Regional Workshop on SEA Baseline Assessment

SOCIAL SYSTEMS BASELINE ASSESSMENT

27-28 January, 2010 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia

SOCIAL SYSTEMS – Key Issues

1. Poverty, Ethnic Groups & Livelihoods

2. Health & Nutrition

3. Resettlement, Migration, Population Growth, Urban Development & Human Trafficking

Social Issue 1: Poverty, Ethnic Groups & Livelihoods

- National poverty alleviation strategies, policies & programmes
- Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) & key poverty indicators
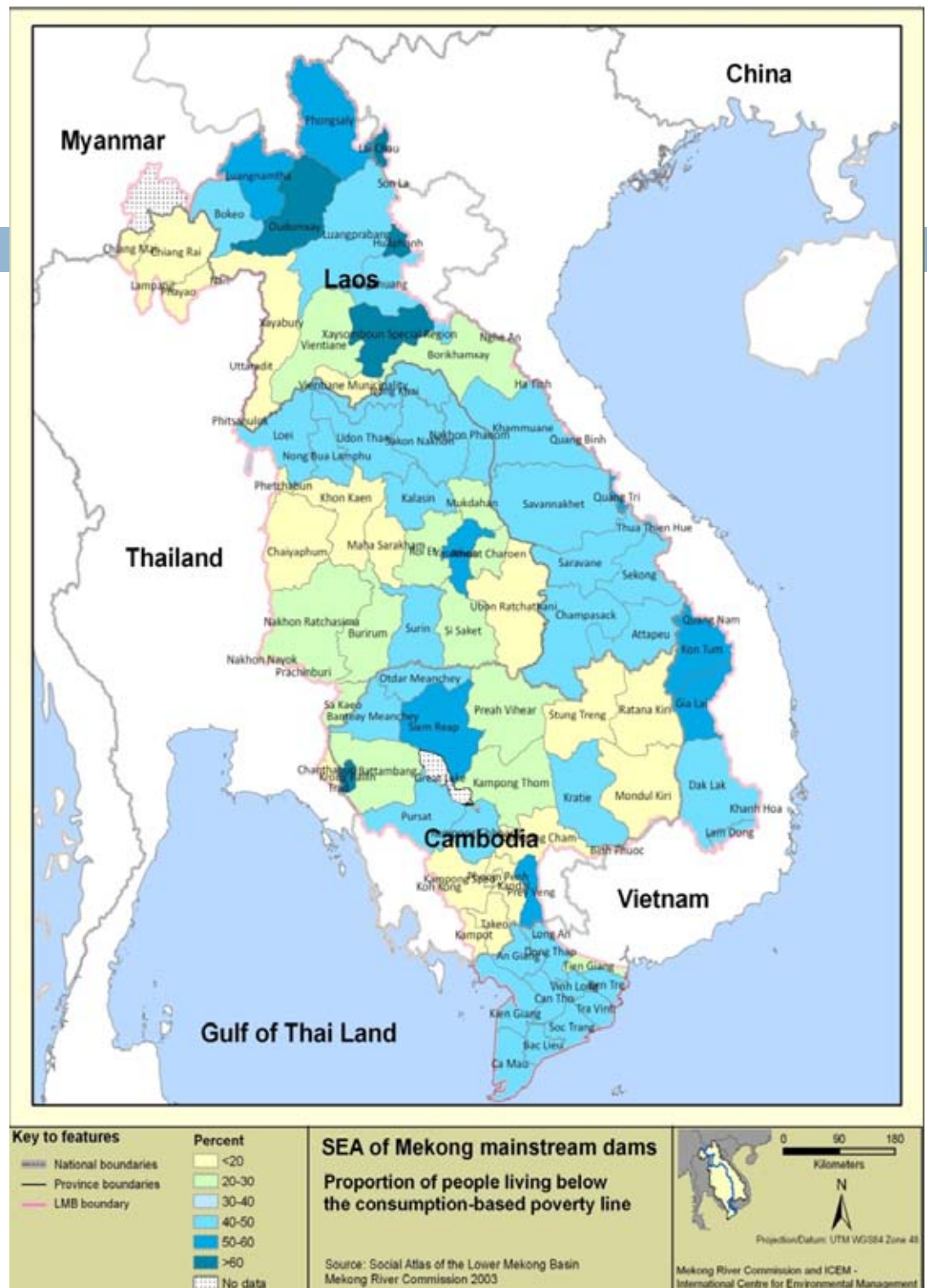
- Poverty rates

Issue 1: Poverty

Key national strategic plans & policies for poverty alleviation
   & socioeconomic development

Laos	Thailand	Cambodia	Vietnam
Millenium Development Goals			
National Growth & Poverty Eradication Strategy (NGPES), October 2003	MDG Plus 2007	National Strategic Development Plan 2001-2010	Hunger Eradication & Poverty Reduction Strategy 2001-2010
Sixth National Socio-Economic Development Plan 2006-2010 (NSEDP), Committee for Planning and Investment, October 2006	10th National Economic & Social Development Plan, 2007-2011	National Poverty Reduction Strategy	Comprehensive Poverty Reduction & Growth Strategy 2001
			Socio-Economic Development Strategy (SEDS) 2001-2010

Issue 1: Poverty & MDGs
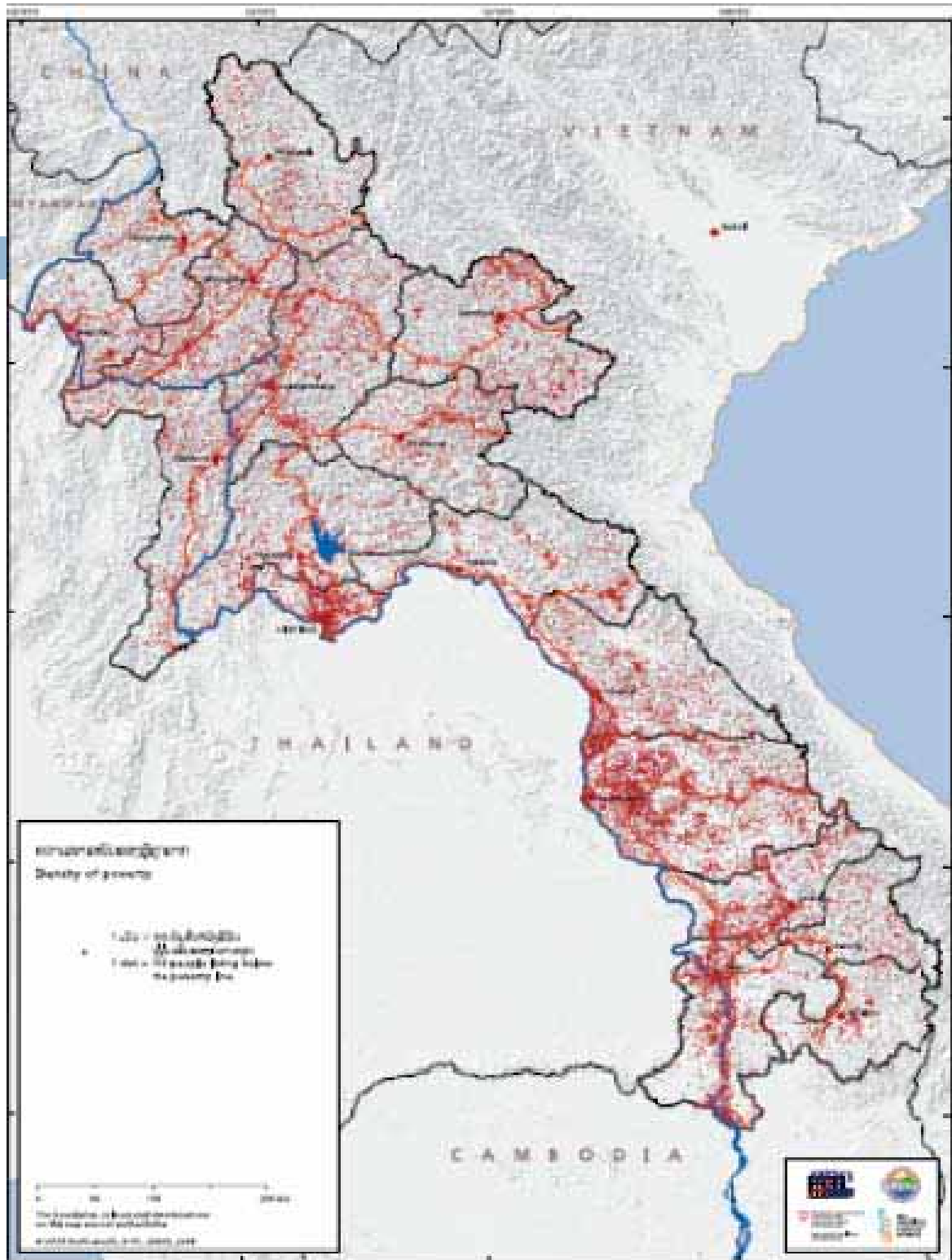
Goal 1   Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Reduce extreme poverty by half

Reduce hunger by half

Goal 2   Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3   Promote gender equality and empower women

Goad 4 Reduce child mortality

Goal 5   Improve maternal health

Goal 6   Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Halt and begin to reverse the spread of malaria and other diseases

Goal 7   Ensure environmental sustainability

Halve the proportion of people without clean drinking water

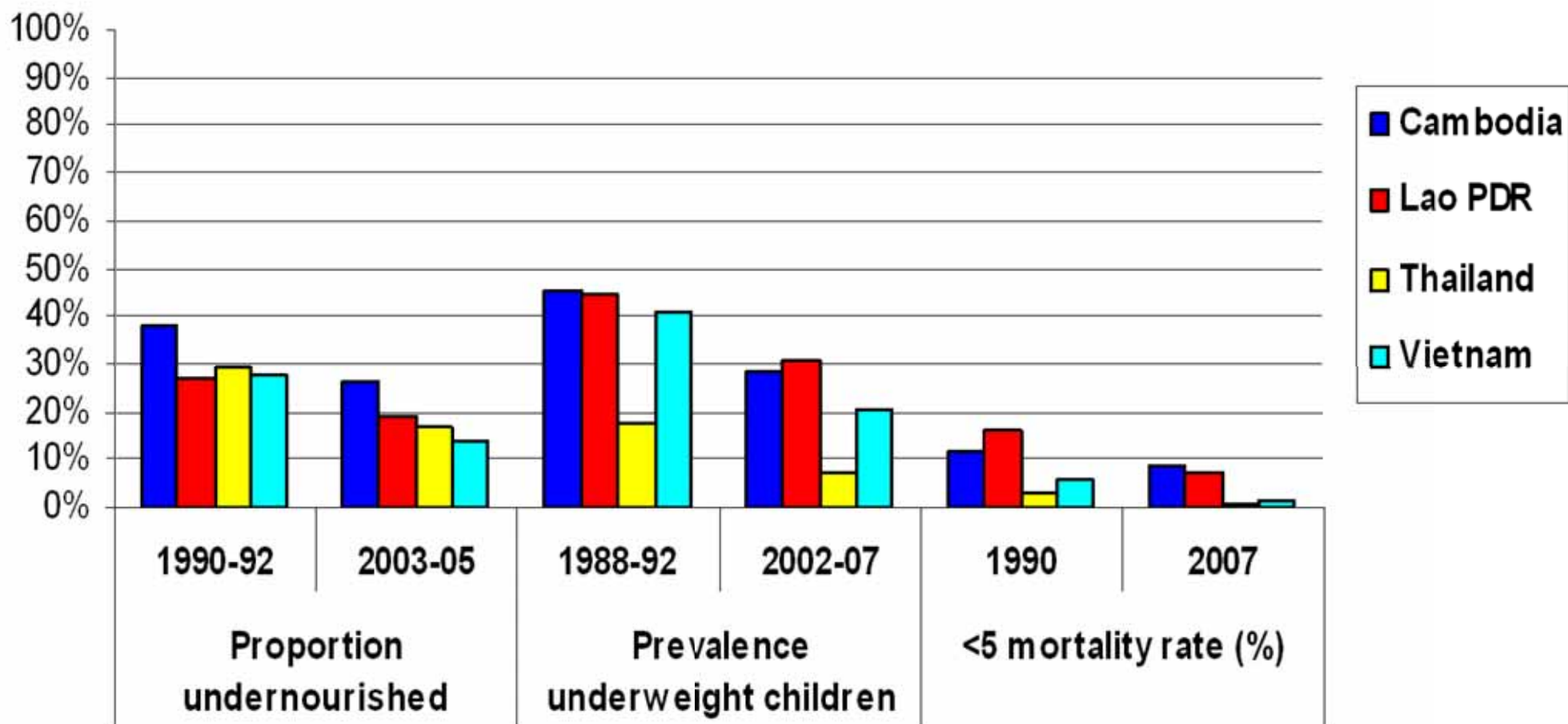Halve the proportion of people without sanitation

Issue 1: LMB Poverty Rates

Key to features

- National boundaries
- Province boundaries
- LMB boundary

Percent
- <20
- 20-30
- 30-40
- 40-50
- 50-60
- >60
- No data

SEA of Mekong mainstream dams
Proportion of people living below the consumption-based poverty line

Source: Social Atlas of the Lower Mekong Basin
Mekong River Commission 2003

Mekong River Commission and ICEM - International Centre for Environmental Management

Issue 1: Poverty density, Lao PDR

Each red dot equals 100 people living below the poverty line

Social Issue 1: Poverty, Ethnic Groups & Livelihoods

☐ Ethnic groups and the Mekong River

☐ Poverty related to ethnic identity

Ethnic Groups in LMB countries

- Cambodia

- Thailand

- Lao PDR

- Vietnam

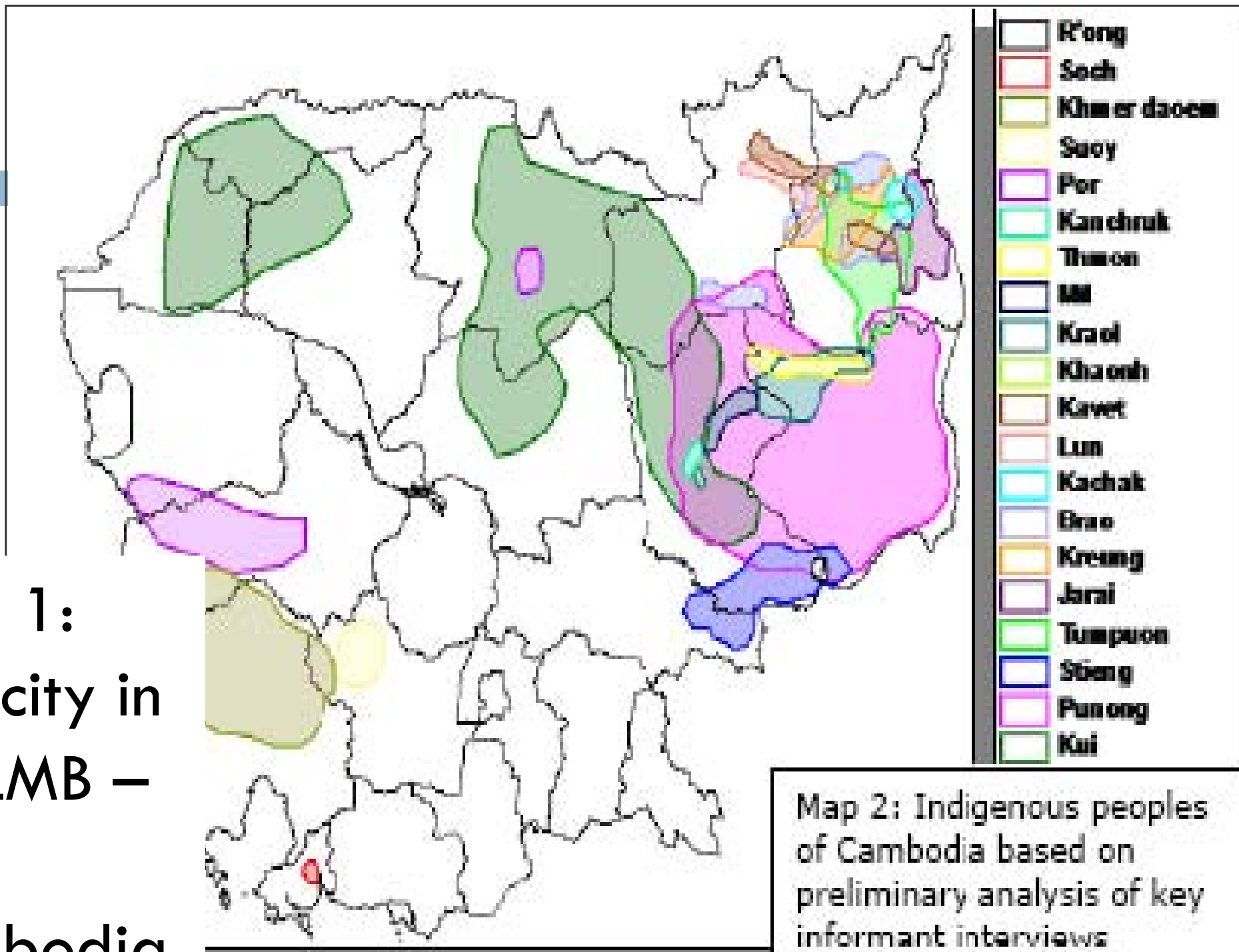- 36 ethnic groups, 4% of national population

- 9 groups, 1.22%
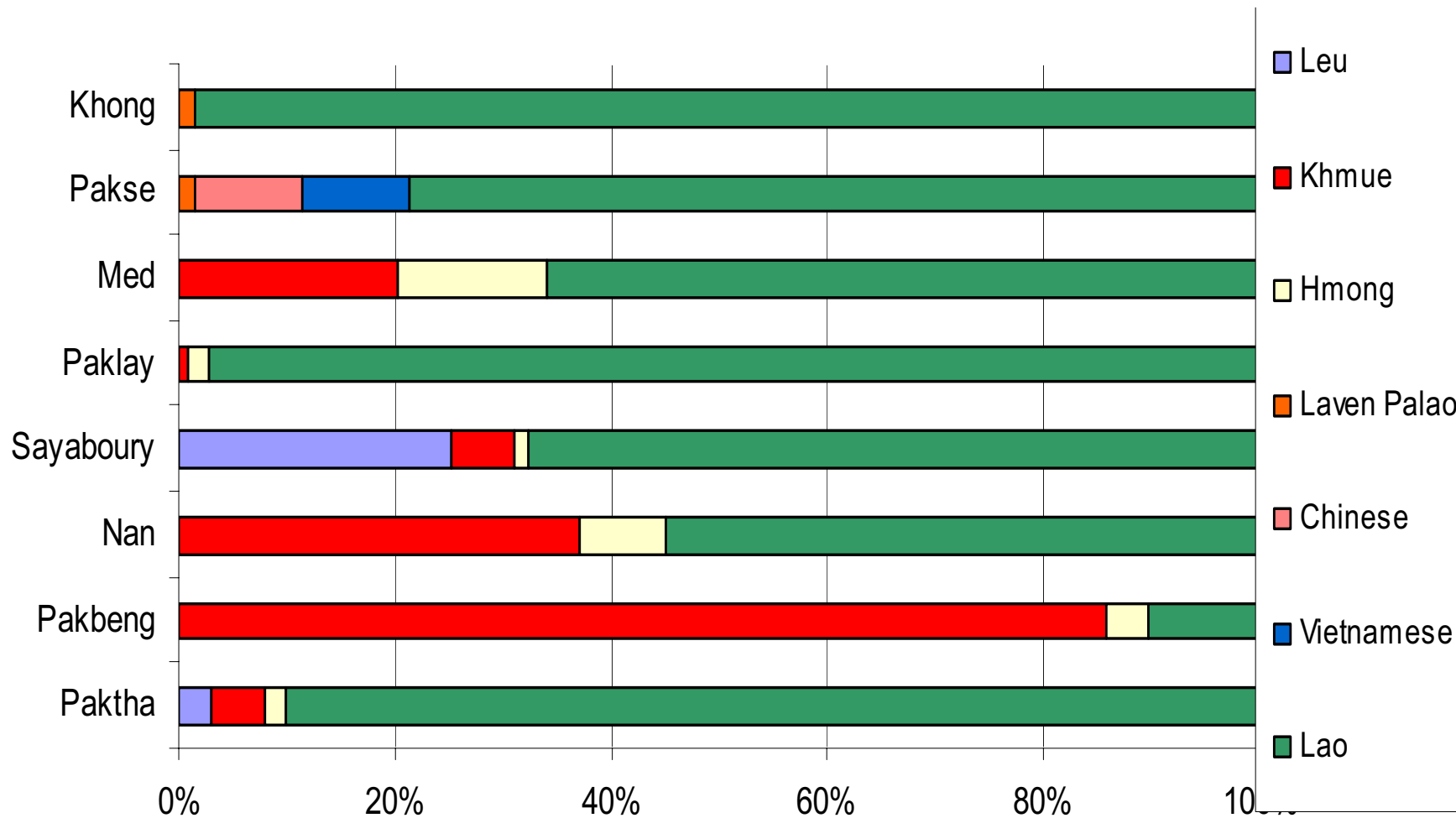
- 48 groups, 47.5%

- 54 groups, 54%

Issue 1: Ethnicity in the LMB – e.g. Cambodia

Legend:
- R'ong
- Soch
- Khmer daoem
- Suoy
- Por
- Kanchruk
- Thmon
- Mil
- Krael
- Khaonh
- Kavet
- Lun
- Kachak
- Brao
- Kreung
- Jarai
- Tumpuon
- Stieng
- Punong
- Kui

Map 2: Indigenous peoples of Cambodia based on preliminary analysis of key informant interviews

Issue 1: Sample ethnic distribution in Lao PDR case study districts

Issue 1: Poverty & Ethnic Identity

Total Lao PDR	% of National Population	Incidence of Poverty Headcount Index (% of pop.)
	100	33.5
Geographic Area		
Urban	23	19.7
Rural	77	37.6
Ethnolinguistic Family		
Lao	66.6	25
Mon-Khmer	20.6	54.3
Hmong-Iu Mien	8.4	40.3
Chine-Tibet	3.3	45.8
Other	1.1	48.4
Gender of Household Head		
Male	94.9	31
Female	5.1	28

Issue 1: Demography & Livelihoods of Mekong River Riparian Provinces

Country	Total population	% Mekong river Riparian Population	% National population
Lao, PDR 11 provinces	4,094,984	14%	66%
Thailand 7 provinces	5,666,451	18%	8%
Cambodia 5 provinces	4,323,393	13%	29%
Vietnam 13 provinces	17,614,400	55%	20%
Total 36 provinces	**31,699,228**	**100%**	

Social Issue 2: Health & Nutrition

- MDG Health & Nutrition indicators

- Life expectancy

- Food security & dependence on natural resources

- Water & sanitation

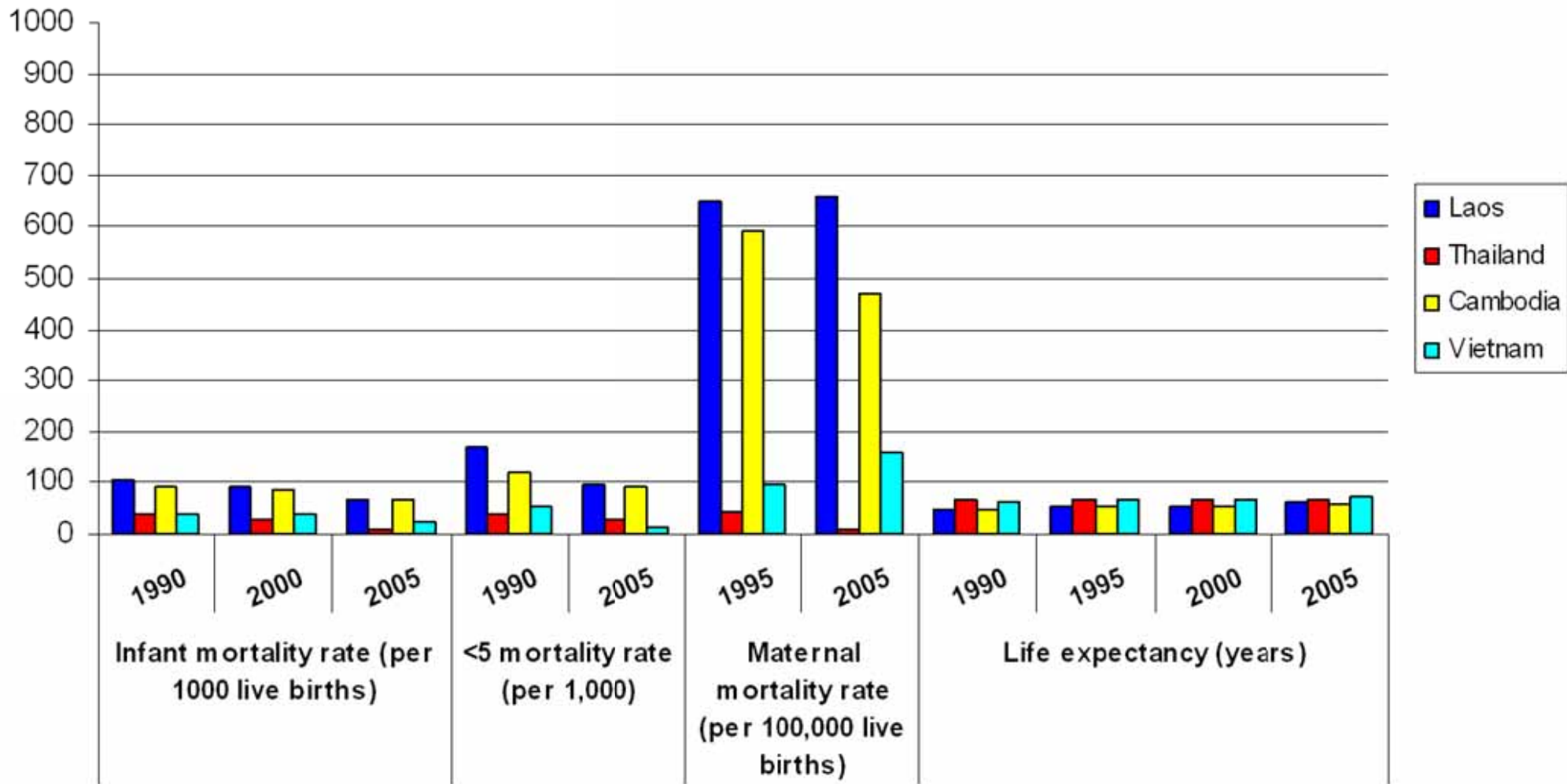- Public expenditure on health and food security strategies

Issue 2: Nutrition & Food Security

Legend: 🟥 % population experiencing hunger 1990 🟦 % population experiencing hunger 2009
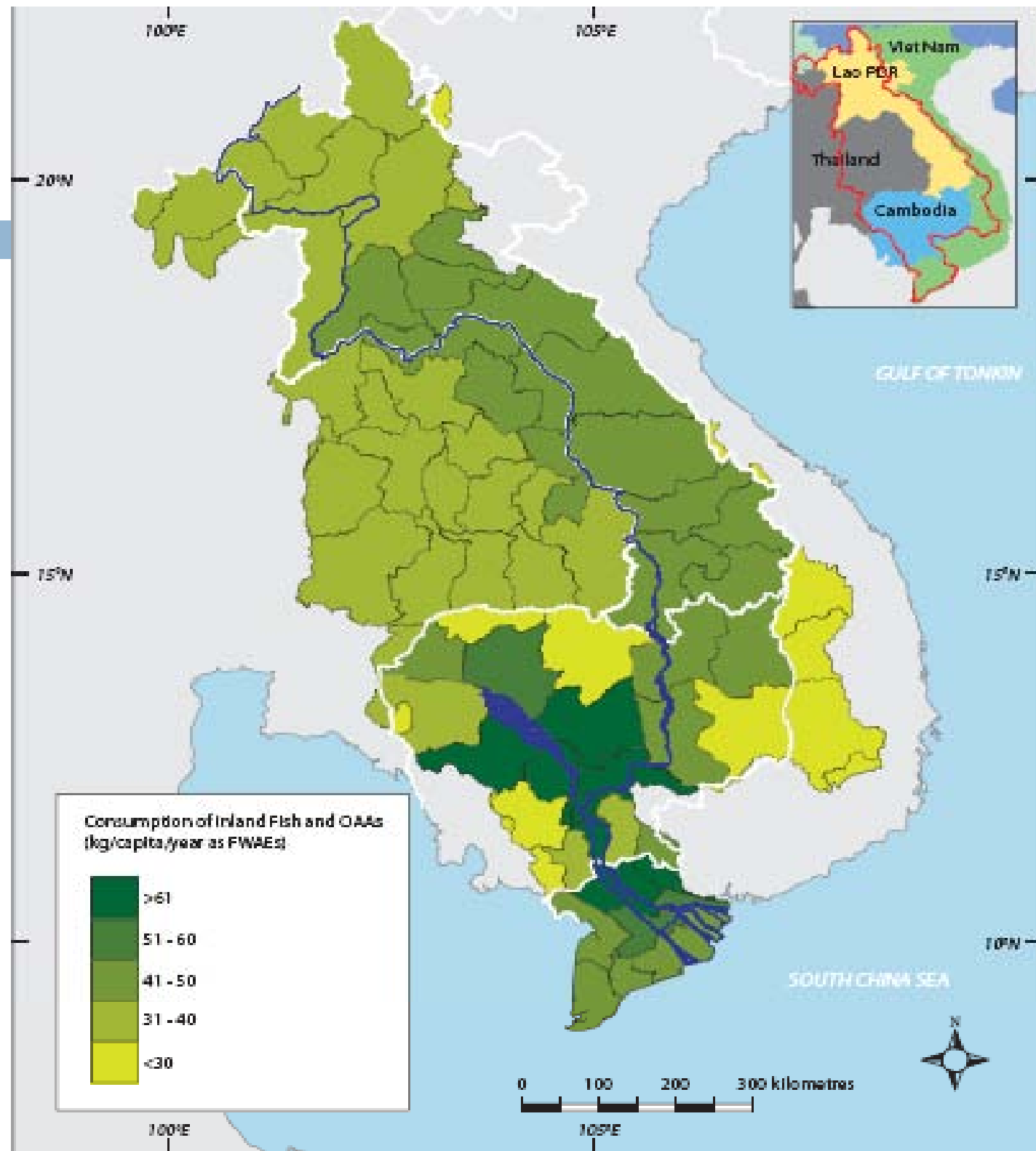
Y-axis: 0%, 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%

Categories: Thailand, Lao PDR, Cambodia, Vietnam
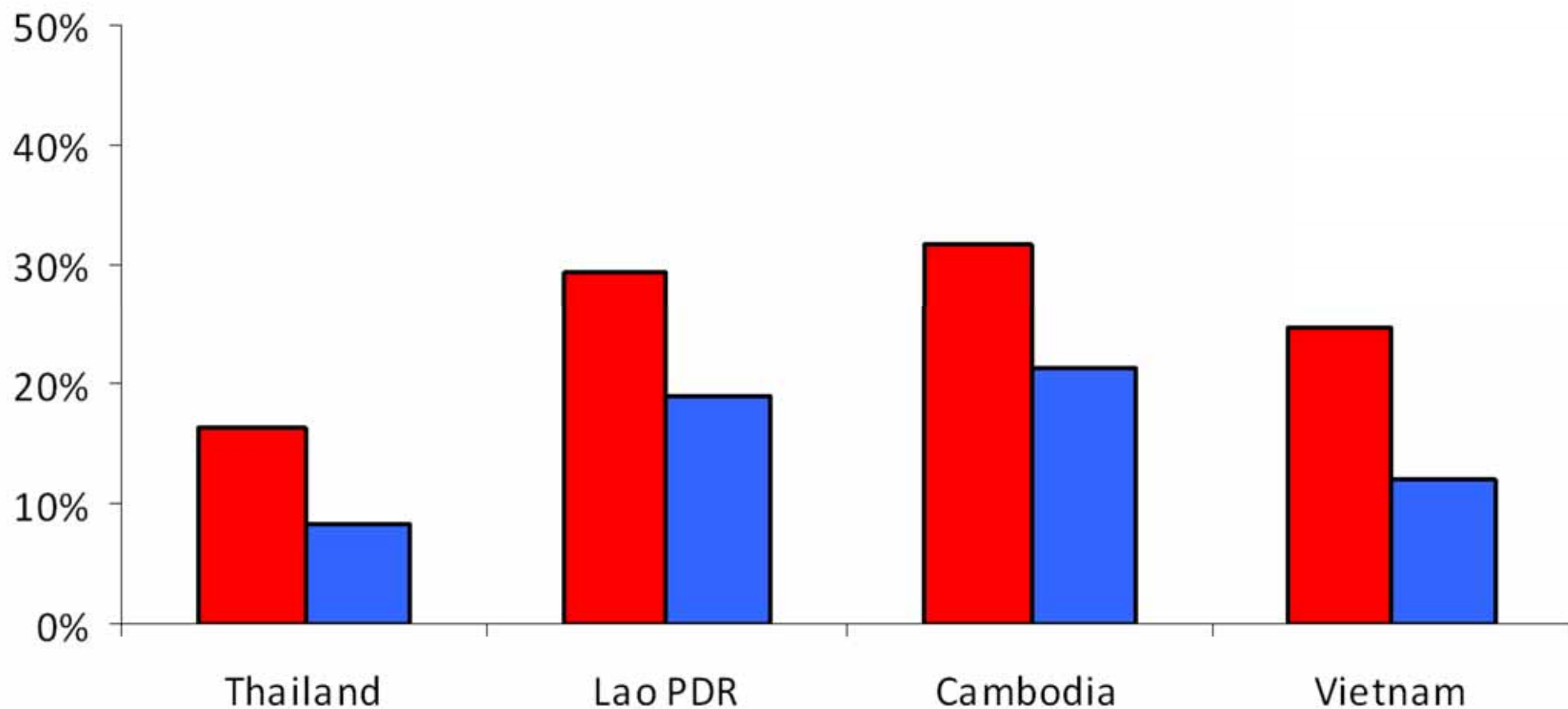
Issue 2: Trends in sample MDG key health indicators in LMB

Issue 2: Fish & other aquatic animals consumption

Consumption of Inland Fish and OAAs (kg/capita/year as FWAEs)

- >61
- 51 - 60
- 41 - 50
- 31 - 40
- <30

GULF OF TONKIN

SOUTH CHINA SEA

0   100   200   300 kilometres

Arsenic Risk Map

Issue 2: Current health threats

Legend:
- Main Rivers
- **Increased Risk**
- Low Risk
- Very Low Risk

0 — 100 — 200 — 300 Kilometers
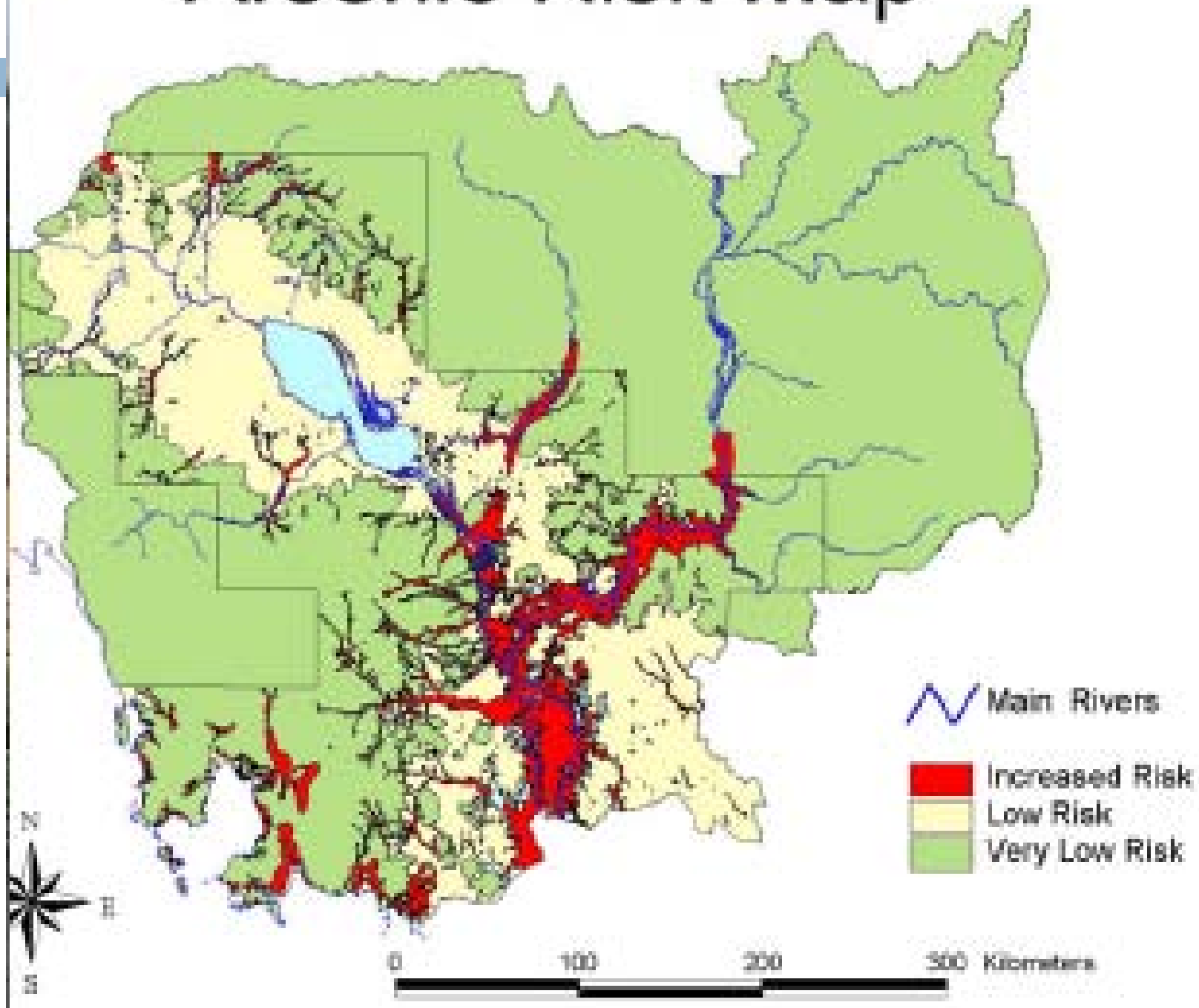
Social Issue 3: Resettlement, Migration, Population Growth, Urban Development & Human Trafficking

☐ Policies & legislation relating to resettlement

☐ Country differences in policy application

☐ Other forms of resettlement

☐ Incidence of Human Trafficking in the LMB

- Diverse and numerous legal provision for resettlement in each of the LMB countries
- Significant differences between line agencies in resettlement policies
- Resettlement increasingly common solution due to rapid development
- There may be a lack of consistency between countries which for trans-boundary projects may lead to inequities
- Historically experience has not been good, now countries are more aware of the issues

Issue 3: Resettlement Variations between LMB countries

Examples of Best International Practice	National Legislation			
	Laos	Thailand	Cambodia	Vietnam
1 **Avoid displacement** by revising technical specifications and/or providing embankments	Mandatory	None	None	None
2 **Scope of impact** Includes all affected areas eg. construction site. associated facilities such as access roads, transmission lines, upstream and downstream areas, canals, borrow pits, spoil areas, contractor's camp sites	Mandatory	Partial	Partial	Mandatory
3 **Traditional & informal land or resource users** without formal documentation also entitled to compensation and livelihood restoration	Mandatory	None	None	Partial
4 Compensation not restricted to assets, but includes **livelihood restoration**	Mandatory	None	None	Mandatory
5 **Community health** programme	Optional	Partial	None	None

Issue 3: Human trafficking in the LMB

- Human trafficking increasing problem in all riparian countries – both internal and cross border

- Evidence to link large scale development with increases in trafficking

- In Lao PDR the most affected provinces are Oudomay, Xayaboury, Bokeo, Luang Prabang, Vientiane, Champassack, in Thailand, Chiang Rai and Ubon Ratchathani and in Cambodia in Stung Treng and Kratie. Vietnam also has a significant trafficking problem on the Mekong delta.

Future Trends Without Mainstream Dams – Poverty Reduction

- Good progress towards achieving MDGs in all LMB countries, some progressing faster than others

- Increased population migration to urban centres and greater density of urban poverty

- Increasing movement of population from mountain to mainstream communes

- Increasing degradation of natural resources and related livelihoods with nutritional implications

- Increasing depopulation of remote and poor areas

- Increasing populations in areas subject to major resource development (e.g. mining)

- Food security increasing in some areas (where land tenure is secure and markets developed), and decreasing in others (where compulsory relocation has occurred)

Future Trends, cont.

- Increasing inequality associated with uneven development benefits spatially and between groups

- Institutional capacities for poverty reduction and resettlement in many line agencies improving, but not keeping pace with rate of development (i.e. Institutions cannot cope with vulnerable community's needs)

Future Trends: Health & Nutrition

- Improving communications and transportation may lead to increased transmission of some diseases (e.g. HIV/AIDS) as well as of trafficking

- Health and nutrition improvements are not keeping pace with the impacts of major development and require significant reorientation of public policies

- Potential for increased groundwater contamination (Cambodia/Vietnam) with arsenic & saline intrusion with associated health and livelihood risks increasing

- Food security risks increasing as degradation of natural resources increases

- Increased vulnerability of communities moving from subsistence to market economy, and raising susceptibility to specific hazards

Future Trends: Resettlement & Migration

- Local administrative capacity to manage risks, apply national policies and monitor application, continue to be limited. Development moving faster than capacity to address consequences

- Continued risks of impoverishment of communities experiencing involuntary resettlement or migration due to major development projects

- Trans-boundary disputes could occur and will increase without a common grievance settlement framework