authorities of the agencies related to the project during the RPF/RP/ ESIA/ESMP/LMP preparation. Participants were representatives from provincial implementing agencies (APMB’s staff), local government agencies (People's Committees of 6 subproject provinces, districts (No longer districts since 01/7/2025), wards and communes), local community representatives (heads of community) and local organizations (Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Farmer Association, War Veterans Association, Youth Union).
3. During the preparation phase to develop the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the subprojects, local community consultation was carried out by various means (consultation meetings to get direct opinion and written opinion, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews). Group discussion is an effective means of consultation because it encourages sharing of opinions and discussion of ideas related to the proposed project, thereby integrating this feedback into the SEP of each specific subproject.
4. During the consultation with stakeholders to develop the SEP, the consultants provided overall information on the subprojects (including objectives, proposed items, potential risks/impacts, funding, implementation arrangements and expected implementation timeframe). The newly adopted environmental and social framework (ESF) of the World Bank and its environmental and social standards and regulations were also oriented to the participants in the consultation. The purpose of the consultation is to let stakeholders understand the scope of the subprojects and identify appropriate mechanisms for communication and consultation during the whole lifecycle of the subproject. In particular, the required environmental and social documents were prepared such as ESIA/ESMP, RPF, SEP, LMP and ESCP that are also given for consultation and receive feedback from participants on these documents for improvement.

**Table 8: Summary of consultations conducted during SEP formulation phase**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Subproject | Time | Location |
|
| Subproject 1: Subproject "Investment in construction of Khanh Hoa Large Fisheries Center”   | 04/01/2024 | Management Board of Da Bac Fishing Port, Cam Linh Ward, Cam Ranh city, Khanh Hoa Province (Currently, Cam Linh Ward, Khanh Hoa Province). |
| 04/01/2024 | People's Committee of Cam Linh Ward, Cam Ranh City, Khanh Hoa Province (Currently, Cam Linh Ward, Khanh Hoa Province). |
| 19/01/2024 | People's Committee of Cam Linh Ward, Cam Ranh City, Khanh Hoa Province (Currently Cam Linh Ward, Khanh Hoa Province). |
| Subproject 2: Subproject "Investment in construction of Kien Giang Large Fisheries Center" | 26/01/2024 | People's Committee of Tay Yen A Commune, An Bien District, Kien Giang Province (Currently, Tay Yen Commune, An Giang Province). |
| Subproject 3: "Upgrading and expanding Lach Hoi fishing port"  | 29/12/2023 | People's Committee of Quang Tien Ward, Sam Son city, Thanh Hoa Province (Currently, Sam Son 1 Ward, Thanh Hoa Province) |
| 21/02/2024 | People's Committee of Quang Tien Ward, Sam Son city Thanh Hoa Province (Currently, Sam Son 1 Ward, Thanh Hoa Province). |
| Subproject 4: Upgrading and expanding Lach Bang fishing port"     | 28/12/2023 | Project Management Board of Lach Bang Port  |
| 29/12/2023 | People's Committee of Hai Binh Ward, Nghi Son Town, Thanh Hoa Province (Currently, Hai Binh Ward, Thanh Hoa Province). |
| 28/12/2023 | Hai Thanh Ward, Nghi Son Town, Thanh Hoa Province (Currently, Tinh Gia Ward, Thanh Hoa Province). |
| 16/01/2024 | People's Committee of Hai Binh Ward, Nghi Son Town, Thanh Hoa Province (Currently, Hai Binh Ward, Thanh Hoa Province). |
| 16/01/2024 | People's Committee of Hai Thanh Ward, Nghi Son Town, Thanh Hoa Province (Currently, Tinh Gia Ward, Thanh Hoa Province). |
| Subproject 5: Construction and upgrading of fishing ports and storm shelters for Bach Long Vi fishing vessels "  | 20/01/2024 | People's Committee of Bach Long Vi Island District, Hai Phong city (Currently, Bach Long Vi Special Zone, Hai Phong City) |
| 27/02/2024 | Management board of Bach Long Vi natural protected area |
| Subproject 6: Investment in construction of Tam Quan storm sheltering anchorage area in combination with Tam Quan fishing port"    | 02/01/2024 | People's Committee of Tam Quan Bac Ward, Hoai Nhon Town, Binh Dinh Province (Currently, Hoai Nhon 7 Ward, Gia Lai Province) |
| 03/01/ 2024 | Management Board of Tam Quan fishing port |
| 09/01/2024 | People's Committee of Tam Quan Bac Ward, Hoai Nhon Town, Binh Dinh Province (Currently, Hoai Nhon 7 Ward, Gia Lai Province) |
| 28/02/2024 | People's Committee of Tam Quan Bac Ward, Hoai Nhon Town, Binh Dinh Province (Currently, Hoai Nhon 7 Ward, Gia Lai Province). |

1. **Discussion content:** The following main contents were discussed in consultation meetings with project stakeholders:
2. Discuss and agree on a list of project stakeholders, including affected and interested parties.
3. Discuss the current regulations on stakeholder consultation applicable to the investment project.
4. Discuss the WB's requirements in CSO 10 – Stakeholder Consultations and Disclosure.
5. Discuss approaches and ways to engage stakeholders.
6. The main issues raised during the consultation are summarized as follows:
7. The SFDP project plays an important role for the development of provinces/cities. It will bring economic, environmental and social benefits to local people. Local authorities and people have received and highly agreed to the investment in construction of the sub-projects, and looking forward to the early implementation of the project;
8. The market approach should be applied for compensation. Livelihood restoration and life stabilization programs are necessary to ensure all the affected people are assisted to restore their living conditions. The coordination with and support of local authorities/agencies to ensure the smooth and timely site clearance are essential;
9. Contractors come to implement construction need to comply with environmental protection measures and commitments, and need to coordinate well with local authorities throughout the construction process to ensure traffic safety and security;
10. Prioritize the use of local workers in the construction process to help local people in the target area increase their income and stabilize their life;
11. Before starting construction, it is necessary to notify local authorities and people to have a plan to relocate assets on streams. When building and upgrading the ports, note that it does not have a great impact on people and businesses (affecting the anchoring of local people's boats...)
12. During the dredging process, it is necessary to arrange and have a construction plan to ensure that vessels/boats enter and exit the ports smoothly;
13. During the dredging process, avoiding impacts on environment, especially spontaneous aquaculture business households;
14. The local authorities will coordinate with the management board of the fishing ports to inform local people and construction contractors in to ensure security, environmental sanitation and traffic safety.
15. The principles of meaningful consultation and stakeholder engagement should be applied to all project activities and phases, especially for AHs (women, ethnic minorities and vulnerable groups).
16. Participants include the following components. The list of counselors in **Annex 4**:
* Social and Environmental Safeguard Specialists;
* APMB under MAE;
* Local governmental agencies (PPCs, C/WPCs);
* Representatives of local community;
* Local mass organizations (Women's Union, Farmer Association, Ethnic Minority Committees, Veterans Association, Youth Union);
1. Some pictures of the consultation and the list of participants attending the consultation meetings are in Annex 5. The detail information is below.

**Table 9: Summary of consultation activities undertaken and participants' opinions**

| **No.** | **Consultation topics** | **Date of consultation** | **Number of participants** | **Participants** | **Summary of participants' opinions** | **Client/Consultant Response and Follow-up Actions** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Male** | **Female** |
| 1. **Lach Hoi Sub-project (Thanh Hoa)**
 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consult with stakeholders on:* Location and scale of project components
* Environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and Vietnam
* Environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
* Measures to mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
 | 21/2/2024 | 11 | 5 | Former Vice Chairman of the Commune People's CommitteeCommune Land OfficialsRepresentative of 13 households doing business in the fishing port area | In the existing fishing port area, there are 11 households renting business kiosks and in the dredged material dumping area, there are 02 households renting aquaculture land that are affected: | Explanation of the Consultant: For economic organizations, households, individuals engaged in production, business, foreign-invested enterprises that are subject to the provisions of Point g, Clause 1, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 (supplemented in Clause 5, Article 4 of Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 6, 2017), they will be supported to stabilize production in cash at a rate of 30% of one year's income after tax, according to the average income of the previous 3 consecutive years. For the land that 02 households are rented from the Ward People's Committee and paying annually, they will be calculated to support their lives and compensate the aquacultural system according to the province's regulations. |
| 1. **Lach Bang Sub-project (Thanh Hoa)**
 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consult with stakeholders on:* Location and scale of project components
* Environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and Vietnam
* Environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
* Measures to mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
 | 22/2/2024 | 11 | 4 | Former Party Secretary of Hai Binh Ward, Hai Thanh Ward (Currently Tinh Gia Ward).Formerly Vice Chairman of People's Council of 2 wardsFormer Chairman (Vice Chairman of Ward People's Committee) Fatherland Front Ward land officialHead (Deputy Head) of Residential Group | According to the scope provided by the Consultant, the project does not have to acquire land from households but is only built on the existing area of ​​Lach Bang port, so there is no need for compensation. However, in Hai Binh Ward, there are some kiosks that have been invested on the land, but the business households have agreed to move themselves when the site is cleared, so there is no need for compensation. It is recommended that the project has costs to support the stabilization of the lives of business households during the time they have to relocate and temporarily stop doing business when renovating and upgrading the fishing port. | Explanation of the Consultant: For economic organizations, households, individuals engaged in production, business, and foreign-invested enterprises that are subject to the provisions of Point g, Clause 1, Article 19 of Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated May 15, 2014 (supplemented in Clause 5, Article 4 of Decree No. 01/2017/ND-CP dated January 6, 2017), they will be supported to stabilize production in cash at a level equal to 30% of one year's after-tax income, according to the average income of the three previous consecutive years. |
| 1. **Tam Quan Sub-project (Gia Lai)**
 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consult with stakeholders on:- Location and scale of project components.- Resettlement aspirations, location and scale of the resettlement area- Compensation and resettlement support policies- Measures to mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project | 22/1/2024 | 20 | 17 | Former Vice Chairman of Tam Quan Bac Ward People's Committee (Currently, Hoai Nhon 7 Ward, Gia Lai Province)Ward Land Officials23 relocated households  | The Government and affected people agree with the investment policy to build a fishing port and storm shelter.It is requested that the Client to pay attention to the living habits (maritime profession, catching tuna) of the people in the Con Ro area to arrange the resettlement area near the old residence place, not to change the living habits and livelihoods of the peopleThe authorities need to carefully assess the environmental impact when dumping dredged materials to minimize the impact on neighbouring areas | * The Consultant and Project owner will work with the local people and authorities to conduct a field survey and select a resettlement site that is sui for the people's aspirations.
* When constructing the resettlement area, the technical infrastructure and welfare will be calculated and built synchronously, and inter-regional connections will be made to ensure convenient travel and living for resettled people.
* The recommendations will be given to the design consultant and the EIA consultant to minimize the impact of dumping dredged materials.
 |
| **4. Khanh Hoa Fishing Center Sub-project**  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consult with stakeholders on:* Location and scale of project components
* Environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and Vietnam
* Environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
* Measures to mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
 | 29/1/2024 | 4 | 3 | People's Committees of Cam Linh and Cam Loi wards (Currently, Cam Linh Ward, Khanh Hoa Province)Land officials of Cam Linh and Cam Loi wards (Currently, Cam Linh Ward, Khanh Hoa Province). | After consulting and surveying the field, based on the project's master plan compared with the current land use map and the cadastral map of the two wards, it was shown that: The entire land use needs of the project are within the scope of Da Bac Port, which has been cleared in the previous phase, so there is no need to develop a resettlement plan. |  |
| **5. Kien Giang Fishing Center Sub-project** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consult with stakeholders on:- Location and scale of project components.- Resettlement aspirations, location and scale of the resettlement area- Compensation and resettlement support policies- Measures to mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project | 25/1/2024 | 75 | 67 | Chairman of Commune People's Committee Commune Land OfficialsSecretary, Head of Nga Bat HamletDeputy Head of HamletAffected Households of Nga Bat Hamlet | The Government and affected people agree with the investment policy to build a Fishing Center. Previously, the State planned to resettle affected households in Nga Ba Town (An Bien Town). However, the people did not agree for the following reasons: The people of Nga Bat Hamlet mainly live on the sea (fishing), grow rice and raise shrimp. If they are resettled in an urban resettlement area, they will not be familiar with it and will not ensure their livelihood.It is requested that the Client to pay attention to the living habits of the people to arrange the resettlement area near the old residence place, not to change the living habits and livelihoods of the peopleThe project construction area has a Ba Chua Xu Temple, which is the spiritual area of ​​the whole area, and it is recommended to preserve it. | * The Consultant and Project owner will work with the local people and authorities to conduct a field survey and select a resettlement site that is sui for the people's aspirations.
* When constructing the resettlement area, the technical infrastructure and welfare will be calculated and built synchronously, and inter-regional connections will be made to ensure convenient travel and living for resettled people.

- Report to competent authorities to have appropriate compensation and resettlement support policies, ensuring that people soon restore their livelihoods after resettlement- The Consultant will recommend the preservation of the temple area according to the wishes of the people. |
| **6. Bach Long Vi Storm shelter Sub-project** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Consult with stakeholders on:* Location and scale of project components
* Environmental and social requirements of the World Bank and Vietnam
* Environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
* Measures to mitigate adverse environmental and social risks and impacts of the project
 | 27/2/2024 | 4 | 3 | Former Vice Chairman of Bach Long Vi District People's CommitteeFormer Chairman of the District Fatherland FrontFormer representative of District Economic Infrastructure DivisionDeputy Director of the Marine Protected Area Management BoardConsultant | After the field survey with the consultant, based on the project's master plan compared with the current land use map and the district's cadastral map, it was found that: The entire land use needs of the project are within the existing dock area, there are no affected households, no assets to be compensated, so there is no need to develop a resettlement plan. |  |

* 1. Summary the Needs of Stakeholders
1. Summary the needs of SFPD’s stakeholders during the preparation of SEP for subprojects is presented in the following:

**Table 10: Summary of Stakeholder Needs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stakeholder Groups | Key characteristics | Languages Needs | Preferred notification means | Specific Needs |
| Local affected communities by the proposed investments in the City/Provinces | * The project affected households (PAHs)/relocated households
 | Vietnamese | * Meetings at ward/ commune level.
* Separate consultation meetings with relocated households and ethnic minority households.
* Posters at ward/ commune PC office.
* Local media (radio, TV).
* Separate consultation and FGDs with women and affected persons with a special consideration for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.
 | * Sui location for consultations with PAP (i.e. ward/commune).
* Adjustment of timing of meetings to avoid working time.
* Reaching absentee PAPs.
* Involve mass organization (especially women’s union) in consultation preparation to ensure inclusion of women and vulnerable and disadvantaged groups in Stakeholder engagement.
* Preparation of minutes of meetings.
 |
| Local government agencies | * Relevant department in City/Provinces concerned with project investments (i.e. DOC, DOF, DAE, DOHA, DOST).
* Utilities.
 | Vietnamese | * Email & mail notification and telephone.
* Presentation and meetings.
 | * Technical information on proposed investments.
 |
| Implementing agencies | * APMB
* CPCs
* CCARCs
 | Vietnamese | * Workshops
 | * Presentation of ESF requirements.
 |
| Central government | * Ministries and government agencies
 | Vietnamese | * Email & mail notification and telephone.
* Presentation and meetings.
* Aide-memoire.
 | * General information on the project.
 |

* 1. Strategy for Consultation
1. The project implementing agencies will mostly employ interviews, focus group discussions, open meetings, and workshops as a means of carrying out consultations. This will be done right in the affected wards/communes to enable easy participation of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people. The strategy will also be different depending on the Project stage as presented below.
	* 1. *Consultation strategies*

***Project preparation stage (before project appraisal)***

1. While the details of some proposed investments are unknown at this stage, the consultation will focus on a broader range of stakeholders to understand their general interests and concerns on the project and its potential positive and negative impacts to inform the project’s environmental and social frameworks. This is also the stage where potential vulnerable/disadvantaged groups relevant to the project will be identified. The proposal’s methods are as follows by APMB with the support of relevant consultants or local coordination units (such as the CCARC). Information published in the consultation includes subproject content, environmental, social requirements, relevant regulations and programs.
* Community consultation (ward/commune level);
* Focus group discussion;
* Listed at commune People's Committees (ward/ commune);
* The website of the Provincial/City People's Committee;
* World Bank's website.

***Pre-construction and construction stage***

1. At this stage, the details of proposed investments will be determined and specific project-affected parties (PAPs) identified. The consultation will focus on PAPs to address their concerns through the implementation of subproject-specific environmental and social plans. The subprojects will ensure that the GRM will remain effective during the civil works to promptly address any grievances from the PAPs. The APMB and local authorities will pay particular attention to vulnerable groups to ensure inclusion and non-discrimination of such groups. Proposed consultation methods are as follows by APMB with the support of relevant consultants (including supervision consultancy) and coordination of local authorities, community groups. Consulting objects are PAPs, beneficiaries from job opportunities, project workers, stakeholders. The information in the consultation includes specific environmental and social impacts and minimizing measures in ESIA, ESMP, RP, LMP and SEP, raising awareness of GRM.
* Community consultation (quarterly).
* Focus group discussion (for vulnerable groups).
* Survey of the construction scene.
* The method of GRM implementation will be notified at the construction site and in the commune/ ward (on the notice).
* Complaint procedures for employees;
* Selection criteria and Tor for recruiting labor for construction.

***Post construction/maintenance stage***

1. At this stage, the consultation will focus on the feedback from PAPs on the performance of environmental and social mitigations conducted during the construction stage. The consultation on employment opportunities for operation and maintenance works (O&M) will be also conducted. Areas for improvement and lessons learned should be identified for the following subprojects. Dissemination and reporting back to general stakeholders on the outcome of the monitoring and evaluation of the sub, include GRM. Project will be also arranged. How to do it through quarterly community consultation and newsletter.

***During implementation stages***

1. During implementation stages, the project activities are likely to have public consultation and stakeholder engagement activities planned and committed as part of project design. These activities may be described in different project documents and will involve a variety of stakeholders. Commonly planned avenues of such engagement are public hearings, community meetings, focus group discussions, field surveys and individual interviews. With growing concern about the risk of virus spread, there is an urgent need to adjust the approach and methodology for continuing stakeholder consultation and engagement. The implementing agencies should note some of the following:
* Identify and review planned activities under the project requiring stakeholder engagement and public consultations.
* Assess the level of proposed direct engagement with stakeholders, including location and size of proposed gatherings, frequency of engagement, categories of stakeholders (international, national, local) etc.
* Assess the level of risks of the virus transmission for these engagements, and how restrictions that are in effect in the country/project area would affect these engagements.
* Identify project activities for which consultation/engagement is critical and cannot be postponed without having significant impact on project timelines. For example, selection of resettlement options by affected people during project implementation. Reflecting the specific activity, consider viable means of achieving the necessary input from stakeholders (see further below).
* Assess the level of ICT penetration among key stakeholder groups, to identify the type of communication channels that can be effectively used in the project context.
1. Based on the above, the project implementing agencies should consider the specific channels of communication that should be used while conducting stakeholder consultation and engagement activities. The following are some considerations while selecting channels of communication:
* Avoid public gatherings (taking into account national restrictions), including public hearings, workshops and community meetings;
* If smaller meetings are permitted, conduct consultations in small-group sessions, such as focus group meetings. If not permitted, make all reasonable efforts to conduct meetings through online channels, including webex, zoom and skype;
* Diversify means of communication and rely more on social media and online channels. Where possible and appropriate, create dedicated online platforms and chat groups appropriate for the purpose, based on the type and category of stakeholders;
* Employ traditional channels of communications (TV, newspaper, radio, dedicated phone-lines, and mail) when stakeholders do not have access to online channels or do not use them frequently. Traditional channels can also be highly effective in conveying relevant information to stakeholders, and allow them to provide their feedback and suggestions;
* Where direct engagement with project affected people or beneficiaries is necessary, such as would be the case for Resettlement Action Plans or Indigenous Peoples Plans preparation and implementation, identify channels for direct communication with each affected household via a context specific combination of email messages, mail, online platforms, dedicated phone lines with knowledgeable operators;
* Each of the proposed channels of engagement should clearly specify how feedback and suggestions can be provided by stakeholders;
* An appropriate approach to conducting stakeholder engagement can be developed in most contexts and situations. However, in situations where none of the above means of communication are considered adequate for required consultations with stakeholders to decide whether the project activity can be rescheduled to a later time, when meaningful stakeholder engagement is possible.
1. The SEP will be reviewed and updated during project implementation as necessary on adaptive stakeholder engagement arrangements, particularly the approach, methods and forms of engagement proposed, and assess the associated potential risks of virus transmission in conducting various engagement activities.
	* 1. *Consultation methods*
2. The methods used to conduct consultations will have a direct impact on the outcome of the project consultation strategy. Therefore, these methods should be designed to account for the diverse characteristics of various stakeholder groups. The following consultation methods will be used for this project:
3. **National consultations.** National consultations are particularly useful to target government representatives, NGOs, and other groups who have an interest in the project and may also have the ability to influence it. These types of consultations are also useful at the project design stage, and annually to inform stakeholders of a project’s progress. National consultations may be conducted face-to-face or virtual in a meeting format and may involve break-out groups or other methods to ensure there is ample time for group discussion and questions and answers.
4. **Local consultations.** Local consultations are the main way to reach project affected stakeholders and will involve face-to-face group meetings. In some cases, one-on-one consultations or FGD may also be carried out, especially to reach and capture the views of vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. Particular emphasis should be placed on seeking out the voice of women and vulnerable groups, such as through female only FGDs. In the case of women, the project will ensure consultation activities are conducted at a time that is convenient to them and that activities such as FGDs are run by women if possible (particularly for sensitive topics like health or sexual issues).
5. One important way to engage stakeholders will be through training on important topics related to the project such as gender, the project’s GRM, labor rights (for both men and women), child labor, HIV/AIDS and STDs, gender-based violence, sexual harassment, and sexual exploitation and abuse. Since some of these topics are quite sensitive, particular measures may need to be in place, such as ensuring some training courses are done in female-only or male-only groups, or that they are facilitated by men or women, as appropriate. Training may be delivered by APMB/its consultants.
6. Accessibility issues will also be taken into account, in particular, to ensure people with a disability can be part of consultations, as well as the specific needs of other groups such as the elderly, and poor groups.
7. **Consultations with project workers.** The project will strive to ensure that unskilled workers come from the community as much as possible, to minimize the influx of labor. Consultations will encourage local workers to apply for available jobs, women and vulnerable or disadvantaged groups. Contractors and their staff will need to be well consulted and trained in sensitive issues, including respectful behavior, Codes of Conduct, GBV (including SEA and SH), HIV/AIDS and STDs, and worker’s GRM, LMP. They also need to be well aware of construction needs and schedules. Training, on-site interviews, and regular feedback with APMB and/or CSC will be used as methods of consultation with them.
8. The 11 below summarizes the proposed strategy for consultation for all stages of the subprojects.

**Table 11: Strategy for Consultation Activities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project stage | Target stakeholders | Topic of consultation/engagement | Methods used | Locations/dates | Responsibilities |
| **STAGE 1:****PROJECT PREPARATION (DESIGN, SCOPING, E&S PLANNING, ESIA/RP/SEP/LMP/ESCP DISCLOSURE)** | **Project Affected Parties:*** All stakeholders.
* PAPs.
* Vulnerable groups.
 | * Project interventions and scope.
* Project E&S principles, and risks/impacts and proposed mitigation measures
* ESIA, RP, SEP, ESCP, and LMP (when available) disclosures.
* Land compensation and acquisition process.
* Resettlement and livelihood restoration options.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
 | * Face-to-face public meetings.
* Disclosure of project information (booklets, posters, website).
* Posters at ward/ commune PCs.
* Separate in-depth consultation with PAPs.
* Focus Group Discussions.
* HH questionnaires.
 | * Affected Ward/ communes PC, and other places as convenience.
* Before Project Appraisal.
 | * APMB.
* Related Consultants.
* Commune/ward Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees.
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Local authorities (PPCs, C/WPCs).
* Governmental agencies (DOF, DOC, DAE, DOHA).
* CCARCs.
* Donors.
* Public utilities.
 | * Legal compliance issues.
* Project information scope and rationale and E&S principles.
* Coordination activities.
* Land compensation and acquisition process.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
* ESIA, SEP, ESCP, LMP, and RP (when available) disclosures.
 | * Face-to-face public meetings.
* Disclosure of project information (booklets, posters, website).
* Separate in-depth technical discussions.
* Sharing of project relevant documents.
 | * Local authotitie’s office
* Before Project Appraisal.
 | * APMB.
* Related Consultants.
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Mass organizations.
* NGOs/CSOs.
 | * Project scope and E&S principles.
* ESIA, RP, SEP, ESCP, and LMP (when available) disclosures.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
 | * Public meetings, trainings/workshops (separate meetings specifically for women and vulnerable as needed).
* Mass/social media communication.
* Disclosure of brochures, posters, website.
 | * Project communities’ meeting places.
* Before Project Appraisal.
 | * APMB.
* Related Consultants.
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Local community.
* Others.
 | * Project interventions and scope.
* Project E&S principles, risks/impacts and proposed mitigation measures.
* ESIA, SEP, ESCP, LMP, RP (when available) disclosures.
* Land compensation and acquisition process.
* Resettlement and livelihood restoration options
* Grievance redress mechanism.
 | * Face-to-face public meetings.
* Leaflets.
* Posters at city/ward/ commune PCs.
 | * Affected Ward/ communes PC, and other places at convenient.
* Before Project Appraisal.
 | * APMB.
* Related Consultants.
* Commune/ward Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees.
 |
| **STAGE 2:** **PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION** | **Project Affected Parties:*** All stakeholders.
* PAPs.
* Vulnerable groups.
 | * Project status.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
* Land compensation and acquisition packages.
* Resettlement and livelihood restoration implementation.
* Health and safety impacts (community H&S, community concerns).
* Employment opportunities.
 | * Face-to-face public meetings.
* Separate in-depth consultation with PAPs.
* Separate meetings as needed for women and vulnerable.
* Focus Group Discussions.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
 | * Affected Ward/ communes PC, and other places as convenience.
* Before Project implementation
 | * APMB.
* Related Consultants.
* Commune/ward Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees.
* Construction supervision and independent E&S monitoring consultants.
* Contractors/sub-contractors.
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Local authorities (PPCs, C/WPCs).
* Governmental agencies (DOF, DOC, DAE).
* Commune/ward Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees.
* Donors.
* Public utilities.
 | * Legal compliance issues.
* Project status and E&S principles.
* Coordination activities.
* Reviewing and approval procedures of land compensation and acquisition, and resettlement.
* Grievance mechanism process.
 | * Face-to-face public meetings.
* Sharing of project relevant documents.
 | * Project communities’ meeting place
* Before Project implementation.
 | * APMB.
* Construction supervision and independent E&S monitoring consultants.
* Contractors/sub-contractors.
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Mass organizations
* NGOs/CSOs.
* Academies.
 | * Project status.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
* Health and safety impacts (community H&S, community concerns).
* Environmental and social concerns.
 | * Public meetings, trainings/workshops.
* Mass/social media communication.
* Disclosure of brochures, posters, website.
 | * Project communities’ meeting places.
* Before Project construction.
 | * APMB.
* Construction supervision and independent E&S monitoring consultants.
* Contractors/sub-contractors.
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Local community.
* Others.
 | * Project status.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
* Environmental and social concerns.
 | * Public meetings, trainings/workshops.
* Mass/social media communication.
* Disclosure of brochures, posters, website.
 | * Project communities’ meeting places.
* Before Project implementation.
 | * APMB.
* Construction supervision and independent E&S monitoring consultants.
* Contractors/sub-contractors.
 |
| **STAGE 3:****PROJECT OPERATION** | **Project Affected Parties:*** All stakeholders.
* PAPs.
* Vulnerable groups.
 | * Project status.
* Satisfaction with engagement activities and GRM.
 | * Face-to-face public meetings.
* Separate in-depth consultation with PAPs.
* Separate meetings as needed for women and vulnerable.
* Focus Group Discussions.
* HH questionnaires.
 | * Affected Ward/ communes PC, and other places as convenience.
* After Project implementation
 | * APMB (E&S Team).
 |
| **Other Interested Parties:*** Mass organizations
* NGOs/CSOs.
* Academies.
* Local community.
* Others.
 | * Project status.
* Grievance redress mechanism.
* Health and safety impacts (community H&S, community concerns).
* Environmental and social concerns.
 | * Public meetings, trainings/workshops.
* Mass/social media communication.
* Disclosure of brochures, posters, website.
 | * Project communities’ meeting places.
* After Project implementation.
 | * APMB (E&S Team).
 |

* 1. Stakeholder Engagement Methods to Be Used in the next stages

***Public/community meetings***

1. The APMB will organize project launch meeting on a national level as well as organize meetings in each project ward/commune level with leaders, PAPs, and other interested parties. Meetings will be open house events where APMB will present information, and people will be invited to make comments and express any concerns. A range of consultations with different stakeholders will be conducted and documented, and community level meetings will also be conducted with men and women (including vulnerable households) to better understand needs, expectations, and concerns of these population groups in relation to the project. The feedback received at these meetings will be documented along with measures that the project will take to address the feedback received. Meetings in each of the community will also be organized on a quarterly basis.

***Communication materials***

1. Written information will be disclosed to the public via a variety of communication materials including leaflets, posters, etc. The APMB will also update its website regularly (at least on a quarterly basis) with key project updates and reports on the project’s performance in Vietnamese. The website will also provide information about the grievance mechanism for the subprojects.

***Training, workshops***

1. Training on a variety of social issues will be provided to APMB, and possibly other relevant government or non-government service providers. Issues covered will include sensitization to inclusion/exclusion, labor issues, gender-based violence risks.

***Grievance Redress Mechanism***

1. In compliance with the World Bank’s ESS10, a project-specific grievance mechanism will be set up to handle complaints and issues, and this will be integrated into a country system on GRM that are available to citizens. Dedicated communication materials (specifically, a GRM brochure or pamphlet) will be developed to help local residents become familiar with the grievance redress channels and procedures. The APMB will coordinate with administrative authorities to maintain a grievance register in order to capture and track grievances from submission to resolution and communication with complainants.
2. The initial effort to resolve grievances to the complainant’s satisfaction will be undertaken by administrative levels. The mechanism is described in more detail in Section VI below. Grievances may be submitted anonymously, but in that case, it cannot be known if the complainant is satisfied with the resolution. APMB' website, posters, and leaflets will include clear information on how feedback, questions, comments, concerns, and grievances can be submitted by any stakeholder. It will also provide information on the way grievances will be handled, both in terms of process and deadlines.
	1. Proposed Strategy to Incorporate the Views of Vulnerable Groups
3. All views expressed by stakeholders will be carefully noted, documented in the consultation summary and considered, including those of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups. The following strategy will be used for consultation with vulnerable groups:
4. Issuance of invitations specific to the relevant groups: a) female PAPs; b) displaced PAPs; and iii) poor and other vulnerable groups;
5. Conduct specific consultations with each of these groups separately in a location and venue easily accessible to them. Women’s union, Youth Union, Fatherland Front or elderly group will be used as mediators and will be involved reaching these groups;
6. Consultation with vulnerable people will be conducted throughout the project life. There will be separate FGDs arranged with vulnerable people during project design/ preparation stage on a quarterly basis. The key focus will be to explore the problems and needs of these groups and how to reach them. There will also be quarterly meetings conducted with these groups during project implementation.
	1. Project Timelines
7. The timelines of SFDP is presented in 12 below.

**Table 12: Timelines of Project’s phases**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project Preparation | Bank Appraisal | Bank Approval | Project Implementation |
| December 2023 – June 2025 | July-August 2025 | September 2025 | 2025-2030 |

* 1. Information Disclosure
1. The APMB will use the websites to disclose project documents in Vietnamese and English. All information brochures/fliers need to be posted on the websites of the implementing agencies (APMB). All prepared E&S documents will be publicly available on the MAE’s and APMB’s website. Project disclosure package should include the followings:
* Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF)
* Resettlement Framework Policy (RFP)
* Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)
* Labor Management Procedures (LMP)
* Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP)
1. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be disclosure on August 2025 the websites of the World Bank and APMB/MAE.

**Table 13: Timeline for stakeholder engagement activities**

| **Project timeline** | **Activity** | **Time and Location** | **Responsibility** | **Status** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Project preparation** | Local consultation of contents of ESIA/ESMP, ESCP, RP, and LMP, GRM | * Date: 2024
* Place: CPCs
 | * APMB
* E&S Consultant
 | 2024 |
| National consultation of ESIA | * Date: January, 2025
* Place: DEA, DOC, DOT, CPCs.
 | * APMB
* E&S Consultant
 | 2024 |
| Information disclosure of draft of ESIA, ESCP, ESMP, RP, and LMP, including GRM | * Date: during the project preparation
* Place: Website of PPCs, WB, and offices of project CPCs
 | * APMB
* E&S Consultant
* WB
 | April, 2025 |
| Information disclosure of final ESIA, ESCP, ESMP, RP, and LMP, including GRM | * Date: during the project preparation
* Place: Website of Thanh Hoa PPC and WB and offices of project CPCs
 | * APMB
* E&S Consultant
* WB
 | August, 2025 |
| **Project implementation** | Consultation on FS/Detailed design | * Date: during the implementation of the subproject
* Place: project communes
 | * APMB
 | 2025 |
| Consultation on the compensation plan  | * Date: during the implementation of the subproject
* Place: project communes
 | * Compensation board of the project
* APMB
 | 2026 |
| Information disclosure on updated/revised E&S documents (if any) | * Date: during the implementation of the subproject
* Place: project communes
 | * APMB
* PPCs
 | 2026 |
| Information disclosure on the approved compensation plan | * Date: during the implementation of the subproject
 | * Compensation board of the project
* APMB
 | 2026-2027 |
| Distribution on project leaflet (including GRM and GRM focal point) | * Place: project communes
 | * APMB
* Consultants
 | 2026-2027 |
| Information disclosure on the construction plan  | * Date: during the implementation of the subproject
 | * APMB
* Contractors
 | 2026-2029 |
| Information disclosure on complaint redress  | * Place: project communes
 | * APMB
 | 2026-2029 |
| Information disclosure on the operational plan of project components  | * Date: 1 month before project operation
* Location: project communes
 | * Project operation units
 | 2030 |

1. RESOURCES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES
	1. Resources and Cost Estimation for the Implementation of SEP
2. The APMB is the implementing agency under the MAE and directly manages the subprojects implementation. The Environmental and Social Specialists within the APMB have overall responsibility on preparation and implementation of the relevant safeguard instruments, including the SEP, and ensuring continuous community outreach and consultation, monitoring and evaluating program implementation and impacts, developing and managing the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) and reporting results to various stakeholders. Other specialists and officers in the APMB will support the Environmental and Social Specialists in stakeholder engagement activities.
3. The APMB shall be responsible for the implementation of the Stakeholder Engagement Activities. Its main tasks are:
	* Preparation of the SEP to submit to the WB for review and approval;
	* Preparation of quarterly reports on social and environmental activities at the World Bank.
4. Regarding GRM implementation, the APMB will be assisted by Commune/ward Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committees (CCARCs)s. A focal person will be identified within the CCARCs to answer to questions regarding the GRM; and the contact information of the APMB and other key persons will also be indicated in SEP.
5. 14 below provides contact information of the APMB members that people can use to provide comments or questions about the project, or the consultation process; including how their comments are incorporated into project design and implementation. In case there is a change to the following personnel, this SEP will be updated to reflect new arrangements of personnel and will be disclosed through the same information channel.

**Table 14: Contact details of APMB’s key personnel**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Names | Position | Telephones | Emails | Address |
| 1 | Ton That Son Phong | Acting director of Agricultural Management Board |  | duansfdp@gmail.com | 9th Floor, Inter-Agency Building 2, No. 16 Thuy Khue, Tay Ho Ward, Hanoi. |
| 2 | Pham Ngoc Sao | In charge of overall work | 0912 353 651 | sao.crsd@gmail.com |
| 3 | Pham Hoang Lan | In charge of environment and resettlement issue | 0905 992 286 | hoanglan23384@gmail.com |
| 4 | Nguyen Xuan Anh Tuan | Complaints Officer | 0983 922 877 | xuantuan.apmb@gmail.com |
| 5 | Nguyen Van Chung | Environment Officer | 0967 891 875 | chungtsbv@gmail.com |
| 6 | Phan Chinh Nghia | Resettlement Officer | 039 227 3815 | nghia051293@gmail.com |

1. Budget resources for stakeholder engagement. Budget for the SEP preparation and implementation will be allocated from local provincial counterpart fund. The MAE will provide adequate funding for the preparation and implementation of the SEP. The APMB will review this plan every six months to determine if any changes to stakeholder classification or engagement are required. If so, the plan will be updated, and a new revision distributed, and the budget will be revised accordingly in order to ensure the objectives of the SEP are successful. This expense for engagement activities is calculated on the financial plan of the project. The expected budget is allocated annually based on the specific activities proposed in each SEP. The funding will be provided before commencement of construction once the ESIA is available, and the EPC contractor are selected.
2. Budgeting for annual stakeholder engagement during construction is likely to include the following elements, including GRM operating costs. Costs for measures to minimize environmental and social impacts at the construction site will be included in the construction cost and due to the contractor:
3. Employees (based on contract and permanent);
4. Office and vehicle expenses;
5. Development and production of communication materials (e.g. noticeboards, brochure design, printing, etc.);
6. Updating project website (monitoring reports/ESIA announcements/community events)
7. Meeting expenses (meals, travel);
8. Event costs (refreshments, venue rental, travel), and
9. Perception survey (every two years).
10. The estimated budget to implement the SEP in the project cycle is reflected in the following. The participation of the parties mentioned above mentioned a variety of issues, which may be part of other project documents, so it may have been estimated in other plans. However, the summary of all activities with the participation of stakeholders should describe the expected funding for the expected operation during the project implementation period. APMB will consider this plan every six months to determine whether there is any change in classification or participation of related parties. At that time, the plan will be updated, and the new revision will be popular. The budget will be adjusted accordingly. The total preliminary estimated cost for the implementation of SEP for 7 subprojects is located in 8 communes of 6 provinces of VND 1,078,000,000 (equivalent to 44,917 USD).

**Table 15: Estimated cost for the implementation of SEP for 7 subprojects**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Activities for engagement of participation | Quantity | Unit price for 01 year | Number of years | Total |
| 1 | Salary of employees in charge of implementing SEP each commune level 1 person \* 7 communes/ ward (7 people \* 4 months/ year for 5 years \* 1.5 million/ month) | 7 | 42,000,000 | 5 | 210,000,000 |
| 2 | Workshop and training according to the commune/ward 20 million/ course (each commune/ward 1 course/year\*3 course\*3 years) | 7 | 60,000,000 | 3 | 420,000,000 |
|  Course of ESIA/ESMP, SEP, RP, LMP and coordinated activities |
| - Safety and professional health training courses (OHS) and labor and work |
| - The training Course on reducing the risk of GBV and other courses |
| 3 | Printing documents, estimated 10 million/commune level/1 year | 7 | 70,000,000 | 5 | 350,000,000 |
| 4 | Travel expenses for officials in charge (7 people \* 4 months/ year for 5 years \* 1 million/ month) | 7 | 28,000,000 | 5 | 140,000,000 |
|  | *Total cost for activities* |  |  |  | *1,120,000,000* |
| 5 | Contingency (10% of total) |   |   |   | 112,000,000 |
|  | **Total (VND)** |  |  |  | **1,232,000,000** |
|   | Total (US Dollar), exchange rate 1$=24,000 VND |   |   |   | **51,333** |

* 1. Implementation Arrangements
1. The SEP will be the responsibility of the Director and ESO of APMB. They will guide the process of stakeholder engagement throughout the preparation and implementation of the project. Certain parts of the SEP will also be the responsibility of contractors or consultants, and the ESO of APMB will oversee this work as appropriate. The ESO under the guidance of the Director will be responsible for:
* Leading, or supervising consultations, as per the SEP.
* Leading, or supervising the disclosure of information, as per the SEP.
* Recording and reporting on grievance resolution, as per the SEP.
* Reviewing monthly monitoring reports provided by contractors and/or consultants.
* Regularly reporting to the APMB’s Director.
1. For effective implementation, the APMB needs to engage various stakeholders identified in Section 3. However, the participation of governmental agencies, such as PCs and their functional agencies and the community in the project area, are key to effective SEP implementation (table 16).

**Table 16:** **Responsible Staff for SEP Implementation**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Staff | Responsibility |
| MAE/PPCs | MAE/PPCs | * Approves and discloses the final SEP and other E&S instruments at the provincial level before project appraisal.
* Oversees the implementation of the SEP at the project level.
* Supports APMB in engaging necessary stakeholders, particularly governmental agencies at the provincial level and central levels.
* Directs the CPCs and related agencies at the provincial level to engage in the project preparation and implementation.
* Resolve complaints of complainants regarding land acquisition and administrative decisions related to direct workers.
 |
| APMB’ Director | * Reviews and approves monthly reports on grievance redress and stakeholder engagement.
* Keeps World Bank informed on the implementation of SEP.
* Oversees the process of grievance redress and stakeholder engagement.
 |
| Environment and Social Officers and/or GRM Focal Point of APMB | * Implements stakeholder engagement activities as described in the SEP, including consultations, disclosure, training, etc.
* Publicizes the GRM and ensures it has been made available to project stakeholders (for example via brochures, online, etc.)
* Coordinates with local authorities and contractors on the grievance redress mechanism, following up those grievances are recorded and promptly resolved and records information in the grievance database.
* Oversees stakeholder engagement activities being conducted by the contractor and/or consultants.
* Coordinates with other agencies involved in the project.
* Submits monthly reports to the APMB’s Director.
 |
| CPCs | * Discloses SEP and other E&S instruments at the commune level.
* Oversees the implementation of the SEP at the commune level.
* Supports APMB in engaging necessary stakeholders, particularly governmental agencies under the CPCs in the preparation and implementation of the project.
* Directs related agencies at the Commune level to engage in the project preparation and implementation.
* Cooperate with APMB to disclose and implement the SEP and other E&S instruments at the ward/commune level.
* Support APMB in engaging PAPs in consultation meetings and the land acquisition process.
* Engages mass organizations (if necessary), e.g., Women’s Union, Farmers’ Union, etc., to provide support to vulnerable groups.
* Resolves complaints of complainants regarding land acquisition at the commune level.
 |
| Contractors | Chief Engineer  | * Carries out consultations with stakeholders on the project timeline, mitigation of impacts and risks related to construction activities, and informs stakeholders about job opportunities.
* Ensures that careful consideration of women and vulnerable groups, including them in consultations, and that they do not miss out on job opportunities.
* Conducts training on Code of Conduct for workers, including on appropriate behavior and relations with community and GBV, SEA/SH.
* Conducts training and awareness activities related to the project.
* Implements GRM to resolve concerns promptly.
 |
| Community  | All  | * Actively participates in consultation meetings organized at ward/commune and village levels.
* Provides comments and suggestions for the project based on the information provided by the meeting facilitators.
* Provides supervision on the implementation of the project including technical design, land acquisition, livelihood restoration, GRM.
* Assists APMB and contractors to identify the potential E&S risks and impacts related to labor influx and discuss with APMB and contractors’ measures that can be taken to avoid or minimize or manage the potential risks and impacts to the community.
* Proactively advises APMB and contractors on the customs and habits of the community to enable APMB and contractors to adapt to work in harmony with the community in the project area.
* Supports local authorities to resolve complaints of PAPs in the community.
 |
| Construction Supervision Consultants | Chief Engineer | * Conducts training for contractors, workers, and local communities on LMP, GBV/SEA/SH, and ESHS.
* Sets up and maintains the hotline to receive feedback and concerns on E&S issues.
 |
| E&S Independent monitoring consultant | Chief Engineer | * Conducts training for APMB, CCARCs, contractors on RP, and ESMP.
* Sets up and maintains the hotline to receive feedback and concerns on E&S issues.
 |

1. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)
	1. Objectives of GRM
2. The objective of the project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is to provide project-affected parties with accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and allow APMB to respond to and manage grievances filed by affected people and other parties. Grievances may emerge from directed and indirect activities related to components 1 civil work activities. Grievance may arise among affected households and communities on a variety of issues regarding land acquisition and resettlement (i.e. compensation rates, land use origin, and eligibility to resettlement allocation) or related to construction (dust noise, vibrations, water/soil contamination, etc.,). Workers’ related grievances mechanisms are addressed in the project’s Labor Management Procedure (LMP) and Resettlement related grievance shall be addressed in accordance with the Resettlement Plan (RP) and ESIA.
3. GRM is established during the project effectiveness. The main goals of GRM are to ensure the receipt and timely redress of grievances and concerns submitted by the aggrieved project affected persons and resolve complaints at the project level and prevent escalation to the courts or World Bank Accountability Mechanism. The GRM will be established to allow affected people to appeal any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation or arising from project construction. PAPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, training and time of compensation. GRM shall not impede access to the country’s judicial or administrative remedies. Affected persons can approach a court of law at any time and independent of the project level grievance redress process. Along with the World Bank requirements on development and approval of grievance redress mechanism by implementation of investment projects, grievance redress procedures in Vietnam are also regulated by the national legislation, in particular by the Law on Complaints (2021) and the Law on Denunciation (2018).
4. While handling grievances, the APMB shall establish GRM as part of the accessible and inclusive means to raise issues and grievances and to and manage grievances filed by affected people and other parties[[1]](#footnote-2). The APMB shall appoint a GRM focal point to collaborate with local authorities in handling the grievances. The design of the GRM shall take into consideration the views of affected communities expressed during the resettlement planning process. The APMB shall be required to disclose and explain to affected persons and communities and, to interested other stakeholders the procedure for complaints filing as early as possible and on a regular basis throughout the project cycle. The grievance mechanism shall be available at no cost, and it is important that it be easily accessible, with special attention paid to accessibility for disadvantaged and vulnerable individuals or groups.
5. The APMB will ensure that the following grievance procedure is accessible, adequately registered and tracked, and resolution is affirmed within one month of registration. The APMB and relevant agencies will:
6. Record, categorize and prioritize the grievances;
7. Settle the grievances via consultation with all stakeholders (and inform those stakeholders of the solutions) through the below process.
8. Complaints relating to any subproject's problems will be solved through negotiations to achieve the consensus. A Grievance Redress Mechanism is recommended for the SFDP to address the complaints and grievances from the Project Affected People (PAP). PAPs can only be encouraged (not forced) to use the project level GRM and PAP can lodge a complaint in court at any time. In case the PAP wants to use the project's GRM, a complaint will go through three stages before it can be transferred to the court. The enforcement unit will pay all administrative and legal fees relating to the acceptance of complaints. This cost is included in the project budget. Complaint procedures and resolution will be performed as follows.
	1. All-functional Local Level Procedures

***The first level - Commune/Ward People’s Committee (CPCs/WPCs)***

* An affected household is to take his/her complaint to any member of the People's Committee of the ward/commune, through the village/cluster head or directly to W/CPCs, in written or oral form. The said member(s) of the W/CPCs or the village head will inform the W/CPC of the complaint. The W/CPCs will work directly in person with the said affected household and will decide on the settlement of the complaint within 5 working days after receiving such a complaint. The secretariat of the W/CPC is responsible for documenting and recording all the complaints that it is handling. Once the W/CPC issues its settlement decision, the household can make an appeal within 30 working days. In case a second decision has been issued but the said household is still not satisfied with such a decision, the household can appeal to the Commune People’s Committees.

***The second level - At Provincial People’s Committees (PPCs)***

* Upon receiving a complaint from the household, the PPC will have 30 working days to resolve the case. The PPC is responsible for filing and storing documents for all complaints to be submitted. After the PPC has issued a decision, the household can appeal within 45 working days. In case a second decision has been issued, and the household is still not satisfied with such decision, they can appeal to the people’s court within 45 working days. The PPC will then have to pay the compensation into an account.

***The final level - Court of Law Decides***

* In case a complainant brings his/her case to commune/provincial people’s court and the court rules in favor of the complainant. The decision to ensure the settlement of complaints will have to be sent to complainants and concerned parties and shall be publicly posted at the headquarters of the People's Committee of the relevant level. The complainant will receive such a ruling three days after the result of complaint resolution at the ward/commune level has been decided upon and 7 working days at the commune or provincial level.
1. The GRM Officer will need to liaise with the above levels to keep a database of the project-related complaints from stakeholders, including information such as the nature of the complaint, the source, and date of receipt of the complaint, the name, and address of the complainant, action plan, and current status (see Annex 1), including complaints both received orally and in writing. If needed, the GRM Officer will be able to contact complainants directly and guide them through the official GRM channels for the project.

|  |
| --- |
| **Grievance Redress Services (GRS)****Follow up with** **World Bank Office**NotifyIf not resolvedManagement level |
| **World Bank & Independent Monitor****Follow up with** **GRM monitor**If resolvedIf not resolvedProject level |
| **Provincial People’s Court****Provincial PC Office Secretariat****Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)**If resolvedIf not resolvedProvince level |
| **Ward/Commune PC Office Secretariat**If resolved**Ward/Commune People’s Committee (W/CPC)**Ward/Commune level |
| If not resolvedMajor issuesIf resolved**Complainant****Local leader/Fatherland Front/Mediation channel**Local (grassroot) community level |

Figure 10: The grievance process for the project

* 1. Project-Specific Construction-Related Procedures
1. During construction, the GRM will also be managed by the contractors under supervision of the CSC. The contractors will inform the affected communities and communes about the GRM availability to handle complaints and concerns about the project. This will be done via the community consultation and information disclosure process under which the contractors will communicate with the affected communities and interested authorities on a regular basis. Meetings will be held at least quarterly, monthly information brochures will be published, announcements will be placed in local media, and notices of upcoming planned activities will be posted, etc. All contractors and CSCs will also appoint grievance focal persons to catch and solve the problem timely.
2. All complaints and corresponding actions undertaken by the contractors will be recorded in project safeguard monitoring reports. Complaints and claims for damages could be lodged as follows:
3. *Verbally*: direct to the CSC and/ or the contractors’ safeguard staff or representatives at the site offices.
4. *In writing*: by hand, delivering or posting a written complaint to specified addresses.
5. *By telephone*, fax, e-mails: to the CSC, the contractors’ safeguard staff or representatives
6. Upon receipt of a complaint, the CSC, the contractors’ safeguard staff or representatives will register the complaint in a complaint file and maintain a log of events pertaining to it thereafter, until it is resolved. Immediately after receiving receipt, four copies of the complaint will be prepared. The original will be kept in the file, one copy will be used by the contractor’s safeguard staff, one copy will be forwarded to the CSC, and the fourth copy to the APMB within 24 hours since receipt of the complaint. Information to be recorded in the complaint log will consist of:
* The date and time of the complaint;
* The name, address and contact details of the complainant;
* A short description of the complaint;
* Actions taken to address the complaint, including contact persons and findings at each step in the complaint redress process;
* The dates and times for the purpose of contact during the redress process;
* The final resolution of the complaint;
* The date, time and manner in which the complainant was informed thereof;
* The complainant’s signature when resolution has been obtained.
1. Minor complaints will be dealt with within one week. Within two weeks (and weekly thereafter), a written reply will be delivered to the complainant (by hand, post, fax, e-mails) indicating the procedures taken and progress to date.
2. The main objective will be to resolve an issue as quickly as possible by the simplest means, involving as few people as possible, and at the lowest possible level. Only when an issue cannot be resolved at the simplest level and/ or within 15 days, will other authorities be involved. Such a situation may arise, for example, when damages are claimed, the to-be-paid amount cannot be resolved, or damage causes are determined.
	1. Procedures in Cases of Gender-Based Violence (GBV):
3. To avoid the risk of stigmatization, exacerbation of the mental/psychological harm and potential reprisal, the GRM shall have a different and sensitive approach to GBV related cases. Where such a case is reported to the GRM, it should immediately be referred to the appropriate service providers, such as medical and psychological support, emergency accommodation, and any other necessary services. It should also be reported to the safeguard staff of the APMB who can advise on relevant service providers. Data on GBV cases should not be collected through the GRM unless operators have been trained on the empathetic, non-judgmental and confidential collection of these complaints. Only the nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words) and additional demographic data, such as age and gender, can be collected as usual. All grievance related to Gender Based Violence will be filed in a separate document and will be kept secure and confidential.
	1. Procedures in Cases of Labors’ Concerns
4. Project workers can submit their complaints (related to employment opportunities, wages, payment, working conditions, health, safety, administrative acts and decisions, discipline decisions, etc.) in writing, or face-to-face verbally – except for complaints against discipline decisions to their employer/contractor who are responsible for solving first-time complaint. Complainants can also lodge a grievance through the APMB using email, post, or telephone or APMB dedicated channels for GRM. Complainant can bring their case to the court of law at any stage during the complaint resolution process (See the project **LMP** for details).
	1. Procedures in Cases of Land Acquisition
5. Complaints concerning land acquisition, physical resettlement, and relevant issues are expected to be lodged through CPCs. Submission of complaints can be done using emails, postal, hand delivery, or verbally through direct meetings or telephone. Within 10 days from the date of receiving the complaint, the person in charge of complaint resolution shall accept the complaint and notify the complainant in writing. The time limit for complaint resolution – from the date of acceptance, is 30 days for first-time complaints, and 45 days for the second time and third-time complaints. The statute of limitation (for initiating a lawsuit) is 30 days from the date the time-limit for complaint resolution expires, or from the date the complainant receives the complaint resolution decision. In a remote area where travel is difficult, the statute of limitation can be extended but not exceeding 45 days. The complainant can also initiate a lawsuit at any stage of the grievance resolution process if they disagree with the complaint resolution decision, or if the case is not resolved following the expiry of the time-limit for complaint resolution (see the project **RP** for details).
6. MONITORING AND REPORTING
7. During the project implementation phase, the SEP will be periodically revised and updated as necessary in the course of off-grid solutions project implementations in order to ensure that the information presented herein is consistent and is the most recent, and that the identified methods of engagement remain appropriate and effective in relation to the project context and specific phases of the development. Any major changes to the project-related activities and to its schedule will be duly reflected in the SEP.
8. Monthly summaries and internal reports on public grievances, enquiries and related incidents, together with the status of implementation of associated corrective actions will be collated by responsible staff and referred to the senior management of the project. The monthly summaries will provide a mechanism for assessing both the number and the nature of complaints and requests for information, along with the Project’s ability to address those in a timely and satisfactorily manner.
9. **Monitoring Indicators**. The APMB will monitor the project implementation to assess progress on indicators to be defined in the results framework, such as roads/canal/sewage system rehabilitated/built; beneficiary satisfaction on such as the invested items of the project; employment creation through the civil work; and functional maintenance systems. More specific monitoring indicators on environmental and social issues, such as noise levels, air quality, water quality, soil erosion, traffic and other occupational or community accidents and social issues including gender impact will be proposed in the ESMP. The functioning of the GRM will be also closely monitored. The APMB will also need to monitor stakeholder engagement itself. This includes data on the number of meetings (or focus groups), how many people participated, etc.
	1. Internal Monitoring
10. The APMB will prepare data on activities and output in regular monthly and quarterly reports based on input from the supervision consultant and the contractor. To the extent possible, the monitoring and evaluation process will be participatory, engaging community members benefiting from the infrastructure investments. A baseline survey and end-line beneficiary survey will be carried out to measure who and to what extent people benefit from the infrastructure as well as how it affects their lives in both social and economic terms. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system will target the documentation of case studies capturing the impact of the project on communities, taking into account gender, impacts on vulnerable or marginalized groups and host communities.
	1. Third Party Monitoring
11. An independent consultant will be hired by the APMB to monitor the implementation of E&S instruments. The overall objective of independent monitoring is to provide a periodic independent evaluation of the results of implementing the environmental and social risk/impact management objectives, such as the changes in living standards and employment, income rehabilitation and the social basis of those affected, effectiveness, impacts and sustainability of entitlements, the need for additional measures to minimize the damage (if any). The agency will be responsible for carrying out environmental sampling, monitoring and marking reports during subproject implementation. The implementation of the independent monitoring mission should be based on the terms of reference approved by World Bank. The independent monitoring agency will begin its work as soon as the project implementation begins. Monitoring reports will be periodically submitted to the APMB and the World Bank (respectively every 03 months for APMB and every 6 months for WB in construction phase). The agency will also supply specialized assistance to APMB and E&S matters.
	1. Community Monitoring
12. As per Decree No. 29/2021/ND-CP dated 26 March 2021 regarding investment supervision and assessment, local people can establish a community investment supervision board to conduct environmental, social, and construction safety supervision voluntarily. During project implementation, communities that benefit from the project will be encouraged to form a local team by this Decree to monitor and provide feedback on construction-related issues.
	1. Reporting back to Stakeholder
13. The project performance assessed through monitoring activities will be reported back to stakeholders during the operation and maintenance phase, such as through disclosure of monitoring outcome and engagement local community. The lessons learned through monitoring will also contribute to the design of future subprojects and be shared with their stakeholders.
14. Monitoring and evaluation of the stakeholder process is considered vital to ensure the project will be able to respond to identified issues and alter the schedule and nature of engagement activities to make them more effective. Adherence to the following characteristics/commitments/activities will assist in achieving successful engagement:
15. Sufficient resources to undertake the engagement;
16. Inclusivity (inclusion of key groups) of interactions with stakeholders;
17. Promotion of stakeholder involvement;
18. Sense of trust shown by all stakeholders;
19. Clearly defined approaches; and
20. Transparency in all activities.
21. Monitoring of the stakeholder engagement process allows the efficacy of the process to be evaluated. Specifically, by identifying key performance indicators that reflect the objectives of the SEP and the specific actions and timings, it is possible to both monitor and evaluate the process undertaken. Two distinct but related monitoring activities in terms of timing will be implemented:
22. During the engagement activities: short-term monitoring to allow for adjustments/ improvements to be made during engagement; and
23. Following completion of all engagement activities: review of outputs at the end of engagement to evaluate the effectiveness of the SEP as implemented.

ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Template to record Grievance Logs

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Complainant (or anonymous) | Sex (M/F/ Other) | Age | Contact info | Date Received(Include different stages/ steps in the Grievance System if relevant, i.e. date of complaint at first stage, date at second stage, etc.) | Nature of grievance(environmental, land acquisition, social, health, etc.)Describe the complaint | To whom grievance was submitted(include different stages/steps in the Grievance System if relevant) | Description of the problem | Actions to be taken to resolve grievance(include different stages/steps in the Grievance System if relevant) | Responsible department | Responsible person | Due Date | Current Status (open/ closed) |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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**Annex 2: Sample Form for submission of grievance**

Full name of complainant (or Anonymous):

Gender:

Age:

Contact details (by post, by telephone, by email):

**Statement of grievance** (Reason for complaint and activity leading to complaint. Please include as much details as possible to answer the following questions: (i) what happened, (ii) when did it happen, (iii) who did it happen to, (iv) what was the impact of what happened. Include additional information as needed/desired.

Remedy requested by complaint:

SIGNATURE: DATE:

|  |
| --- |
| FOR ADMIN USE ONLY:Date Grievance Received: ………………………………………………………………………………………………1. In person
2. In writing

Grievance Received by: ………………………………………………………………………………………………Action taken or required: ……………………………………………………………………………………………… |

**Annex 3: Template to record consultation**

**Date and Time:**

**Organizer:**

**Location:**

**TOPIC/OBJECTIVE**

[Describe what is the purpose of the consultation, what information is being presented, what feedback is being sought, etc.]

**SUMMARY OF INFORMATION PRESENTED**

[Describe the format of the consultation, who facilitated/presented, the language used, brief summary of information presented, whether information had been shared in advance, etc. Please note the information provided should cover project activities and expected environmental and social impacts, as well as proposed mitigation measures and project’s grievance redress mechanism.]

**SUMMARY OF PARTICIPANTS**

[Describe the total number and type of stakeholders (e.g. % of female, % of people from ethnic groups, etc.) that are part of the consultations, how they were invited, any special measures that were taken to accommodate them, etc.]

**FEEDBACK RECEIVED**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Who** | **Description / Feedbacks/Inputs** |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**NEXT STEPS**

[Describe any next steps that may be relevant following this consultation, such as documents that may need to be updated, how participants will be informed whether their feedback was incorporated, follow-up meetings planned, etc.]

**PARTICIPANT’S LIST AND PHOTOS**

[Attach]

### Annex 4: List of participants during consultation process to establish the SEP

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. | Full name | Position | Commune/ward | District/town | Province | Note |
| **I** | **LACH BANG- THANH HOA** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Dinh Tien Dat | Head of Lạch Bạng port | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Thanh Thai  | Manager of port of Hai Thanh Ward | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Ho Van Dung | Vice chairman of PC | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Hoang Van Tuan  | Vice chairman of People’s Committee (PC) | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Pham Van Chau | Party Committee Secretary | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Le Van Son | Vice chairman of People’s Council  | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Nam Thang | Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Do Xuan Chung | Chairman of PC | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Le Trung Nguyen  | Cadastral civil servant | Hai Thanh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Hoang Van Tuan | Vice chairman of PC | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Pham Van Hoa | Cadastral civil servant | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Tran Xuan Thuoc | Party Committee Secretary | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Huu Binh  | Chairman of the People's Council | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Bui Anh Tuan  | Vice chairman of PC | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Thi Oanh | Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Hai Binh Ward | Nghi Son | Thanh Hoa |  |
| **II** | **LẠCH HOI – THANH HOA** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Le Van Thang | Director of Port Management Unit  | Quang Tien Ward | Sam Son  | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Le Van Han  | Head of Department of Planning  | Quang Tien Ward | Sam Son  | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Tran Van Dung | Vice chairman of PC | Quang Tien Ward | Sam Son  | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Thi Thuy | Vice chairwoman of PC | Quang Tien Ward | Sam Son  | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Tran Thi Hai  | Cadastral civil servant | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Tran Ngoc Thanh  | Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Luong Thi Phuong | Chairwoman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Vu Thi Linh Trang  | Secretary of Youth Union | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Le Xuan Dinh  | Chairman of Farmer's Union | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen van Thanh  | Vice Chairman of Farmer's Union | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Sy Thai | Chairman of War Veterans Association | Quang Tien Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Huu Toan  | Vice chairman of PC | Quang Hung Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Trương Van Tuan  | Cadastral civil servant | Quang Hung Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Le Thanh Dong  | Party Committee Secretary | Quang Hung Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Pham Khac Trung | Chairman of Farmer's Union | Quang Hung Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Le Thi Huong | Chairwoman of Women’s Union  | Quang Hung Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
|  | Duong Xuan Hung  | Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Quang Hung Ward | Thanh Hoa city | Thanh Hoa |  |
| **III** | **TAM QUAN – GIA LAI** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Nguyen Minh Khai | Director of Tam Quan fishing port  | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Nguyen Chi Cong | Vice chairman of PC | PC, Hoai Nhon town  | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Nguyen Ai Viet | Deputy Head of Urban Management Department | PC, Hoai Nhon town  | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Huynh To Nam | Deputy Chief of Tam Quan Border Guard Station | PC, Hoai Nhon town  | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Pham Tien Dung  | Chairman of PC  | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Do Tan Lam | Cadastral civil servant  | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Tran Anh Viet | Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Dao Duy Trong  | Chairman of Farmer’s Union  | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Pham Thi Chung | Chairwoman of Women’s union  | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Huynh Thi Tuong Vy | Vice Chairwoman of PC | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
|  | Tran Thi My No | PC office  | Tam Quan Bac ward | Hoai Nhon | Binh Dinh |  |
| **IV** |  **CAM RANH – KHANH HOA** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Le Dang Tien  | Head of Port Management Unit  | Cam Linh Ward  | Cam Ranh | Khanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Thanh Loc | Deputy Head of Port Management Unit | Cam Linh Ward  | Cam Ranh | Khanh Hoa |  |
|  | Nguyen Thi Phuong Thao  | Vice chairman of PC | Cam Linh Ward  | Cam Ranh | Khanh Hoa |  |
|  | Vo Duc Hoang  | Vice chairman of PC | Cam Loi Ward  | Cam Ranh | Khanh Hoa |  |
|  | Phan Van Cuong  | Cadastral civil servant  | Cam Loi Ward  | Cam Ranh | Khanh Hoa |  |
| **V** | **BẠCH LONG VI FISHING PORT** |  |  |  |
|  | Nguyen Cong Dien  | Vice chairman of PC |  | Bach Long Vi | Hai Phong |  |
|  | Nguyen Van Khai  | Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) |  | Bach Long Vi | Hai Phong |  |
|  | Luong Huu Toan  | Deputy Director of the Management Board of Bach Long Vi marine protected area |  | Bach Long Vi | Hai Phong |  |
|  | Bui Ngoc Hung  | Port and anchorage management board |  | Bach Long Vi | Hai Phong |  |
|  | Nguyen Van Diep  | Port and anchorage management board |  | Bach Long Vi | Hai Phong |  |
|  | Le Xuan Phuong  | Deputy Head of Engineering and Infrastructure Department |  | Bach Long Vi | Hai Phong |  |
| **VI** | **Fishing facilities - KIEN GIANG** |  |  |  |  |
|  | Trang Minh Tu  | Head of Division  | Agriculture Division, An Bien  | An Bien  | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Le Huu Toan | Head of Division  | Fisheries Division  | An Bien  | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Nguyen Hoang Dau  | Chairman of PC  | Tay Yen A | An Bien  | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Huynh Tran Nha | Cadastral civil servant | Tay Yen A | An Bien  | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Dinh Thi Tuyet Nhung  | Party Committee Secretary  | Tay Yen A | An Bien  | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Huynh Huu Chuong  | Chairman People’s Council | Tay Yen A | An Bien  | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Chau Nhat Tri  | Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee (FFC) | Tay Yen A | An Bien | Kien Giang |  |
|  | Le Kim Gon  | Chairwoman of Women’s Union  | Tay Yen A | An Bien | Kien Giang |  |

###  Annex 5: Some photos of consultation during the SEP preparation process

1. See paragraph 21 and ESS10 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)