E4696

VIET NAM MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT

NORTHERN MOUNTAINS POVERTY REDUCTION PROJECT 2

ADDITIONAL FINANCING

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

September, 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDB	Commune Development Board
CDBC	Commune Development Budget Component
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPO	Central Project Coordination Office
CPRGS	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DA	Designated Account
DONRE	Provincial Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District People's Committee
DPI	Provincial Department of Planning and Investment
DPMU	District Project Management Unit
ECOP	Environmental Codes of Practice
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EPC	Environmental Protection Commitment
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EM	Ethnic Minorities
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
IP	Indigenous people
LEP	Law on Environmental Protection
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NMPRP-1	1st Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (2002-2007)
NMPRP-2	2nd Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (2010-2015)
NTP	National Target Program
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
P135-II	Program 135 - phase 2
PAP	Project Affected People
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPSC	Provincial Project Steering Committee
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
WB	The World Bank

INTRODUCTION

Although several given progress in socio-economic development in recent years, the northern mountainous region is still the poor one with the highest poverty rate among other regions in the country. In consequence of the dissected topography, various ethnic groups, languages, society and economy, local people's livelihood is easily affected by natural disasters and risks. Recent researches showed that the actual benefits of economic growth hardly reach the disadvantaged groups. This is also the experiences of other developing countries.

To ensure sustainable and fair development targets, the Government of Vietnam has continuously executed many poverty reduction projects and programs. The main poverty reduction programs in the northern mountainous region are the Program 135 phase 1 and phase 2, the 1st Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (2002 – 2007), and the recent launch of Support program for fast and sustainable poverty reduction in 61 poorest districts all over the country. NMPRP-2 aims to improve upon the livelihoods models currently being implemented under various NTPs and to enhance integration of the diverse investment initiatives by improving the local-level economic development planning process. On behalf of the GoV, Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) has sent the request to the World Bank for continuous support for livelihood improvement and poverty reduction in northern mountainous region. Second Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (NMPRP-2) AF is proposed and prepared.

The project conforms to the Comprehensive Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy (CPRGS) and other National Targeted Programs to strengthen and improve poverty reduction and economic growth achievements in supported regions.

The NMPRP-2 AF has the same primary objective with NMPRP-2: To enhance the living standards of the Project beneficiaries by improving: (i) their access to productive infrastructure; (ii) the productive and institutional capacities of local governments and communities; and (iii) market linkages and business innovations. This will be achieved by increasing the capacity of the community to plan and manage their own activities within a program of decentralized development. Agricultural production will be improved by building and upgrading small-scale irrigation systems, supporting sustainable rural upland farming and animal husbandry through applied demonstrations and training and providing a larger range of options through applied on-site research. Access to seeding, agricultural inputs, technology and information will be gained through improving the roads network (road, bridges and culverts) from district to commune or/and from village to village as well as by building and upgrading the local rural markets. Different from the 1st Project, NMPRP-2 AF encourages the sustainable agriculture practice such as practicing the free chemical production and reusing/recycling the agriculture waste, the people's health will be improved through improving village's water supply. A community budget will be managed by the commune to directly target investment for the needs of the poorest. Through successful project implementation, technical and administrative capacity will be built at all levels for future development.

This Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) analyzes the potential environmental impacts of the NMPRP-2 AF in the provinces of Son La, Lao Cai, Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Yen Bai and Hoa Binh. Mitigation measures are proposed for the anticipated negative impacts and to further increase project benefits. The ESMF is prepared in accordance with OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment), as well as National Law on Environmental Protection (LEP) 2005, and other relevant legal documents under the LEP such as decree #29/2011/ND-CP dated 18 April 2011 on regulation on SEA, EIA and EPC. The report is based on field observations, literature review and discussions with government officials, international and national experts working in Vietnam in development and environmental organizations and villagers.

CHAPTER 1 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Project Objectives

The NMPRP-2 AF development objective is to enhance the living standards of the project beneficiaries by improving their access to productive infrastructure, the productive and institutional capacity of local governments and communities, and market linkages and business innovations. This will be achieved through increasing the capacity at all levels for decentralized planning and implementation of poverty reduction projects in remote upland and ethnic minority areas while providing the essential community-based physical and social infrastructures in those communes. The NMPRP-2 AF proposes to implement in 259 communes, 29 districts in 6 provinces of Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Son La, Hoa Binh, Dien Bien and Lai Chau. The NMPRP-2 AF provinces include approximately 174,000 households with approximately more than 83,000 poor households, about 90 - 95% of which are ethnic minorities. The project will be implemented over three years (2015-2018) with total project costs of approximately US$110 million.

1.2 Project Components

The parent project has four components:

(i) **Component 1 - District Economic Development (45%):** The objective of this component is to provide investment support to the District Socio-Economic Development Plans (SEDPs), focusing on productive and economic infrastructure for increased agriculture productivity, direct local employment, and income generation, and to explore market linkages for livelihood opportunities for the poor. The component finances commune-level infrastructure works managed by Districts (Subcomponent 1.1); and Diversification opportunities for market linkages and business innovation support (Subcomponent 1.2).

(ii) **Component 2 - Commune Development Budget (40%):** This component finances small-scale public infrastructure subprojects for which villages and communes take direct responsibility. These include village infrastructure improvements (Subcomponent 2.1); Livelihoods support and production services (Subcomponent 2.2); Support for women's social and economic development activities (Subcomponent 2.3); and Community Operation and Maintenance (O&M) (Subcomponent 2.4).

(iii) **Component 3 - Capacity Building (7.5%):** This component supports various capacity building efforts including: Socio-economic development planning (Subcomponent 3.1); commune and village cadre training (Subcomponent 3.2); District cadre training (Subcomponent 3.3); Employment-related skills training (Subcomponent 3.4); and Natural disaster risk mitigation for communities and households (Subcomponent 3.5).

(iv) **Component 4 - Project Management (7.5%)**: This component covers operating costs for facilitation and for the project implementation units at various levels, monitoring and evaluation, governance and anti-corruption efforts, and communication.

The current design of the NMPRP-2 has proven to be effective and no radical changes are needed. The AF would extend the existing project modalities to additional Communes and

Districts and would contribute to their long term sustainability through the further testing of integrated planning at the local level to (a) realize immediate efficiency gains in terms of lower transaction and overhead costs; (b) inform the dialogue at the national level on the integration of NTPs; and (c) encourage provinces to further devolve investment ownership to communes as appropriate. These changes can be accommodated within the existing four components with the following modifications (the distribution of the AF financing over the project components will be worked out during project preparation):

i. ***Component 1: District Economic Development***: Subcomponent 1.1 would (a) continue activities in the locations where the project is currently active; and (b) expand to new communes and districts, to be identified during preparation, with a poverty incidence of more than 48 percent;[1] Subcomponent 1.2 would (a) continue develop and strengthen business partnerships between CIGs and agro businesses; and (b) establish a competitive mechanism to promote innovative partnership between CIGs and private sector.

ii. ***Component 2: Commune Development Budget***: All three Subcomponents (village infrastructure improvements; livelihoods support; and support for women's social and economic development activities) would continue in the existing project areas as well as in the new communes and districts to be included in the program. This component would support the further devolution of responsibilities by way of increasing the budget to be managed at the commune level (from currently 40% to around 58%), and proportionally reduce the budget managed at the district level. The livelihoods support would include support for climate change adaption technology**.**

iii. Component 3: Capacity Building: In addition to the continuation of the existing activities, this component would support the mainstreaming/ institutionalization of the SEDP process both in Communes/Districts where block grants are financed from the proceeds of the Credit, and from the National Budget. Successful SEDP will need to be accompanied by further decentralization of budget to the commune level in the Government's programs. This component will contribute to promote such decentralization, including through incentives for local governments. This component will include an additional subcomponent on "Institutional Development" to help deepening policy dialogues with the project provinces and the GoV on poverty reduction**.**

iv. ***Component 4: Project Management:*** There would be no changes to this component.

[1] New poverty data for 2013 shows that the poverty rates in the non-project communes in a number of project districts are very high (e.g. 50.2% in Muong Cha district, Dien Bien province, 55.5% in Van Ho district, Son La province or 46.8% in Tram Tau district, Yen Bai province), compared to averaged poverty rate of project districts of 47.9%.

CHAPTER 2 - PROJECT BASELINE DATA

2.1 General

Geographical features of northern mountainous region are not propitious; topography is rather complex and partitioned by high mountains and high-sloping rivers and streams. This is an obstacle for socio-economic infrastructure development (particularly inter-village roads and inter-commune or inter-district roads) because of significant investment cost norms, limited mobilization and people's contributions. This is the biggest barricade for the northern mountainous provinces to integrate into the socio-economic development process of the neighboring provinces.

Generally, natural resources as land, forest, river and streams, minerals in these provinces are fairly abundant but not brought into play due to lack of investment capitals, backward technologies, lack of high-qualified human resources. Industry is in small scale, mainly individuals, poor products, no master products, quality and unit prices of industrial products, therefore, are less competitive in the markets. Many valuable natural resources, not only for minerals but also potentials for tourism, geographic position, potential energy, have not been exploited scientifically and effectively. Local products have not been taken their advantages and commercial values, mainly local consumption

Although there are many potentialities and advantages, 6 project provinces are still the poor ones of the country at all indexes from agriculture, industry, construction to services and tourism. Poverty rate of this region is the highest one.

The efficiency and competition of the economy is low, production and business meets many difficulties; economic structure slowly transfers. Physical and spiritual lives of local people are hard, particularly ones of the poor, low income people, ethnic minority people who live in remote and hazardous-potential areas. The gap in socio-economic development between regions is increasing. Quality of human resources does not meet the requirements. Poverty rate is still high; the risk of coming back to poverty is great. The access of ethnic minority people to basic social services is limited. The State support in some place is somehow inefficient.

Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture are mainly in household scale, not market-oriented and demand-based. Production is scattered, technology is generally underdeveloped in many highland communes. Shifting cultivation, forest firing for kaingin, monoculture and extensive farming is widespread in the region. Forests are destroyed, including watershed and protection ones, which causes high and increasing ratio of land erosion, barren hills.

Infrastructure in the project area is very difficult; school facilities are temporary and poor conditions; health care services are limited; rural transportation is not fully invested, particularly village roads, inter-village roads, commune roads are mainly pathways which is very difficult travelling in the rainy season; lots of supplementary items as sewerage, drainage system are not invested so that commodity exchanges and transportation. Although irrigation system in recent years has been much invested by the Government but it is downgraded and insufficient. Education level is low, the region has the highest rate of illiteracy, Lai Chau (31.17%); Son La more than 10% (*Aug 2008*). Local cadres are insufficient in both quantity and quality, especially technical - scientific staff, good economists, teachers at all levels (schools, colleges and universities). Proportion of ethnic people graduated universities is quite small while lowland cadres do not relieve their mind for long-term contribution.

2.2 By provinces

2.2.1 Dien Bien province

Dien Bien province has 348,049 hectares of forest with many precious and high-valued timbers and some special plants. In additions, there are 61 kinds of animal, 270 kinds of bird, 27 kinds of amphibian animals, 25 kinds of reptiles, 50 kinds of fish.

Topography is complex and composed by long mountain range running from the Northwest to the Southeast with elevation changing from 200 m to over 1,800 meters. The topography is lower from the north to the south, and inclined gradually from the west to the east. High mountains are intermixed by valleys, narrow and sloping rivers and streams which are located all over the province. Provincial socio-economic infrastructures are underdeveloped, especially district transportation network, inter-commune and inter-village roads are pathways in poor quality, bridges system (including suspension bridges over the streams) is not invested or seriously degraded that greatly affects to the district socio-economic development.

Dien Bien province is also quite suitable for a variety of plants and animals such as industrial trees, fruit trees, medicinal plants, breeding cattles and forest regeneration. Muong Thanh vast field with fertile soils is considered as the granary of the Northwest. If it is adequately invested and applied science and technology, it will become the high-quality rice producing area for exports. Particularly, the diversification of Dien Bien's topography, landscape and ecological system is an advantage for the development of agriculture and forestry production towards diversified crops and animals, natural conservation zone expansion associated with ecotourism development. Dien Bien has also owned a number of minerals such as coal, kaolin, black stones, gold, sand, gravel and other construction materials, but the reserves are not large, but these are quite important resources to develop local industries. Dien Bien also has the relics of Dien Bien Phu battlefield, several other places of scenic beauty, and specific cultural characteristics of 21 ethnic minorities groups in the province (Thai dancing, traditional wine (rượu cần), bamboo-tube rice, traditional food (nậm pịa), etc.) which could attract international and domestic tourists to visit and ecotourism. In additions, Dien Bien province has border lines with Laos and China and some border gates as Tay Trang, Pa Thom, Muong Loi, A Pa Chai, etc. which is important for economic development and exchanges. Besides, Dien Bien airport has been upgrading and expanding. The province has potential for hydropower and other electrical energy sources development.

2.2.2 For Hoa Binh province

Compared to other project provinces, Hoa Binh province has the most convenient transportation system connecting to neighboring areas. Da River with the length of 151 kilometers is the largest river in the province, its capacity is 9.5 billion m3. Besides there are some other rivers such as Buoi River, Boi River, Bui River, Lang River which are favorable conditions for hydroelectricity, water transportation and aquaculture development. Hoa Binh province has many potentialities for tourism such as cultural tourism; ecotourism and places of scenic beauty as Kim Boi mineral spring, Tien pagoda - Lac Thuy district, Song Da lake with many majestic landscapes and mountains, Lac village - Mai Chau district with the Thai's cultural beauty and the special use forest and conservation zones, etc.

Hoa Binh has relatively good conditions for agricultural production with annual average temperature is over 23°C. The temperature is highest in July with the average of 27 - 29°C, conversely it is lowest in January with the average of 15.5 – 16.5°C.

There are many commodities specializing areas such as the orange area in Cao Phong district; purple sugarcane in Tan Lac and Cao Phong districts; timber and big bamboos in Da Bac and Mai Chau districts; peanut and bean area in Lac Son and Yen Thuy districts; watermelon in

Lac Thuy and Kim Boi districts; medicine plants in Tan Lac and Lac Son district; tea in Luong Son, Mai Chau and Da Bac districts.

2.2.3 For Lai Chau province

Lai Chau has alpine terrains. There is more than 60 % of the area with the height of over 1,000 m, and more than 90% of the area with the slope of over 25^o. Lai Chau is seriously divided by mountain chains along to the Northwest-Southeast direction and inserted by quite plain valleys. The density of rivers and streams in Lai Chau is rather high (5.5 – 6/ km^2). Its rivers have a lot of waterfalls and high-discharged flows which is potentiality for hydroelectricity. The density of rivers and streams in Lai Chau is rather high (5.5 – 6/ km^2). Lai Chau is riverhead of Da river. Besides, there are three main rivers with the first-grade valleys of Da River, including: Nam Na river, Nam Ma river and Nam Mu river.

Due to the complicated and strongly-partitioned topography, large natural area but low population density and uneven distributions which is mainly gathered in the towns and specializing area of rice production, it is very difficult for transportation and commodities exchanges between regions within the provinces and from province to other ones.

Besides above-mentioned difficulties and limitations, the province has great potentialities for economic development such as reforestation, ecotourism, small and large-scale hydroelectricity in sloping terrains and rivers and streams. Lai Chau has two border economic zones with China and Laos, in association with the "growth triangle" of Hanoi - Hai Phong-Quang Ninh by the national highways No. 4D, No. 70, No. 32 and Da River waterway. There are several landscapes and historic sites, and many ethnic minority groups with specifically cultural characters and traditions. Lai Chau province also has some such precious minerals as gold, metals, rare soils, hot mineral spring, etc., however they are not appropriately explored and assessed. In case it is done rationally, Lai Chau province would become a regional commercial-service-tourist center.

2.2.4. Lao Cai province

Lao Cai province has more than 200 km of border lines with Van Nam province of China. There are 25 ethnic groups, in which ethnic minorities account for 64.09% of the population:

The topography of Lao Cai province is very complex and has highly-layered altitudes. Most of provincial area is from 300 to 1,000 meters high. Socio-economic infrastructure does not meet the development requirement which is an inherent difficulty of a highland province.

Lao Cai province has abundant mineral resources, which is the basis for the development of mineral exploiting and processing industries. Lao Cai has a tourist resort in Sa Pa district located on the average elevation of 1.200m - 1,800m, and with all-year-round fresh climate with average temperature of 15^oC - 20^oC in the highland (for Sa Pa, it is 14^oC - 16^oC and not over 20^oC), which is very good for tourism development with rocky-mountain and forest landscapes, waterfalls, and many traditionally cultural activities are gathered as highland market-days, Sa Pa lover's market, etc. Hoang Lien Son mountain range with Fansipan peak is considered as the housetop of Vietnam and Hoang Lien conservation zone attracts many scientists and tourists. The province also has many historic sites, natural caves and agricultural specialties as plums, temperate vegetables, precious medicine plants, salmon (Finland), sturgeon (Russia), etc. Lao Cai is located in the "economic corridor" of Con Minh - Lao Cai - Ha Noi - Hai Phong, which is the gateway to Van Nam province and western China.

Forest in Lao Cai is abundant in number of species and typicalness. The province has a dense system of river and stream which are fairly placed with two major rivers as Red river and

Chay river. In addition, there are thousands of large and small-scale river and stream, that is a favorable condition for Lao Cai to develop small and medium-scale hydroelectricity plants.

2.2.5 Son La province

Son La province's topography mostly has mountains and plateaus with the average elevation of 600 - 700m. It is divided into three ecological zones: the area along the national highway No. 6, the area along Da River and the upland border.

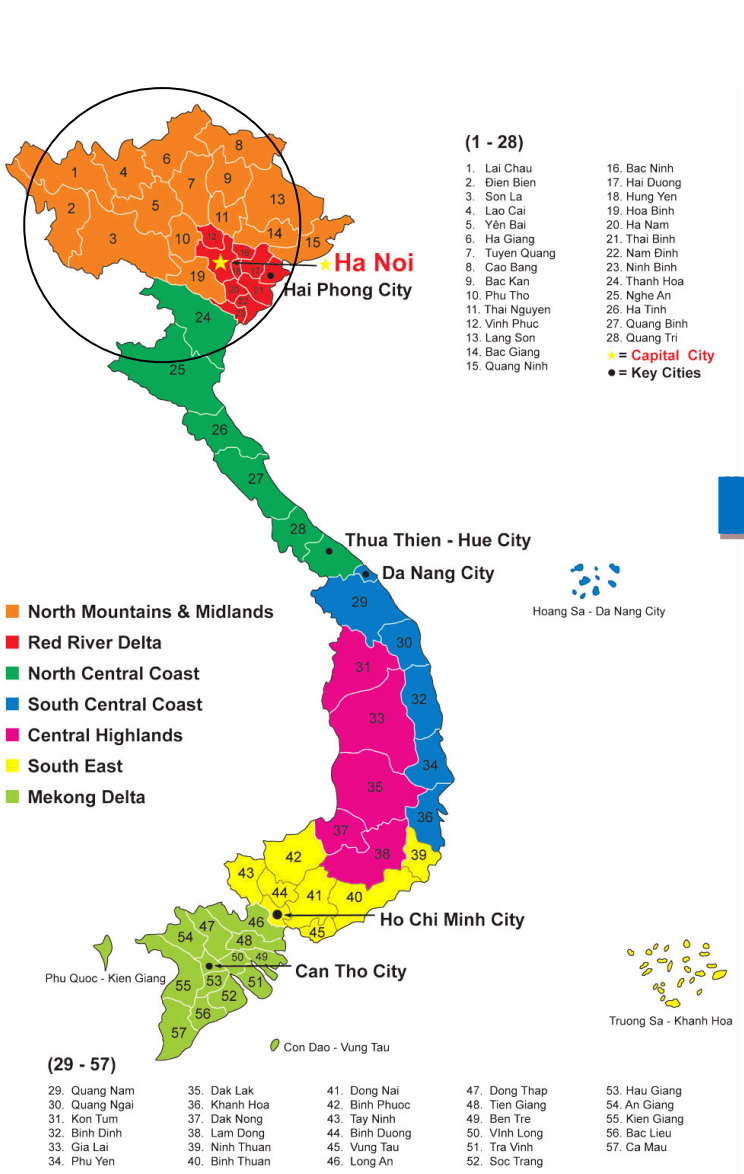
Son La has the border lines with Laos with the length of 250 km and 2 national border gates with Laos. The province has nearly one million hectares of forests and forests land, which has had great role for human ecology, environment and watershed protection for Da River, for regulating water resources for Hoa Binh hydropower plant and Son La hydropower plant. Son La province has two plateaus as Moc Chau (1,050 m) and Na San (800m) which have typically nearby temperate climate with average temperature of 21 ^{o}Cand fertile soils for tea, coffee, fruit plants (plum, peach), silkworm breeding and silk weaving, dairy farming. It could develop mining industry, tea and agricultural products processing. Son La has Ban Flower Festival of the Thai people, Hin village, Yen Chau landscape, Tham Tet Toong cave and transportation system (National highways No. 6, No. 37, No. 43, No. 279 and No. 46) , waterways (Da and Ma rivers), air-route Na San – Hanoi on small-scale and for tourism and service development.

2.2.6 Yen Bai province

Geographical location, economic and natural conditions of some areas are not favorable; mountainous terrain is not flat, transportation from the major centers to provincial center has not been timely upgraded. Yen Bai is frequently affected by natural disasters such as floods, drought which causes the difficulties for agricultural production.

Forests and forest land offer potential natural resources that could be exploited in a sustainable way. Plants are abundant diversified: precious medicine plants, forest trees as bamboo, neohouzeaua, etc.

Yen Bai province has many minerals such as iron, copper, lead, zinc, gold, rare soil, non-metallic minerals such as pyrite, barite, kaolin, quartz. Yen Bai has two big rivers as Red and Chay rivers with tens of billions m^3 of water per year, with large water surface, of which Thac Ba reservoir is the largest one with total area of 19,050 ha, supplying water for agricultural production, forestry and residential living and creating good conditions for aquaculture. The province has the potential for small and medium-scale hydropower.



Provinces considered in NMPRP-2 AF:

- **Son La**
- **Lao Cai**
- **Lai Chau**
- **Dien Bien**
- **Yen Bai**
- **Hoa Binh**

Figure 1 NMPRP-2 AF Provinces location

CHAPTER 3 - POLICY, LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Laws and Regulations

In Vietnam the Law on Environmental Protection (LEP) passed by the National Assembly on 29 November 2005. This LEP stipulates environmental protection action; policy, measure and resources for environmental protection; right and responsibility of organization, household, and individual for environmental protection. This LEP stipulates Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) for strategies, master plans and plans of five (5) years, Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Protection Commitment (EPC), both of them applicable to projects.

Depending on the type, location, sensitivity and the scale of proposed project, each proposed project is classified into one of two categories including (a) project triggers EIA and (b) project triggers EPC. Decree 29/2011/ND-CP dated 18 April 2011 provides details about EIA and EPC requirements. A detailed list of projects subject to EIA is presented in Appendix II and III to this decree.

In case environmental impacts are less significant than for those projects subject to EIA, an environmental protection commitment (EPC) is required to ensure comprehensive development and sustainability.

Other laws, legal documents under the laws and national technical regulations will be applied to the project, including:

Laws:

Law on Construction No.16/2003/QH11

Law on Land No.13/2003/QH11

Law on Water Resources No.08/1998/QH10

Law on Biodiversity No.20/2008/QH12

Law on Forest Development and Protection No. 29/2004/QH11

Law on Plants Quarantine and Protection No. 41/2013/QH13

Law on Labour 2012

Law on Cultural Heritage No. 28/2001/QH10

Law on Road Traffic No. 26/2001/QH10

Decrees

- Government Decree No. 34/2005/ND-CP dated 17/03/2005 regarding regulations on fines applied to violation to water resources legislations
- Government Decree No. 80/2006/ND-CP dated August 9th, 2006 by Vietnamese Government on detail regulations and guidance on the implementation of some Articles of the Environment Law.
- Government Decree No. 21/2008/ND-CP dated 28 February 2008 on amendment to some articles of Decree 80/2006/ND-CP
- Government Decree No. 29/2011/ND-CP dated 18 April 2011 on regulation on SEA, EIA and EPC
- Government Decree No. 81/2006/ND-CP dated August 9th, 2006 by Vietnamese Government on administrative fine applicable to environmental Law violations.

- Government Decree No. 34/2005/ND-CP dated 17 March 2005 regarding administrative fines applicable to violations to the Law on Water resources.

Circular and Decision

- MONRE Circular No. 26/2011/TT-BTNMT dated 18 July 2011 on detailed regulation on some articles of Decree 29/2011/ND-CP.
- MARD Decision No. 23/2007/QĐ-BNN dated 28 March 2007 by MARD on the lists of usable/banned pesticides in Vietnam
- MARD Circular No. 21/2013/TT-BNNPTNT dated 17 April 2013 on the promulgation of the list of acceptable, restricted and banned agrochemicals, and the additional lists of plant varies allowed be producing and trading in Vietnam.

National technical regulation

- QCVN 08:2008/BTNMT – national technical regulation on surface water quality
- QCVN 09:2008/BTNMT – national technical regulation on groundwater quality
- QCVN 15:2008/BTNMT – national technical regulation on the pesticides residues in the soils
- QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT – national technical regulation on noise
- QCVN 05:2008/BTNMT – national technical regulation on ambient air quality
- QCVN 02:2009/BYT – national technical regulation on domestic water quality
- QCVN 01:2009/BYT – national technical regulation on drinking water quality
- Other existing Vietnamese environmental standards

International conventions on environmental protection signed by Government of Viet Nam

- Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar, Iran 1971)
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

3.2 Applicable World Bank Safeguard Policies

Table 1: World Bank Safeguard Policies Triggered

Safeguards Policies triggered	Explanation
OP/BP 4.01 (Environmental Assessment)	This policy is triggered due to project environmental and social impacts. Nevertheless, the project is expected to have a low environmental and social impact since the investments are mostly of small-scale in both budget and scope. This provides a low-risk opportunity to better integrate environmental issues within development project work and to raise awareness and capacity among all stakeholders. The project would have positive environmental and social impacts by improving agriculture production, mobility and basic connection of rural road networks. The negative impacts are expected to be minor and site specific and easily mitigated by applying tangible mitigation
OP 4.09 (Pest Management)	This policy is triggered due to potential increased use of chemicals including fertilizers and pesticides for agricultural livelihood activities.
OP/BP 4.12 (Involuntary Resettlement)	This policy is triggered due to potential land acquisition. The project will invest in upgrading small-scale rural infrastructures (e.g. access roads, irrigation, water supply and market) and therefore some level of land acquisition is anticipated. Experience from the NMPRP-1 confirmed that each of these small infrastructure improvements would have a low-intensive impact
OP/BP 4.10 (Indigenous Peoples)	Since the overwhelming majority of project beneficiaries are ethnic minorities (94-100%), this policy is triggered. However, a stand- alone Ethnic Minority Development Plan is not required as the entire project is considered as an EMDP
The World Bank Policy on Access to Information	This policy applies to the project in order to ensure that key stakeholders, especially locally-affected peoples can (i) access project information, (ii) participate in project identification and preparation and (iii) monitor project implementation

CHAPTER 4 - ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGAMENT FRAMEWORK

4.1 General

The main objective of the ESMF process is to ensure that the subprojects and activities to be financed under the Project would not create significant adverse impacts on the local environment and local communities and that the residual and/or unavoidable impacts will be adequately mitigated in line with the WB's safeguard policy and national laws. Based on the potential negative impacts and mitigation measures described in Chapter 4 and 5, the ESMF process has been designed for three key actions: (a) screening for the subprojects, (b) implementation arrangements, and (c) responsibility of relevant agencies. This ESMF process is included in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

This ESMF is elaborated in response to the Bank's EA as well as the Government requirements to examine environmental and social issues when a project includes subprojects that are not yet been identified and therefore the impacts cannot be determined in a specific way.

This ESMF provides the process to:

- Verify that the selected activities within the project, taking into account the environmental regulations of Vietnam and the Bank's safeguard policies.
- Establish environmental measures to reduce the negatives impacts and enhance positive impact.
- Establish a control mechanism to verify the proper implementation of the environmental measures

4.2 Screening of Subprojects

For proposed subprojects of the Project, the following screening process will be adopted to ensure that the subprojects fulfill the requirements of the WB and the Gov and non-significant social and/or environmental impacts would be caused:

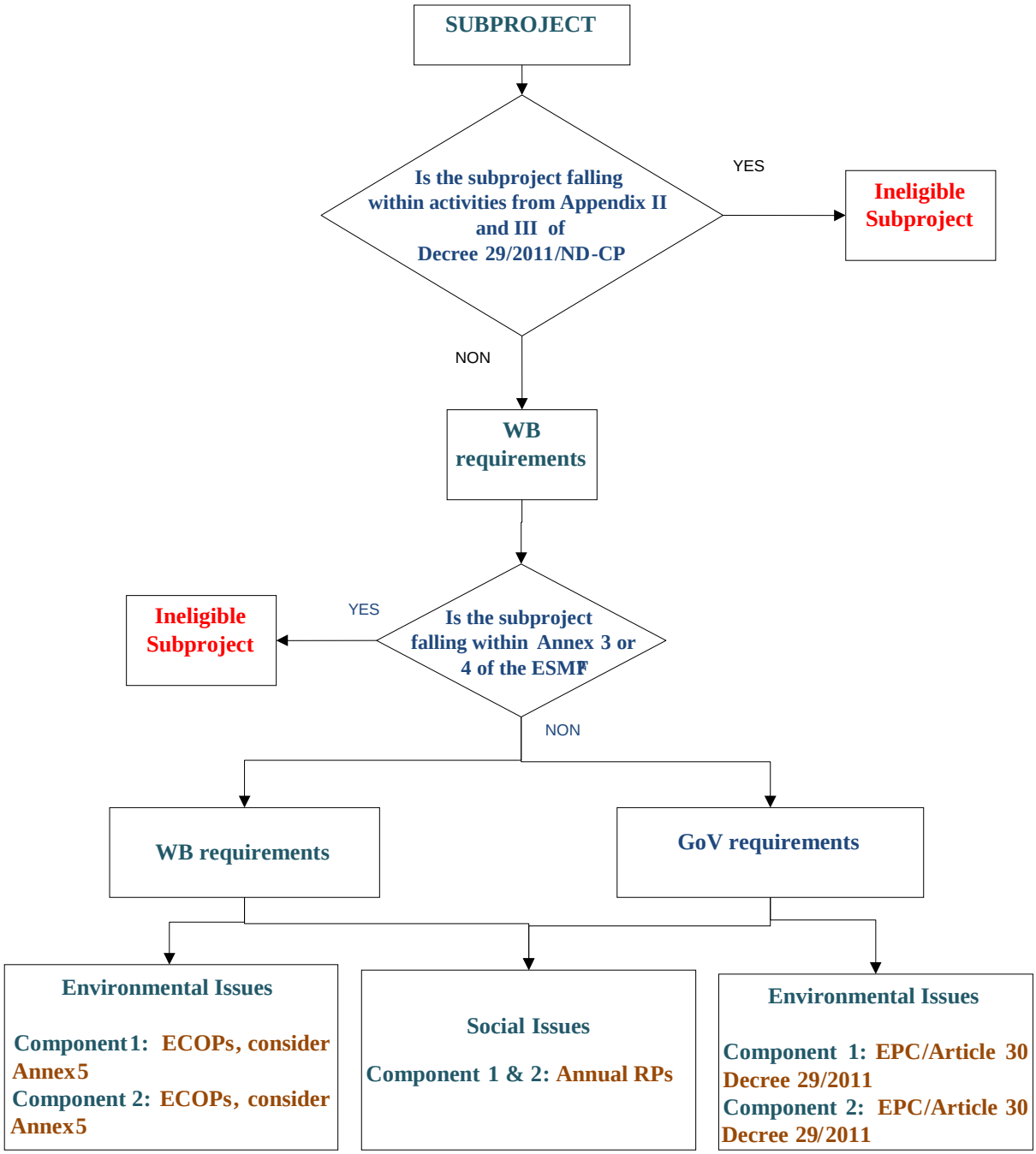


Figure 2 Diagram of screening process

In order to ensure that the sub projects won't cause significant impacts, any proposed subproject falling within Appendix II and III of Decree 29/2011/ND-CP that would trigger a full EIA will not be financed under the project.

Regarding Component 1 and Component 2, an exclusion list will also apply to determine ineligible subprojects (see Annex 3 and Annex 4). Any proposed subproject falling within this exclusion list will not be financed under the Project.

In addition to the screening process, this ESMF presents in Annex 1, an EA checklist to screen out:

- The location of the investments– whether the investments are planned within a protected area, whether there is involvement of unexploded ordnance (UXO), and potential impacts on cultural heritage, etc.

- Environmental issues as well as climate change and disaster risk issues to ensure long-term sustainability of the investments
- Social issues such as potential resettlement, conflict over land tenure.

It is important to mention that NMPRP-2 AF would have environmental and social impacts similar to NMPRP-2 because the Project objective remains unchanged, like it was explained in Chapter 1.

NMPRP-2 AF is not expected to cause significant environmental and social impacts. The Project would not invest in any infrastructure in protected areas such as nature reserve, national parks, primary forests, important wetland, protection or special use forests.

The potential environmental and social impacts of NMPRP-2 AF have been anticipated based on review of impacts from the parent Project. The Project continues to emphasize bottom-up participatory planning as the basis for its implementation. The environmental assessment is based on review of a number of typical sub-projects observed in several different Project areas that will be broadly representative of the future investments. The environmental assessment is thus applicable to these investments while the specified mitigation and monitoring measures can be used as guidelines with adjustments according to the local situation.

4.3 Potential Impact of Types of Subprojects

Although NMPR-2 AF will result in both positive and negative effects; overall, the Project is seen as being generally positive with respect to its impact on the environment. Where there are some negative impacts foreseen, mitigation and monitoring measures are expected to be sufficient to reduce or eliminate them. The sub-projects that will be implemented are relatively small in scale and scope – they are thus not likely to have a significant environmental impact on an individual basis. The process of their implementation offers a low-risk opportunity to integrate environmental issues within the development process and to build capacity for environmental assessment, management and monitoring at all levels. Some mitigation and monitoring measures will be required and these are outlined in the standard mitigation measures.

4.2.1 Rural roads/bridges

Inspection of a number of rural roads/bridges identified as possible sub-projects showed many existing problems, particularly a lack of cross-drainage, land slips and slide especially on the upper slopes above the roads and poor disposal of spoil from the construction works. In addition, the roads were in poor condition, with rutted surfaces of varying quality, a lack of proper guttering, no signs indicating potentially dangerous locations and broken bridges requiring nervous crossings over single wooden planks. NMPRP-2 AF project will continue to support the proper rehabilitation of these roads including provision of adequate cross-drainage, soil compaction, gutters, surface, signing, new embankments, bridges and erosion protection. Roads/bridges will be rehabilitated in locations where there are existing tracks, so no natural habitats or cultural/historical/burial sites will be impacted. A focus of the project will be on organizing and training local villagers for recurrent maintenance of the completed roads/bridges. This will keep the roads/bridges in good condition for a long period of time and include education on the dangers to pedestrians of higher-speed traffic. This investment will thus result in a broadly positive impact on the environment for the repaired or upgraded roads/bridges. Some negative environmental impacts associated with rehabilitation of the

existing rural roads/bridges such as small-scale land acquisition and loss of assets, dust, noise, wastes, accident risk and movement disturbance have been anticipated, yet these impacts are negligible as seen in the parent Project

Positives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts
Social environment	Improve the daily life of the village Help to improve the safety of people´s life

Negatives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts	Remarks
Social environment	Land acquisition,	Land area to be used for the infrastructure is small.
Air quality	Air pollution by dust Noise nuisance	Due to the work scale, the impact on the air quality will be small and insignificant
Soil quality Water quality	Soil affected due to waste Water quality affected due to waste	Due to the work scale, the waste volume will be small but it is important to implement a measure due to the topographic and hydrologic characteristics of the area.

4.2.2 Rural water supply

The Project intends to construct a number of sanitary water points in the project villages including mainly shallow wells and piped water systems from spring sources. These water points will be a significant improvement over the existing water sources of the villagers and so will have a positive impact on human health. The water points will be constructed using best practice, including proper well sitting with no unsealed openings and adequate drainage and disposal of wastewater. Another concern in terms of sanitation and hygiene are behavioral practices to ensure that the benefits of clean water in terms of improved health are obtained. Even a proper water point will have a limited impact if there is poor handling and use of the water. Thus, this project component includes an emphasis on water use education to address the root cause of poor hygienic practice. An additional concern is the possibility that the water source may be contaminated with some contaminants, especially bacteria. Thus a program of initial testing and on-going monitoring is suggested to ensure that the water source is providing the positive impact intended. The shallow well and running piped water supply are not habitat for dengue mosquitoes, however collection points with tanks and rain water jars are. It is important that these are covered to prevent them becoming breeding grounds for the dengue mosquitoes. Therefore with proper design it is anticipated that the subproject will not result in an increase in dengue fever incidence and this is not a significant impact. Implementation of rural water schemes may involve small-scale land acquisition for placing water tanks.

Positives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts
Social environment	Improve the daily life of the people Improves the health, sanitation and hygiene of the communities. Community members with better health education

Negatives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts	Remarks
Social environment	Land acquisition for placing tanks, shallow wells and piped water systems	Land area to be used for the infrastructure is small.

4.2.3 Small-scale irrigation

The upgrading and construction of small-scale irrigation systems will mainly consist of building small weirs and improving the canal systems for water distribution. More importantly, farmers will be trained and organized to properly manage their irrigation systems to improve the water use efficiency and to maintain the infrastructure. The more intensive use of the existing agricultural land will increase local people's incomes, intensify agricultural activity within the lowlands and provide them with more food. As a result they will have less time and reason, to go hunting or to expand upland agriculture that would degrade the catchment. Their increased dependence on lowland agriculture will provide an incentive for maintaining the upper catchment in good condition under local management. The major impact of the irrigation investment is the positive benefit of increased food production and higher household incomes. This will improve household food security and produce a surplus that can be sold or traded for needed cash or other goods. It will have numerous multiplier benefits such as improved education for children who will also study better because of being well-fed. Families will be able to purchase needed preventative and curative medicines and make longer-term investments that they would otherwise not be able to make because of living day-to-day. The government will benefit by generating overall rice surpluses and not having to invest as much in supporting people in these areas. Rehabilitation and operation of irrigation systems will cause some anticipated environmental impacts such as small-scale land acquisition, cut-off of water flow and conflict of water users in upstream and downstream. However, these impacts are insignificant as seen in the parent Project.

Positives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts
Social environment	Increase the household incomes Increase the food production Enhance the life style

Negatives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts	Remarks
Social environment	Small scale of land acquisition, Probable conflict of water users	Land area to be used for the infrastructure is small. It will be important social participation of all stakeholders, from the definition and design of the irrigation subproject.
Water	Cut off water flow temporally	Insignificant

4.2.4 Small-scale buildings

Construction/rehabilitation of small buildings such as rural markets, multi-purpose houses would not cause any significant environmental impacts except for a few minor impacts such as wastes from construction, working interruption and accident risk.

Positives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts
Social environment	Enhance the daily life of the people

Negatives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts	Remarks
Soil quality Water quality	Soil affected due to waste Water quality affected due to waste	Due to the work scale, the waste volume will be small but it is important to implement a measure due to the topographic and hydrologic characteristics of the area.

4.2.5 Small-scale agriculture livelihood

Impact from small scale agriculture livelihood is mostly positive. Agriculture livelihood will benefit poor households from increasing income through application good practices of cultivation and raising that may adapt to severe weather conditions in mountainous areas. However, agriculture livelihood may involve potential use of pesticides and fertilizers that will cause negative impacts on the environment and human health. In addition, agriculture livelihood may introduce alien species in local conditions that can cause ecological risk.

Positives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts
Social environment	Increase the household incomes Increase the food production Enhance the life style

Negatives impacts

Environmental factor	Impacts	Remarks
Social environment	Impacted health due to use of pesticides and fertilizers	Due to small scale of livelihood activities, the fertilizers and pesticides´ volume would be small, and the impact would be mitigable. Since there is a list of the banned pesticides in Vietnam, it is important to consider them.
Biodiversity	Ecological risk due to introduction of new species.	Due to the conditions of the area and with the previous experience, this impact will be insignificant.

CHAPTER 5 - MEASURES TO MANAGE POTENTIAL NEGATIVE IMPACTS

To ensure that the potential negative impacts of the Project are properly identified and mitigated during the implementation and to comply with above-mentioned safeguards policies, during the project preparation this environment and social management framework (ESMF) has been prepared in close consultation with the concerned government agencies and the World Bank. For NMPRP-2 AF, the environmental and social impacts will be managed through applicability of safeguard instruments which are defined below.

5.1 Environmental Safeguards Instruments

- *Environmental Protection Commitment (EPC)* to address environmental and social impacts associated with implementation of a small investment not requiring EIA as per Decree 29/2011/ND-CP dated 18 April 2011. The content and format of the EPC is in accordance with Article 30th, Chapter 4 of the Decree 29/2011/ND-CP and Circular 26/2011/TT-BTNMT dated July 18, 2011;
- *Environmental Codes of Practice (ECOP)* to address construction-related impacts, which are mostly temporary and similar in different locations. They should be included in the bidding documents for construction contractors. An ECOP contains guidelines on good practices in managing construction activities, standard environmental conditions for an activity based on relevant national regulations/standards/specifications, and criteria that determine when and to what extent a code applies to an activity, and advisory notes on actions needed to assist in reaching compliance with the standard environmental conditions. The Annex 5 presents the ECOP elaborated for this project.

5.2 Social Safeguards Instruments

- *Social Assessment (SA)*: An assessment of a sample of the Indigenous Peoples' (Ethnic Minorities') communities in the project area, based on the principles of free, prior, and informed consultation, was carried out to determine the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risks to, the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live. This assessment provides guidance as to how best the project should work with these communities to ensure that IPs/EMs receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; and when potential adverse effects on Indigenous Peoples are identified, those adverse effects are avoided, minimized, mitigated, or compensated for. Further details are shown in a separate SA report.
- *Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)*: The RPF lays down the principles and objectives, eligibility criteria of DPs, entitlements, legal and institutional framework, modes of compensation and rehabilitation, peoples participation features and grievances procedures that will guide the compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation of the DPs. *Resettlement Plan (RP): The plan is* based on up-to-date and reliable information about (a) the proposed investment and its associated impacts on the displaced persons and other adversely affected groups, (b) the legal issues involved in resettlement, and (c) mitigation measures including compensation, assistance, and resettlement supports.

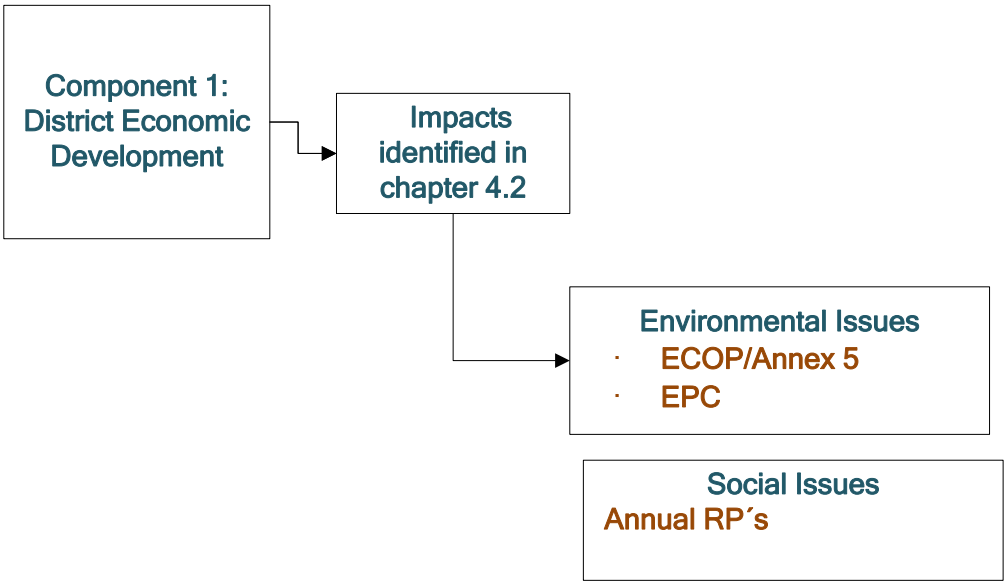
It is important to mention that during the NMPRP-2 implementation, there were voluntary land donations due to the small scale of land acquisition. In NMPRP-2 AF, voluntary land donation will be allowed only when it meets the description in the RPF.

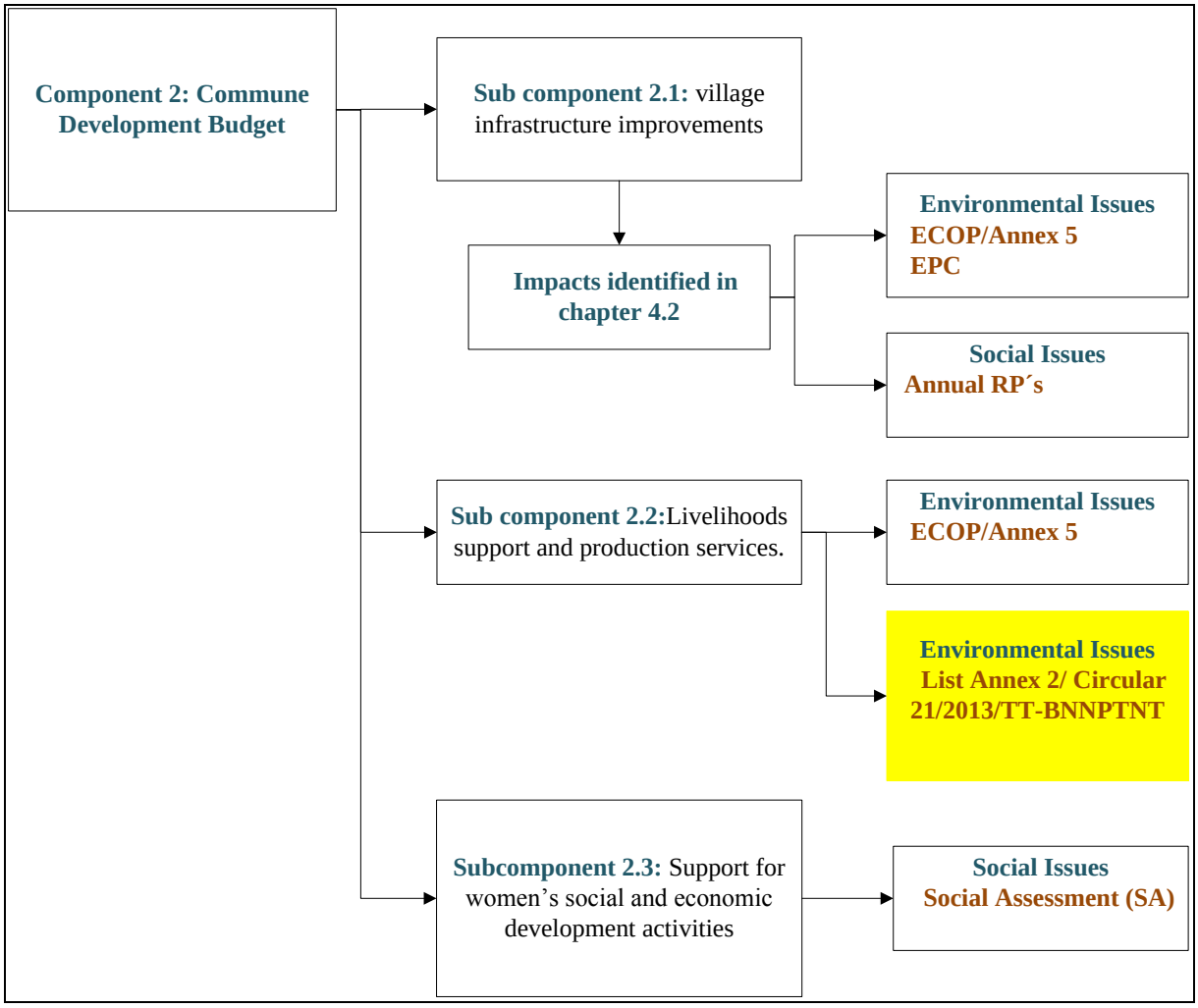
– *More detailed guidanc*e is shown in project's RPF. In this project, RP will be prepared on annual basis and at provincial level.

5.3 Environmental Safeguards Instruments for each Component

The following diagram present the Environmental Safeguard consider for each component of NMPRP-2 AF. Since the Component 3 includes activities to build capacities and Component 4 includes Project Management activities, is not necessary to consider Environmental Safeguards for both of them.

Figure 3 Environmental and Social Safeguards for each component





5.3 Environmental Safeguards to avoid impacts due to pesticides use.

In order to avoid, in this project, negatives impacts due to use of pesticides, the ESMF includes a list of pesticides banned by MARD[2] in Annex 2 which was developed based on the World Health Organization's Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification, 2009. It is mandatory in this project to consider the list in Annex 2 during the selection of the agriculture livelihood project and during the implementation.

During the implementation stage, in order to avoid impacts due to pesticides use, the ESMF propose measures to be taken, through the ECOP for agricultural livelihood activities (Annex 5). These measures include:

- Guidelines on sustainable use of pesticides and fertilizers
- Training the farmers in pest management use and raise awareness of farmers about risk associated with use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, carried out by provincial DARD and District Agriculture Unit
- Communication program for local people on pest management and pesticide and fertilizer handling, storage and disposal.

[2] The list presented in Annex 2, is attached to Circular 21/2013/TT-BNNPTNT dated 17 April 2013 issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) in Viet Nam.

- Provide farmers with the list of pesticides stores certified by DARD and guidance on proper storage of pesticides and fertilizers
- Guidance on proper handling of pesticides and fertilizers
- Guidance on proper disposal of pesticides bottles and containers

CHAPTER 6 - INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR SAFEGUARDS IMPLEMENTATION

6.1 Implementation Arrangements

The Central Project Coordination Office (CPO) is overall responsible for monitoring and evaluation of project safeguards compliance and report to the Bank.

At central level, CPO shall assign staff responsible for project environmental and social safeguards issues. At provincial level, the Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) will appoint staff responsible for subproject environmental and social safeguards issues.

The Safeguards Supervision Consultants (SSC) hired by the Project, will assist CPO in monitoring project environmental and social safeguards compliance and providing training in environmental and social safeguards for project staff at both central and provincial levels.

Details about responsibility of relevant sides for safeguards implementation are given in the following table.

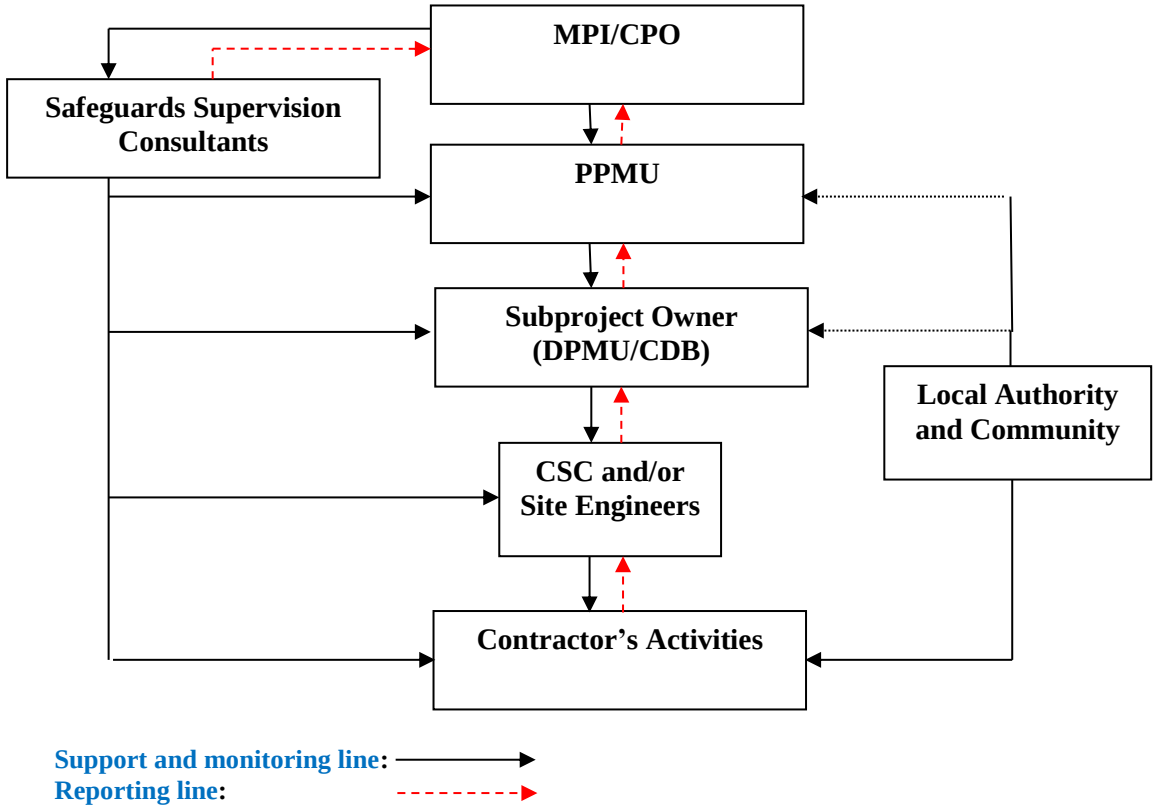
Table 2: Responsibility for Safeguards Implementation

Who	Responsibility
MPI/CPO	• Overall monitoring and evaluation of project environmental and social safeguards compliance • Strengthening environmental and social safeguards capacity for PPMUs • Reviewing and submitting the screening reports with their recommendations to the Bank for review and no-objection • Assisting PPMUs in reviewing simple EPC and annual RP before submitting them to the Bank for clearance • Preparing periodical monitoring reports to submit to the Bank
Safeguards Supervision Consultants (SSC)	• Assisting CPO in strengthening environmental and social safeguards capacity for PPMUs, subproject owners and contractors • Assisting CPO in reviewing EPCs, environmental and social monitoring reports submitted by PPMUs • Assisting CPO in monitoring and supervising project environmental and social safeguards compliance • Assisting CPO in preparing 6-month environmental monitoring reports on environmental and social safeguards compliance
PPMU	• Consolidating screening results for submission to CPO • Preparing annual RP for submission to CPO • Monitoring and evaluation of environmental and social safeguards performance at subproject level • Strengthening environmental and social safeguards capacity for subproject owners and contractors • Coordinating with subproject owners, contractors and local communities to address complaints and grievances

Who	Responsibility
	• Preparing periodical monitoring reports to submit to CPO and DONRE • Preparing 6-month monitoring report to submit to the Bank during mission
DPMU	• Filling out the EA checklist form and submit to PPMU • Preparing EPC for eligible subproject and applying given ECOPs to construction activities • Monitoring contractor's compliance with environmental covenants in the contract • Preparing monthly monitoring reports to submit to PPMU • Providing training in sustainable use of pesticides and fertilizers for farmers • Resolving complaints and grievances during subproject implementation
Commune Development Board (CDB) (for subproject under subcomponent 2.1)	• Monitoring contractor's compliance with environmental covenants in the contract • Resolving complaints and grievances during subproject implementation
Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and/or Site Engineers hired by subproject owner	• Assisting subproject owner in monitoring daily contractor's safeguards compliance • Reporting safeguards issues to subproject owner in a timely manner • Coordinating with contractors to resolve on-site safeguard issues within capacity and authority
District People's Committee (DPC)	• Reviewing and approving subproject Environmental Protection Commitment (EPC)[3] • Supervising implementation of EPC compliance during construction
Local community including community monitoring board, affected peoples and local authority and NGOs	• Participating in identifying and preparing subprojects • Supervising and monitoring subproject implementation in terms of environmental and social safeguards compliance • Coordinating with PPMU, subproject owner and contractors to address complaints and grievances in a timely manner • Participating in operation and maintenance of infrastructure works

[3] As per Vietnam LEP 2005, District People's Committee (DPC) will be responsible for review and approval of subproject EPC while EIA is subject to DONRE or MONRE. Subproject owner must ensure that EPC is reviewed and approved by DPC before commencing subproject.

Figure 4 Structure of communication and reporting



6.2 Training and Capacity Building

Training on safeguard principles and instruments -- such as the RPF; ESMF and Project Operation Manual -- will be provided to the project staff and local authorities during project implementation. This is to ensure that: (a) the proposed project activities will be properly screened through the ESMF; (b) environmental codes of practices are included in the bidding documents and contracts and supervision and monitoring of the contractor performance is conducted by the supervision consultant; and (d) close consultation with local agencies and communities is carried out throughout project planning and implementation. The project will provide safeguard training to the implementing agencies and at least one training session at the inception and one training/year during the following years. About US$ 200,000 will be allocated for safeguard capacity training. Below are the proposed trainings to be conducted prior and during project implementation.

- *Training on Environmental and Social Assessment, Appraisal and Management*. Stakeholders would require capacity building inputs to help them understand the environmental and social risks attached to different investments and the appropriate environmental and socials mitigating measures that can be taken to minimize impacts on the target-community and neighboring areas. In addition, they would require training to equip them with skills they can use to appraise sub-projects on key environmental and social criteria and ensure that they are environmentally and socially sound based on the EPC, ECOP and RP that encourages in preparing strong monitoring and management plans.

- *Training on consultations and surveys* is important so that all understand the importance in the processes linked to community participation, community mobilization, census surveys, baseline surveys, etc. Training on consultation

processes for specific subprojects and exposure to various participatory methods of consultation can be imparted by consultants. The training should concentrate on increasing participation and transparency in project planning and implementation.

- *Training on Safeguard Policy, Resettlement and Rehabilitation*. Another very essential requirement is addressing environmental and social safeguard issues during project implementation. Stakeholders, particularly those managing implementation at the provincial level, need to build capacity in this regard. This could include information on related laws and legislations, National and World Bank safeguard policies, methods of implementation, valuation of assets, grievance redressal, preparation and implementation of simple EPC, ECOP, and RP that may be required during project planning and implementation.

- *Training and Capacity Building for Gender Awareness and Participation*. Capacity building activities will be provided for relevant stakeholders to increase gender awareness and support gender mainstreaming in project activities. Trainings to support women members of village development committees (VDCs) would be provided. Also, some meetings and activities would be gender segregated to encourage participation of all groups in project activities and increase the participation of women in village decision-making.

6.3 Communication Program

The Communication Program will be implemented by PPMUs in project provinces with the aim of propagating and disseminating information to the local communities throughout project implementation. Information includes subproject type, the scale of subproject, subproject location, implementation schedule, contractors, and hotlines and those who are responsible for receiving and dealing with environmental and social issues. The communication program is expected including provision for HIV/AIDS awareness campaign.

The main methods of media are public consultation/meeting, radio broadcasting of commune/district, television, and especial leaflets in Vietnamese language can be applied to remote areas where there is no radio and/or television. About US$ 100,000 will be allocated for the communication program.

6.4. Consultation and Disclosure

The preparation of the EPC and RP will include on-site consultations with local stakeholders for each proposed sub-project. The RP will be sent to the Bank for review and clearance. The EPC will be sent to DPC for review and clearance. Upon clearance, the subproject owner will disclose the cleared documents of EPC and RP in local language at subproject sites accessible to local stakeholders, especially locally-affected people.

6.5 Monitoring and Supervision Plan

Oversight for the environmental and social management process of the sub-projects will be assured by the supervision consultants in collaboration with the Safeguards Staff of CPO and PPMUs. The environmental and social monitoring and supervision program for the implementation of the subproject will serve as an integral part of the operational activities of CPO and PPMUs and is expected to generate the requisite information for environmental management and environmental information dissemination.

It is anticipated that monitoring will be conducted during all phases of the subproject: design, construction, operation and maintenance. This plan will play a pivotal role in ensuring that the

trends for specific parameters are tracked and it will provide information on compliance with WB policy requirements and national laws. It will also form the basis for corrective actions and modification of activities if necessary.

a. Monitoring objectives

The aim of the monitoring is to establish appropriate criteria to verify the predicted impact of the subproject, and to ensure that any unforeseen impacts are detected and the mitigation adjusted where needed at an early stage. Relevant records will be kept to ensure compliance with recommended environmental procedures. The plan will ensure that mitigating measures are implemented during construction and operation.

Specific objectives of the monitoring plan are to:

- check the effectiveness of recommended mitigation measures;
- demonstrate that sub-project activities are carried out in accordance with the prescribed mitigation measures and existing regulatory procedures; and
- provide early warning signals whenever an impact indicator approaches a critical level.

Impact indicators are defined in terms of carrying capacity, threshold levels, and regulatory standards. Implementation of the EPC and ECOP will allow the CPO and PPMU to manage the timing, location and level of impacts and potentially provide the cause and effect of the data for validation of various predictive models of action/impact relationships.

b. Monitoring Requirements

A monitoring plan requires a number of components to ensure effective results. These include:

- Relevant baseline data against which to monitor subproject results;
- Verifiably objective indicators for each subproject for which monitoring will be conducted;
- An independent body responsible for monitoring;
- Capacity for monitoring;
- Monitoring on a regular basis;
- An effective monitoring reporting mechanism including feedback and commitment to action on monitoring results and recommendations.

c. Monitoring Procedure

The CPO Safeguards Staff in collaboration with Safeguards Consultants will prepare a long term monitoring strategy that will encompass clear and definitive parameters to be monitored for each sub-project. The monitoring plan will take into consideration the scope of development, the environmental and social sensitivity and the financial and technical means available for monitoring. The plan will identify and describe the indicators to be used, the frequency of monitoring and the standard (baseline) against which the indicators will be measured for compliance with the EPC, ECOP and RP

d. Reporting Mechanism

Subproject owner will report to PPMU with input in the appropriate section. The objective of the report is to feedback on activities and observation from sub-projects implemented over the review period in the district. In turn, the PPMU will consolidate the reports of subproject owner and report to CPO

Safeguards Supervision Consultants (SSCs) will report directly to CPO on safeguards compliance in the project provinces.

The CPO must consolidate the information from PPMUs, Safeguards Supervision Consultants, Contractors, and Communes. To achieve this task, the CPO needs to develop a systematic and simple format for reporting safeguards activities for supervisory mission reports, semi-annual reports, annual reports, and completion reports.

Annex 6 presents proposed templates to monitoring and reporting the project implementation:

- Template on CSC safeguards reporting
- Template on DPMU safeguards reporting
- Template on PPMU safeguards reporting
- Template on CPO safeguards reporting

6.6 Cost Estimates for Safeguards Implementation

The following table provides cost estimates for project safeguards implementation.

Table 3: Cost Estimates for Safeguards Implementation

Item	**Budget** (estimate)	**Responsibility**
Mitigation measures	Included in construction cost	Contractor
Capacity Strengthening	US$200,000	CPO/PPMU
Communication program	US$100,000	CPO/PPMU
Monitoring	US$500,000	CPO/PPMU

CHAPTER 7 - PUBLIC CONSULATION AND INFORMATION DISCOLOSURE

Intensive consultations to provincial authorities such as DARD, DONRE, DPI, community representatives were conducted as part of the parent project formation and design process.

Consultation with key stakeholders has been conducted for updating the original ESMF during planning process to (i) present the project AF information, updated environmental and social impacts and proposed mitigation measures and (ii) gather comments and suggestions from key stakeholders and take into account their views into ESMF process.

For meaningful consultation with stakeholders, project documents including draft revised ESMF was sent to them prior to consultation to ensure that they have sufficient time to review and will provide their views during consultation.

During the implementation of the project, further consultation with local stakeholders, especially locally-affected peoples shall be carried out for the identification of specific activities.

In accordance with the World Bank policy on Access to Information, all draft safeguards documents including revised ESMF and RPF have been disclosed locally in Vietnamese language and in the Bank's InfoShop in English prior to project appraisal. During project implementation, all ECOPs, EPCs and RPs will be locally disclosed in commune offices.

REFERENCES

1. Environmental and Social Management Framework for NMPRP-2
2. Environmental and Social Management Framework for Central Highlands Poverty Reduction Project in Vietnam
3. Environmental and Social Management Framework for Mekong Integrated Water Resources Management Project Phase 3 (Cambodia)
4. Feasibility Study Report for NMPRP-2 AF
5. Paper on "Introduction of some alien species banned in Vietnam". Department of Biodiversity Conservation, Vietnam Environment Administration, 2011
6. Books of Socio-economic Statistical Data of Dien Bien, Son La, Lai Chau, Hoa Binh, Lao Cai and Yen Bai provinces
7. The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification 2009

ANNEX 1: TEMPLATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST

Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
A. Location Subproject Is the subproject area adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas?			
▪ Cultural heritage site			
▪ Protected Area			
▪ Wetland			
▪ Mangrove			
▪ Estuarine			
▪ Buffer zone of protected area			
▪ Special area for protecting biodiversity			
▪ Areas with potential risk of UXO			
B. Potential Environmental Impacts Will the subproject cause…			
▪ noise from construction equipment?			
▪ dust during construction?			
▪ poor sanitation and solid wastes disposal in construction camps and work sites and possible transmission of communicable diseases from workers to local populations?			
▪ creation of temporary breeding habitats for diseases such as those transmitted by mosquitoes and rodents?			
▪ accident risks associated with increased vehicular traffic, leading to accidental spills of toxic materials?			
▪ increase in soil erosion and siltation?			
▪ increase in peak and flood flows?			
▪ loss of downstream beneficial uses (water supply or fisheries)?			
▪ impairment of ecological and recreational opportunities?			
▪ impairment of beneficial uses of traditional forests?			
▪ any loss of precious ecology?			

Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
▪ possible conflicts with established management policies?			
▪ involuntary resettlement of people?			
▪ loss of downstream ecological and economic functions due to any construction of social infrastructure (e.g., road, training or information center, office or housing)?			
▪ displacement of people or reduce their access to forest resources?			
▪ impacts on the poor, women and children, Indigenous Peoples or other vulnerable groups?			
▪ uncontrolled in-migration, including the influx of workers and their followers, with opening of roads to forest area and overloading of social infrastructure?			
▪ unnecessary loss of ecological value and decreased biodiversity by replacement of natural forest with plantation with limited number of species?			
▪ technology or land use modification that may change present social and economic activities?			
▪ ecological problems as well as community health and safety hazards due to land clearance prior to reforestation (e.g., soil erosion, disruption of hydrological cycle, loss of nutrients, decline in soil fertility)?			
▪ other ecological problems as well as community health and safety hazards (e.g., pollution of water bodies from fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides used in the plantation)?			
▪ dangers to a safe and healthy working environment due to physical, chemical and biological hazards during project construction and operation?			
▪ social problems and conflicts related to land tenure and resource use rights?			
▪ social conflicts if workers from other regions or countries are hired?			

Questions	Yes	No	Remarks
▪ risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage and/or disposal of materials such as explosives, fuel, pesticide and other chemicals during construction and operation?			
C. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Questions			
▪ Is the subproject area subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, tropical cyclone winds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions and climate changes			
▪ Could changes in precipitation, temperature, salinity, or extreme events over the Project lifespan affect its sustainability or cost?			
▪ Are there any demographic or socio-economic aspects of the subproject area that are already vulnerable (e.g. high incidence of marginalized populations, rural-urban migrants, illegal settlements, ethnic minorities, women or children)?			
▪ Could the subproject potentially increase the climate or disaster vulnerability of the surrounding area (e.g., increasing traffic or housing in areas that will be more prone to flooding, by encouraging settlement in earthquake zones)?			

Explanation:

Part A:
Is to support the screening process, as follow:
At least one question answered as "Yes", then the project is not eligible for NMPRP-2 AF
All questions answered as "No", then the sub-project is eligible for NMPRP-2 AF
All questions answered as "None" but at least one answered as ¨unknown¨, further investigation is required until the question can be answered as "Yes" or "None".

If the project is not eligible, it is not necessary to answer Part B and Part C.

Part B:
The listed questions help to identify potential impacts on the environmental impacts.

Part C:
The listed questions help to identify the project in relation to possible climatic changes.

ANNEX 2. LIST OF BANNED PESTICIDES IN VIETNAM [4]

No.	Code	COMMON NAMES and TRADE NAMES
Pesticides and Forest Products Preservatives		
1	2903.59.00 3808	Aldrin (Aldrex, Aldrite ...)
2	2903.51.00 3808	BHC, Lindane (Beta - BHC, Gamma - HCH, Gamatox 15 EC, 20 EC, Lindafor , Carbadan 4/4 G; Sevidol 4/4 G ...)
3	25 26 28 29 3206.30 3808 3824	Cadmium compound (Cd)
4	2903.59.00 3808 3824.90	Chlordane (Chlorotox, Octachlor, Pentichlor...)
5	2903.62.00 2909.30.00 2935.00.00 3204.17 3204.20.00 3405.20.00 3808	DDT (Neocid, Pentachlorin , Chlorophenothane...)
6	2910.90.00 3808	Dieldrin (Dieldrex, Dieldrite, Octalox ...)
7	2920.90.90 3808	Endosulfan (Cyclodan 35EC, Endosol 35EC, Tigiodan 35ND, Thasodant 35EC, Thiodol 35ND…)
8	2910.90.00 3808	Endrin (Hexadrin...)
9	2903.59.00 3808	Heptachlor (Drimex, Heptamul, Heptox...)
10	3808	Isobenzen

[4] The list is attached to Circular 21/2013/TT-BNNPTNT dated 17 April 2013 issued by Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) on the list of pesticides to be used, limited and banned and the additional plant varieties to be produced and traded in Vietnam.

No.	Code	COMMON NAMES and TRADE NAMES
	3824.90	
11	3808 3824.90	Isodrin
12	25 26 28 29 3201.90 3204.17 3206.49 3806.20 3808 3824	Lead compound (Pb)
13	2930.90.00 3808	Methamidophos: (Dynamite 50 SC, Filitox 70 SC, Master 50 EC, 70 SC, Monitor 50EC, 60SC, Isometha 50 DD, 60 DD, Isosuper 70 DD, Tamaron 50 EC...)
14	2920.10.00 3808	Methyl Parathion (Danacap M 25, M 40; Folidol - M 50 EC; Isomethyl 50 ND; Metaphos 40 EC, 50EC; (Methyl Parathion) 20 EC, 40 EC, 50 EC; Milion 50 EC; Proteon 50 EC; Romethyl 50ND; Wofatox 50 EC ...)
15	2924.19.10 3808	Monocrotophos: (Apadrin 50SL, Magic 50SL, Nuvacron 40 SCW/DD, 50 SCW/DD, Thunder 515DD...)
16	2920.10.00 3808	Parathion Ethyl (Alkexon , Orthophos , Thiopphos ...)
17	3808	Sodium Pentachlorophenate monohydrate (Copas NAP 90 G, PMD $_4$ 90 bột, PBB 100 bột)
18	2908.10.00 3808	Pentachlorophenol (CMM 7 dầu lỏng)
19	2924.19.90 3808	Phosphamidon (Dimecron 50 SCW/ DD...)
20	3808	Polychlorocamphene (Toxaphene, Camphechlor, Strobane...)
21	2925.20.90 3808	Chlordimeform
Fungicides		
1	25 26 28 2931.00.90	Arsenic compound (As)

No.	Code	COMMON NAMES and TRADE NAMES
	3808	
2	2930.90.00 3808	Captan (Captane 75 WP, Merpan 75 WP...)
3	2930.90.00 3808	Captafol (Difolatal 80 WP, Folcid 80 WP...)
4	2903.62.00 3808	Hexachlorobenzene (Anticaric, HCB,...)
5	26 28 29 3201.90 3502.90 3808 3815.90 3824.90	Mercury compound (Hg)
6	2804.90 2811.19 2811.29 2812.10 2812.90 2813.90 2842.90 2844.40 2930.20 2931.00 2931.20 3808 3824.90	Selenium compound (Se)
Rodenticides		
1	3808 3824.90	Talium compound (Tl)
Herbicides		
1	2918.90.00 3808	2.4.5 T (Brochtox , Decamine , Veon ...)

ANNEX 3: EXCLUSION LIST FOR COMPONENT 1 – DISTRICT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INVESTMENTS

Sub-projects that fall within this exclusion list would not be financed by the NMPRP-2 AF:

1. Represent predominantly private/economic goods that would result in establishment or rehabilitation of private assets;
2. Would benefit few households;
3. Would result in the rehabilitation or construction of religious facilities;
4. Would have no direct benefits to ordinary citizens, such as rehabilitation of the local government offices
5. Would only do routine maintenance or pay recurrent costs and have no lasting public benefit such as repainting or decorating school classrooms
6. Would involve employing laborers for a short time to do an activity that has no lasting employment effects or public benefits.
7. Would be financed by another project or receive financing from another source.
8. Would involve mining and large scale hydro power activities or investments.
9. Would involve construction investments of large scale that exceed the intra commune level.
10. Would procure weapons, chainsaws, and explosives or ammunition
11. Would procure sawmills
12. Would procure pesticides, insecticides, asbestos, and other potentially dangerous materials and equipments
13. Would procure fishing boats and other related equipment
14. Would involve road construction into protected areas
15. Would use funds for purchase or compensation for land
16. Would finance recurrent government expenditures (e.g. salaries of government officials)
17. Would construct or repair and buying for equipment of government offices and places of religious worship
18. Would finance of political and religious activities, rallies and materials
19. Would pay salary for activities that employ children under 16 years
20. Would finance activities that unfairly exploit women or men at any age
21. Would procure repaired vehicles
22. Would involve production or trade in radioactive materials.
23. Would involve trade in wildlife or wildlife products

ANNEX 4. EXCLUSION LIST FOR COMPONENT 2 – COMMUNE DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

- Below are main types of subprojects which should not be covered by CDBC fund.

- In addition, all proposed subprojects which are already covered by other programs/projects funded by GoV and/or donors in the same locality or harmful to ecological systems and social equity are not eligible.

1. Village infrastructure improvements

1. Newly investment or upgrading of roads from district to commune.
2. Newly investment or improvement of rural markets in any types.
3. Newly investment or improvement of electricity station, any kind of electricity lines connected to national electricity network.
4. Newly investment or upgrading of large-scale reservoirs, damps, water pump station, drainage systems, any irrigation schemes, etc.
5. Newly investment or upgrading of commune office, gates/protection fence and any other construction part to complete unfinished works of commune infrastructure.
6. Newly investment or upgrading of large-scale water supply schemes (gravity water supply schemes, pumping water supply, etc.).
7. Any public infrastructure activities, which need to contract a professional construction company.
8. Any investment activities which require land acquisition and/or local resident resettlement.
9. Newly investment or upgrading of classrooms for schools from primary level upward.
10. Purchase of classroom furniture for schools from primary level upward.
11. Purchase of teaching aids for schools from primary level upward.
12. Teacher training courses.
13. Newly investment or upgrading of commune health clinics.
14. Training courses for health staff (junior doctors, nurses, etc.).
15. Purchase of medical supply such as tools and medicine (except village veterinary bags).

2. Production support and small enterprise activities

16. On-site research in agricultural models.
17. Exploitation of mineral mines available in the communes.
18. Forest commercial plantation (except plantation in catchment areas)
19. Purchase of vehicles and equipment for commune office.
20. Material subsidy for individual households to improve physical conditions (except destitute households identified and agreed by village/women group meetings for above mentioned eligible subprojects).

3. **Welfare and social status for women**

21. Purchase of equipment for commune Women Union.
22. Sub-projects that are selected in other sub-components of CDBC.

ANNEX 5. ENVIRONMENTAL CODES OF PRACTICE (ECOP)

1. ECOPs Applicable to most construction activities

Safeguard issue	Mitigation measures to be taken
Loss of land or use of land; acquisition or removal of assets (structures, crops, trees)	• Inform to the affected people how could be impacted, the scale of the land, etc. • Consult with lease-holders and other stakeholders; • Consult with local authority and request resumption of land (as per RPF); • Prepare and implement RP as per the RPF
Dust generation; impacts on air quality; nuisance	• Spray water on exposed surfaces during dry periods; • If required, install dust screens when working adjacent to residential areas/schools/clinics; • Ensure that vehicles carrying materials are either damped down or are covered with tarpaulin or similar; • Cover stockpiles of aggregate materials to avoid dispersal during windy days • Do not burn site clearance debris (trees, undergrowth) or construction waste materials; and • Carry out monitoring as necessary to ensure that the air quality meets QCVN 05:2009/BTNMT
Soil Erosion	• Schedule construction during dry season; • contour and minimize length and steepness of slopes; • use mulch, grasses or compacted soil to stabilize exposed areas; • cover with topsoil and re-vegetate (plant grass, fast-growing plants/bushes/trees) construction areas quickly once work is completed; • Design channels and ditches for post-construction flows and line steep channels/slopes (e.g., with palm frowns, jute mats, etc.)
Noise impacts on communities/sensitive uses (schools/clinics)	• Ensure that vehicles transporting materials for works are well maintained and equipped with mufflers; • Advise managers of sensitive uses (schools/clinics) of works in the area and possibility of periods of unavoidable noise; • Carry out activities during the day and only during working hours i.e. between 8am and 5pm; • Use noise-control methods (fences, barriers) or maintain a buffer zone (open space, trees) between project site and residential areas; and • Carry out monitoring as necessary to ensure that noise level meets QCVN 26:2010/BTNMT
Removal of significant or shade trees	• Work carefully in such areas; and • Avoid tree removal where possible
Aggregate/gravel/sand extraction	• Use already identified/approved quarries or aggregate/gravel/sand sources; • Refill borrow pits to avoid standing water and disease vectors (mosquitoes, etc.); and • Prohibit illegal extraction of construction materials
Inappropriate	• Re-use spoil/cut wherever possible in other road repair

Safeguard issue	Mitigation measures to be taken
spoil/waste disposal	activities; • Waste and spoil stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from waterways; • Protect excavated spoil and waste from erosion by covering and providing interception drains if left overnight; • Use secure area for refueling and transfer of other toxic fluids distant from settlement area and ideally on hard/non-porous surface; • Rubbish stored in neat/tidy piles awaiting collection; • No burning or burying of rubbish; and • Disposal of rubbish/waste only in approved dump sites or designated areas
Pollution of water sources; degradation of water quality in streams and rivers	• Material stockpiles to be stored at least 100m from a waterway; • No soiled materials, solid wastes, toxic or hazardous materials should be poured or thrown into water bodies for dilution or disposal; • Vehicles not to drive in stream or river beds and will not be parked adjacent to waterways while delivering materials; • Accidental spills to be cleaned up immediately; and • Run-off from site or activities to be directed to temporary settling basin/sediment trap • Comply with Circular No.12/2011/TT-BTNMT dated Apr.14, 2011 of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment stipulating hazardous wastes management
Traffic problem	• Inform local people about construction plan; • Neatly organize construction materials to avoid disturbance of traffic; • Design and construct temporary routes to keep normal traffic as necessary; • Properly use trucks on local roads; and • Comply with traffic safety regulations
Health and Safety	• Train and inform workers about safety rules; • Provide safety tools for workers throughout construction period; • Provide for basic first-aid kit at each site and identify from where and how qualified first-aid can be secured; • Make a sign and fence at dangerous places; • Prohibit unauthorized persons entering construction sites; • Ensure that technical design covers safety measures; • In case of use of inflammable and explosive materials, strictly comply with instructions of manufacturer; • Provide adequate signboards at construction site; • Ensure the light at night at construction site; and • Comply with Circular 19/2011/TT-BYT on guidelines on management of labor sanitation, worker health and occupational disease
Environmental hygiene and ponding issues	• Provide workers with (a) clean water meeting QCVN 01:2009/BYT, (b) mobile toilets, and (c) garbage bins; • Avoid ponding at construction sites as mosquito habitats;

Safeguard issue	Mitigation measures to be taken
	• Avoid blocking water flows by designing appropriate culverts; and • Apply environmentally sound measures to control mosquitoes, rats, flies and other pests
Chance finds of Physical Cultural Resources	• Subproject investment owner and contractor must temporarily stop construction activities and inform Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism in a timely manner • When receiving the information, this agency must have measures to tackle in a timely manner to meet construction progress. In the case that suspending construction is necessary to preserve the status quo of resource, this agency must inform higher responsible agency for making decision. In the event that probe and excavation are essential, the budget for this activity is decided by the Government (article 37 of law on cultural heritage No.28/2001/QH10)
Unexploded ordnance (UXO)	• If UXO was found during construction, contractor must stop construction, protect this dangerous site and inform the investment owner (commune or district) immediately; • Investment owner to inform nearest office of the Vietnamese Army; • The relevant office of the Army to apply special measures/techniques to probe, control and remove UXO in a timely manner to meet construction progress; and • Construction to be continued only when relevant office of the Army declares the site to be safe

2. Specific ECOP for small-scale agricultural livelihoods

Environmental issues	Mitigation measures to be taken
Appearance of new plant and animal species; changes in land use; soil erosion and degradation	• Prohibit introduction of alien species that are not certified by a responsible agency (i.e. MARD or DARD); • Refer to the list of banned alien species issued by Vietnam Environment Administration (VEA); • Prohibit shifting forest land into agricultural land; • Increase vegetative coverage and limit clearance; and • Apply appropriate soil preparation and irrigation methods to save water and avoid soil compaction
Use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers that leads to soil and water pollution and human health problem	• Training the farmers in pest management use and raise awareness of farmers about risk associated with use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and sustainable use of pesticides and fertilizers, by provincial DARD and District Agriculture Unit; • Training the farmers to develop and implement an integrated pest management. • Encourage application of more organic fertilizers to reduce reliance upon chemical fertilizers; • Use natural enemies to control pest and crops tolerant of pests to reduce application of pesticides;

Environmental issues	Mitigation measures to be taken
	• Provide farmers with the list of pesticides stores certified by the responsible agency (i.e. DARD) and guidance on proper storage of pesticides and fertilizers; • Prohibit use of pesticides banned by MARD (see Annex 2) and/or World Health Organization's Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard and Guidelines to Classification 2009; and • Comply with Article 75 of the Law on Plants Quarantine and Protection on collecting and treating pesticides containers
Agricultural wastes including organic residuals, animal wastes, and pesticide containers	• Do not dispose wastes on the surroundings • Treat organic residuals and animal wastes to produce manure • Collect pesticide containers and dispose of at authorized dump sites and to be further treated by an environmental agency.

ANNEX 6. TEMPLATE ON MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will daily supervise contractor's compliance of EPC and ECOPs and report to DPMU on monthly basis during construction.

Each participating DPMU will prepare monthly monitoring reports and submit the reports to PPMU. PPMU will consolidate monitoring reports submitted by DPMU and prepare three-month monitoring reports for submission to CPO. The template of these monitoring reports is given below.

TEMPLATE ON CSC SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

Environment, Health and Safety Monitoring Sheet
(will be done by CSC – submit to DPMU Safeguards staff on monthly basis)
No. …… month ……. year……

1. Subproject name: .....

2. CSC information:

Name: ……

Firm: ……

Mobile: .....

3. Contractor: ……

4. The condition of construction area:

Duration: From ..... to.....

Describe the condition of construction area before commencement:

Construction condition:

Environmental issue	**Mitigation measure**	**Access the compliance level of the Contractor (in 1 month)**			
		1	2	3	4
1. Air pollution, dust	- Material transportation under designated volume of the vehicle with cover - Watering transportation road and construction area - Moisturizing material before transport (watering) - Material covering (sand, gravel, iron...)				
2. Air pollution, exhaust gases and vibration	- Legal machine registration at site - Suitable construction time, avoid resting time - Locate breaker, concrete mixing machine downwind				
3. Surface and underground water pollution	- Clean construction site after complete construction work - Construct runoff and rain water collection ditches - Collect leaking oil and residual - Collect and treat domestic wastewater of the workers - Locate trash bin, toilet system for workers				
5. Soil pollution	- Construction materials, oil and grease, chemical agents are stored in closed and impervious area. - Leveling material exploitation area after construction complete - Remove hardened soil due to concrete casting				
6. Forest and vegetation cover clearance	- Forest exploitation under permission. - Vegetation cover clearance at the construction area and stockpile under permission				
7. Interrupted irrigation, difficult transportation	- Inform construction schedule in advance for local authorities and local people. - Apply successive construction method.				
8. Worker's health	- Equip protection gears for workers (helmet, safety boots, protection clothes, mask, gloves...) - Equip medical cabinet, supply medicine at the construction site - Arrange hygiene camps for worker - Provide drinking water and domestic water for worker				
9. Conflict between worker and local people, increase social evils	- Register temporary stay for worker from outside. - Advocate social evils prevention for worker. - Ensure security for construction site and worker camps				
10. Block road, make difficult for local transportation. Road and work safety	- Handling and storage construction materials properly - Ensure the quality of the construction road - Equip protection gears for workers and ensure that they will use them properly while working.				

	- Training and implement work safety at site				

Evaluation scale: 1- Not apply; 2- Rare; 3 - Satisfactory; 4-Well done
(Leave it blank in case there is no impact or not applicable in the subproject)
Summary:

- Health and Environmental problems, Environmental incident:

- Identify reason:

- Some recommendations:

Submitted date: **Contractor** **CSC**

Signature

TEMPLATE ON DPMU SAFEGUARDS REPORTING
GUIDANCE ON DPMU SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

District name:

Subproject name / Impact-Mitigation measures	**Subproject 1**	**Subproject 2**	**Subproject 3**	**Subproject 4**	**Subproject 5**	**Subproject 6**
Transportation vehicles or construction activities caused dust increasing in the surrounding area						
Transportation vehicles or construction activities caused noise increasing						
Construction activities caused pollution (river, stream, lake…)						
Vegetation cover has been cleared due to construction activities						
Construction activities impact on local transportation						
Project solid waste and waste water impact on local environment						
Construction activities impact on worker's health						
Work accident						
Contractor has informed local authorities and local people on construction schedule						
Contractor has applied dust and noise mitigation measures						
Contractor has equipped fully protection gears for worker						
Contractor has applied solid waste and wastewater management						
Other issues if any						

Main issues:

TEMPLATE ON PPMU SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

Reporting period_____

	District 1	District 2	District 3	District	Comment
I. EPCs, CKBVMT					
Has received EPC registered paper					
Has received EPC (copied version)					
II. MAIN ISSUES					
Rural road					
Irrigation scheme/Water supply					
Other subproject types					

TEMPLATE ON CPO SAFEGUARDS REPORTING

CPO SAFEGUARDS REPORT Reporting Period: _____

	Hoa Binh	Lao Cai	Son La	Yen Bai	Dien Bien	Lai Chau
I. SAFEGUARDS REPORT						
Report on the emerging environmental issues						
Environmental monitoring report of PPMU						
II. CAPACITY BUILDING						

CPO Safeguards Officer Signature: _____