




SEMINAR
Good Practice Social
Considerations in
Myanmar

26-27 July, 2017

Session 4
Social Impact
Assessment &
Management

NIPPON KOEI CO., LTD.
REEMAN CONSULTING **Social
Clarity**



1

Session 4 - Objectives

- Provide a brief overview on the concept of Social Impact Assessment (SIA) for projects in the Myanmar context [*it is not a comprehensive “how to” on SIA*]
- Provide some practical considerations for SIA (and EIA)
- Use a range of project examples to highlight good practice SIA and common/ongoing challenges
- Summary of the rapid assessment of socio-economic impacts at Thilawa SEZ including key social impact findings

What is Social Impact Assessment?

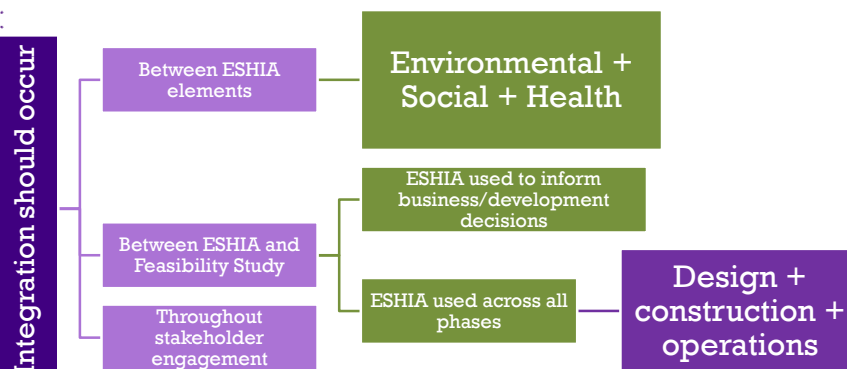
*Social Impact Assessment includes the processes of **analysing, monitoring and managing the intended and unintended social consequences, both positive and negative, of planned interventions (policies, programs, plans, projects) and any social change processes invoked by those interventions.***

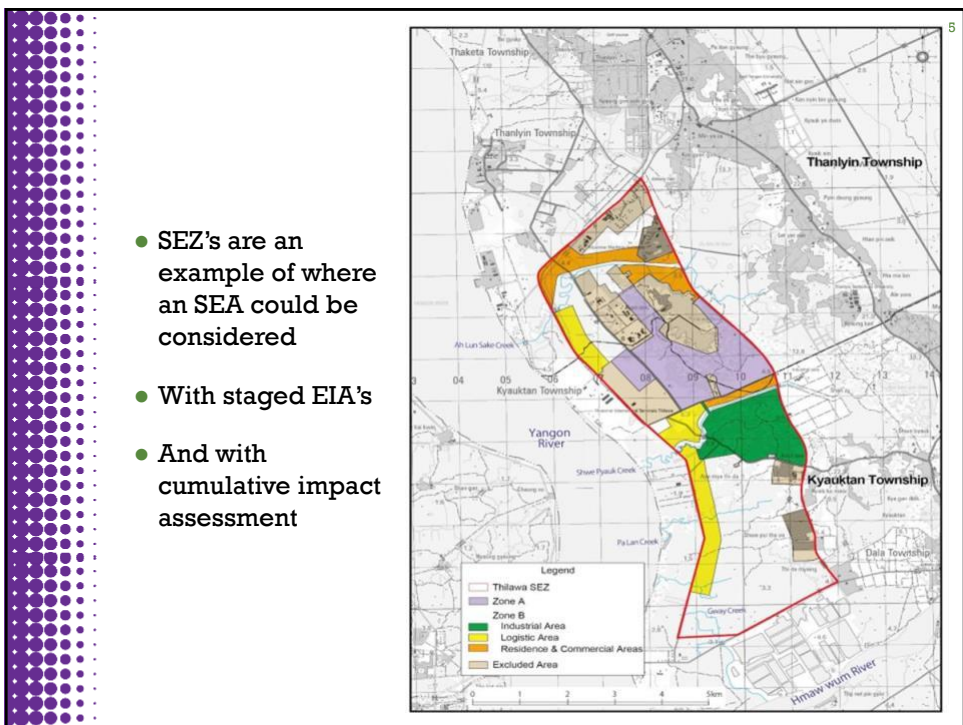
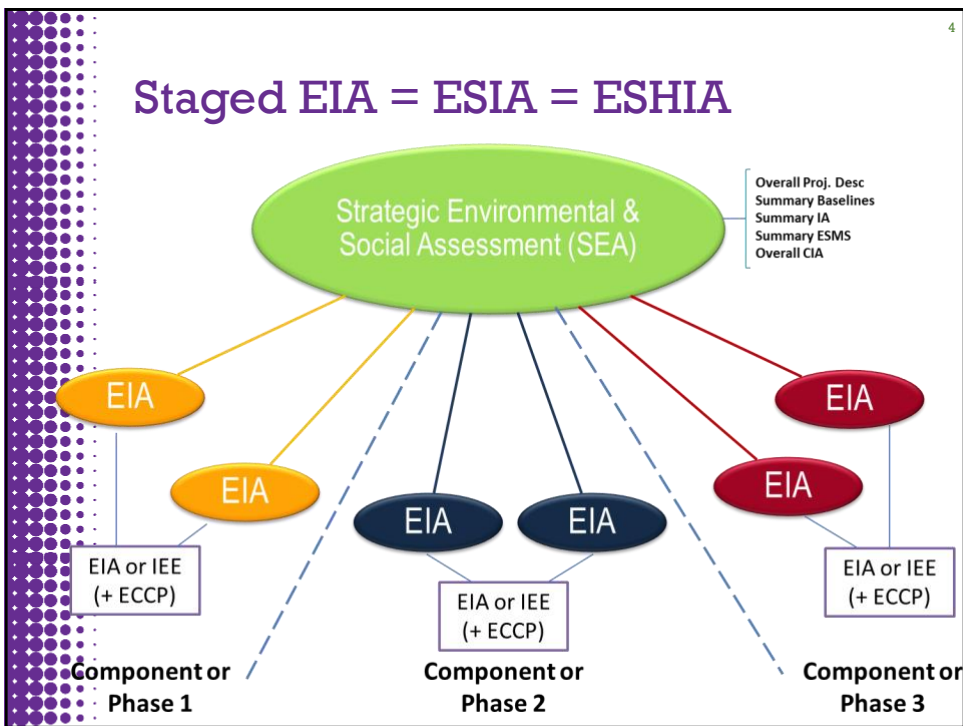
SIA is a management process NOT a product

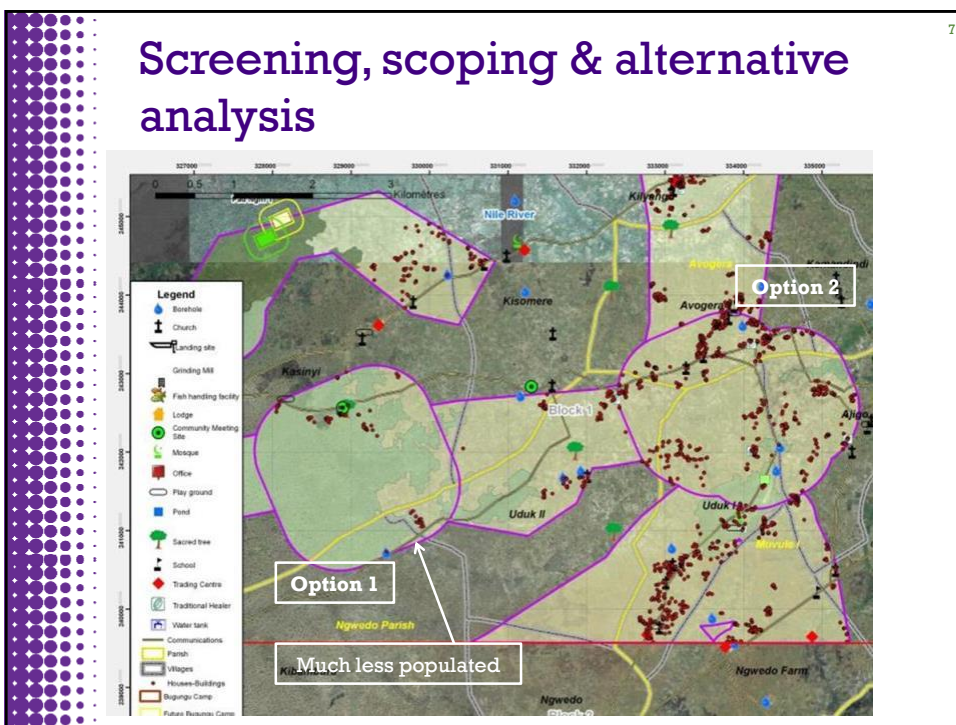
Can SIA be effectively done separately to EIA?.....

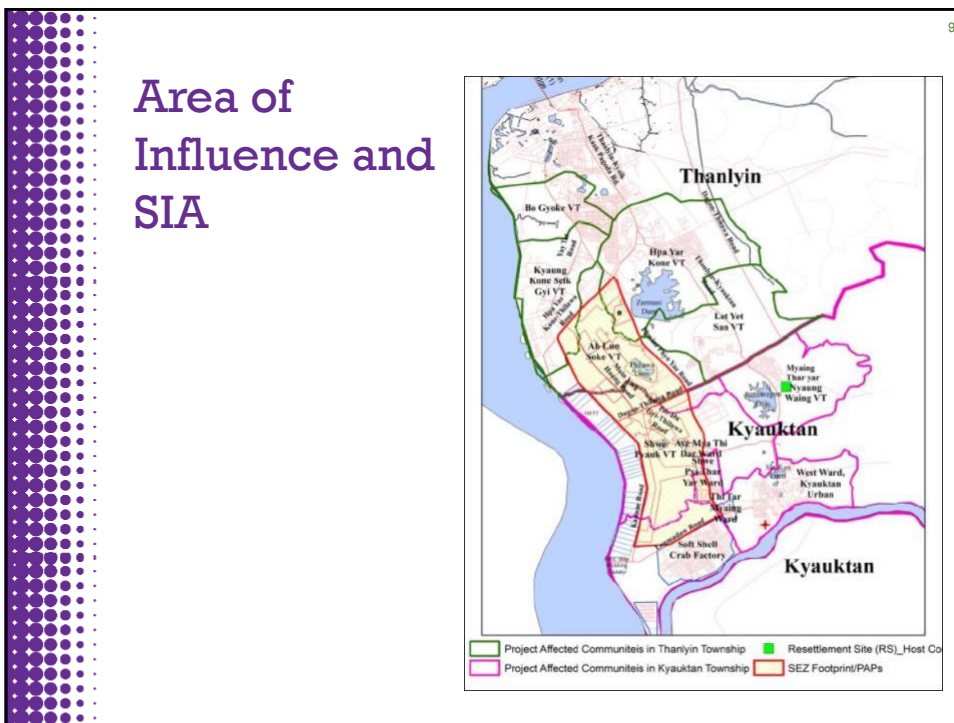
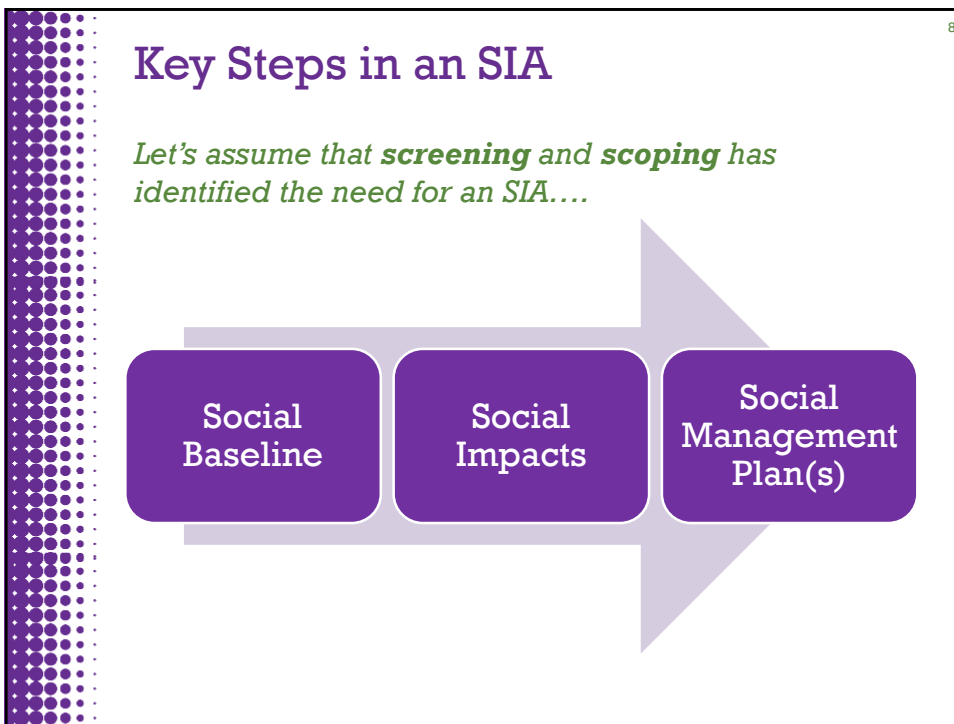
Source: <http://www.iaia.org/wiki-details.php?ID=23>

Integration Key to Good Practice EIA = ESIA = ESHIA









Social Baselines

Targeted

Focused only on information required to assess impacts

Address gender and vulnerable groups

Disaggregated data (by gender)

Appropriate sampling/good coverage of directly affected communities

Not overly complex, theoretical or academic

Participation and ownership of communities and local authorities

Clearly defined study areas

Use primary and proxy indicators for income

Done by SOCIAL specialists

Qualitative and quantitative

Can baselines for ESIA and resettlement be collected together? YES, but.....

10

Social Baselines

Villages and sex		0-14		15-64		65+		CDR	CDR	ADR
		n	%	n	%	n	%			
Adi Aceda	Female	30.5	56.8	12.8	53.6	22.5	76.1			
	Male	33.8	55.6	8.5	64.4	15.3	79.8			
	Total	33.4	56.2	10.4	59.5	18.6	78.1			
Adi Beney	Female	25.8	60.9	13.3	42.4	21.8	64.2			
	Male	30.0	56.9	11.0	52.8	22.9	75.7			
	Total	28.1	58.8	13.1	47.8	22.4	70.1			
Adi	Female	35.0	55.7	9.2	62.9	16.5	79.4			
	Male	40.0	51.9	8.2	77.0	15.7	82.7			
	Total	37.5	53.8	8.7	69.6	16.2	85.8			
Adi Nifas	Female	32.2	58.8	9.0	54.8	15.4	70.2			
	Male	37.0	55.4	7.6	66.7	13.8	80.4			
	Total	34.6	57.1	8.3	60.6	14.6	75.2			
Ametts	Female	29.1	59.0	12.0	49.3	20.3	69.6			
	Male	32.0	57.5	10.5	55.6	18.3	73.8			
	Total	30.6	58.2	11.2	52.5	19.3	71.8			
Boleza	Female	27.5	62.3	10.2	44.1	16.4	60.5			
	Male	32.3	58.6	8.0	34.2	13.5	67.7			
	Total	30.0	60.9	9.1	49.2	14.9	64.2			
Dzero	Female	21.1	52.6	26.3	40.0	50.0	90.0			
	Male	32.2	50.8	16.9	63.1	33.3	96.7			
	Total	26.7	51.7	21.6	51.7	43.7	93.1			
Midri Zein	Female	28.9	67.0	4.1	43.2	6.2	49.3			
	Male	37.5	59.8	2.7	62.7	4.5	67.2			
	Total	33.8	63.1	3.4	52.5	5.4	57.9			
Embaderho	Female	29.5	61.6	8.9	47.9	14.4	62.3			
	Male	35.6	56.3	8.2	63.3	14.5	77.8			
	Total	32.4	59.0	8.5	54.9	14.5	69.4			
Hazaga	Female	34.3	57.7	8.0	59.4	13.9	73.3			
	Male	37.1	55.0	7.9	67.4	14.4	81.7			
	Total	35.7	56.3	8.0	63.4	14.1	77.5			
Shinybluq	Female	32.1	57.3	10.6	56.0	18.5	74.5			
	Male	35.3	53.7	11.0	65.6	20.5	86.2			
	Total	33.7	55.5	10.8	60.8	19.5	80.3			
Total	Female	30.4	60.1	9.5	50.5	15.8	66.3			
	Male	35.3	56.3	8.4	62.7	14.8	77.6			
	Total	32.9	58.2	8.9	56.6	15.3	71.8			

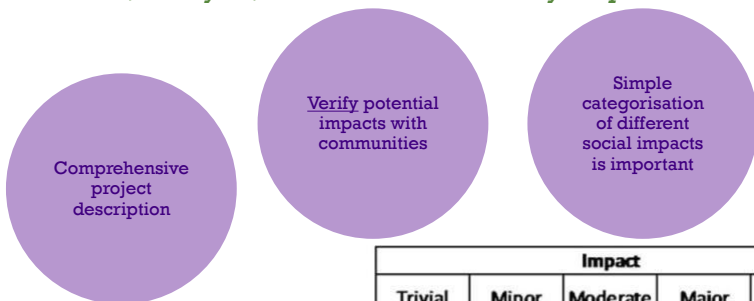
ADR- All Dependency Ratio, CDR-Child Dependency Ratio, ODR-Old Dependency Ratio

Level of education	ICEGU WEST		IMALAMATE		ISENGE		MAJENGO		NG'WANG'WENGE		NGASAMO	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Pre-Primary	53	3.0	34	3.0	18	3.1	46	6.8	36	2.2	23	2.5
Primary incomplete	158	9.1	151	13.1	33	5.6	31	4.6	161	9.7	42	4.6
Primary complete	776	44.6	423	36.8	244	41.8	307	45.3	698	42.1	286	31.3
Still in Primary School	572	32.8	411	35.8	180	30.8	219	32.3	624	37.6	284	31.1
Still in Secondary school	94	5.4	89	7.7	43	7.4	39	5.8	74	4.5	130	14.2
Secondary uncompleted	28	1.6	7	0.6	10	1.7	9	1.3	23	1.4	13	1.4
Secondary Completed	48	2.8	28	2.4	47	8.1	25	3.7	36	2.2	91	10.0
College or Higher	12	0.7	6	0.5	9	1.5	1	0.2	8	0.5	45	4.9

11

Social Impact Analysis

Predict, Analyse, and Assess the Likely Impacts



Consider all phases
(CONSTRUCTION USUALLY HAS MOST SOCIAL IMPACTS)

		Impact				
		Trivial	Minor	Moderate	Major	Extreme
Probability	Rare	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
	Unlikely	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Moderate	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
	Likely	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	High
	Very likely	Medium	Medium	High	High	High

Some further thoughts on social impact analysis

4.5.13.1.1 Direct Impacts: Cultural Heritage Sites Inside or Adjacent to the Site Security Fence Area

ARD, ARG, ARH, ARI, ARJ, ARM, ML4, ML5, ML7, ML9, ML13, ML14, ML15, ML16, ML17, ML18, ML19, ML20, ML21, JD6, JD8, JD9, JD10, JD11, JD12, JD13, JD14, JD15, JD16 (SC5); JD17, AAHL, AAHM, AAHI, AAHO, AAHP, AAHQ, AAHR, AAHS, AAHT, AAHU, AAHV, AAHW, AAHX, AAHY, AAHZ, AAIB, AAIC, AAID, AAIE, AAIF, AAIG, AAIH, AAII, AAIJ, AAIK, AAIL, AAIM, AAIO, AAIR, AAIS, AAIT, AAIU, AAIV. These sites are all located within the site security fence area. Unless specific management recommendations are made for the protection of individual sites, each of these sites will almost certainly be significantly damaged or entirely destroyed during the proposed developments.

Table 4.5.24 Impact matrix for cultural heritage sites ARD, ARG, ARH, ARI, ARJ, ARM, ML4, ML5, ML7, ML9, ML13, ML14, ML15, ML16, ML17, ML18, ML19, ML20, ML21, JD6; JD9, JD8, JD10, JD11, JD12, JD13, JD14, JD15, JD16 (SC5); JD17, AAHL, AAHM, AAHN, AAHO, AAHP, AAHQ, AAHR, AAHS, AAHT, AAHU, AAHV, AAHW, AAHX, AAHY, AAHZ, AAIB, AAIC, AAID, AAIE, AAIF, AAIG, AAIH, AAII, AAIJ, AAIK, AAIL, AAIM, AAIO, AAIR, AAIS, AAIT, AAIU, AAIV

Valence	Nature	Duration	Extent	Magnitude	Likelihood
Positive	Direct	FEED	Localised	High	Unc
Negative	Indirect	Construction	Regional	Medium	Pro

• Chapter 7: Air Quality;
 • Chapter 8: Greenhouse Gas;
 • Chapter 9: Surface Water Quality;
 • Chapter 10: Noise and Vibration;
 • Chapter 11: Landscape and Visual;
 • Chapter 12: Soil and Groundwater; Waste;
 • Chapter 13: Waste;
 • Chapter 14: Terrestrial and Marine Biodiversity;
 • Chapter 15: Social Impact Assessment; and
 • Chapter 16: Cumulative Impact Assessment.

Balanced?

Impact	Impacts of Solid Waste Generation, Storage and Disposal upon the Existing Waste Management Network.		
Impact Nature	Negative	Positive	Neutral
Impact Type	Direct	Indirect	Induced
Impact Duration	Temporary	Short-term	Long-term
Impact Extent	Local	Regional	Global
Impact Scale	The impact scale is medium.		
Impact Frequency	The impact likely occurs during the construction phase with the rare frequency.		
Impact Magnitude	Positive	Negligible	Small
Vulnerability of Receptors	Low	Medium	High
Significance	Negligible	Minor	Moderate
	The significance is likely to be moderate.		

Example: impact description?

6.5.7.3 Cultural Interactions and Cultural Heritage

The Kamsar region, because of its on-going industrial activities, is characterized as a cosmopolitan population, constituted mostly of nationals from various ethnic groups and foreigners. The arrival of workers should not entail any particular ethnic problem since a substantial proportion of the workers should come from the immediate region of Kamsar.

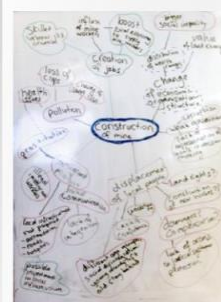
Thus, no impact is anticipated.

There are no known cultural heritage sites or artefacts in the area affected by the Port development components.

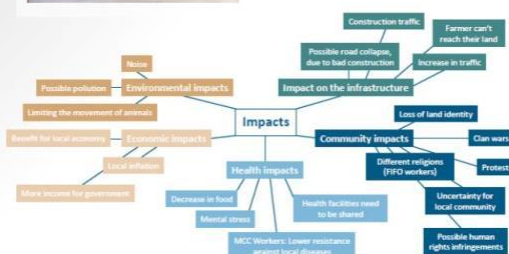
15

How Do We Identify and Categorise Social Impacts?

Example Mind Map



Undertaking a mindmapping process is useful in the scoping process.



Source: IAIA (F. Vanclay), Social Impact Assessment Guidance for Assessing and Managing the Social Impacts of Projects (2015)

16

Social Mitigation & Enhancement

Social management plans and programs

- Also known as Social Impact Management Plans or Environmental & Social Management Plans
- Part of the overall Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS)
- Actions that are:
 - Tangible
 - Implementable
 - Budgeted
 - Signed off by senior management
- Avoid vague or generic mitigation measures
- Management plans include management controls and monitoring and evaluation activities

Activity or Aspect	Action	Rationale or Description	Responsibility	Means of Verification	Timeframe

17

Social Mitigation & Enhancement

Social management plans and programs

Community Health, Safety & Security Plan

Labour Management Plan

Local Content Plan

Transport Management Plan

Influx Management Plan

Resettlement Action Plan

Cultural Heritage Management Plan

Community Investment/CSR Plan

Livelihood Restoration Plan

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Other Cross-Cutting Plans (e.g., erosion control, air quality etc)

Not all impacts & mitigations can be identified upfront, a commitment register can help track future actions (or Environmental & Social Action Plan)

Who is responsible for mitigating/managing social impacts?

Project Developer?

Government?

Sub-contractors?

EPC Contractor?

Construction phase social impact management is a major challenge on many projects

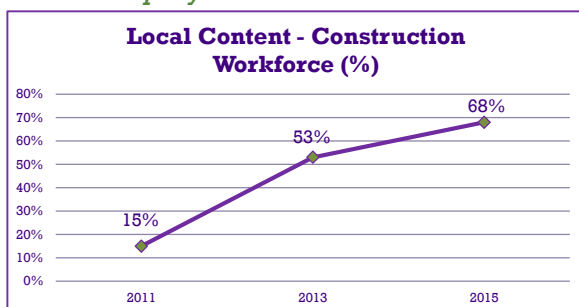
Example: LNG Project Indonesia

Workers and camps

Local employment

Example Mitigation Measures

Local employment: Indonesia



After local recruitment process was strengthened by company and local labour department, local content increased and public unrest was eliminated

Unrest / Demonstrations		2013	2014	2015
1	Public Road Blockage	37	13	0
2	Access to Site (trespass, gate blockage)	4	2	0
Total		41	15	0

Example Mitigation Measures

Local employment: Vietnam

Strong Local Recruitment:

- Strong local recruitment policies and requirements for sub-contractors
- Support to sub-contractors



Job-seeker registration and support:

- All interested resettlement-affected job seekers were registered
- Main recruitment office and branch offices; plus dedicated staff



Recruitment Campaigns:

- Widespread job advertisement campaigns
- No informal hiring

Example Mitigation Measures

Traffic safety: Vietnam

- Traffic awareness and motorcycle training for 3,000+ at local schools
- Materials developed into motorcycle traffic safety program
- 2 Community Traffic Events: (1,000+ in attendance, each)
- Collaboration with Police
- Community Traffic Safety Support co-funded projects



Example Mitigation Measures

Fisheries income restoration



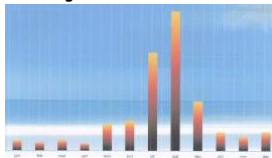
No.	ITEM	BEFORE	AFTER
Partnership Results on Fishing Ground and Fish Finder			
1.	Fish Catch	225 Kg	375 Kg
2.	Income / Trip / Team	IDR 18,350,000	IDR 33,850,000
3.	Fuel Consumption	IDR 1,000,000	IDR 500,000

Since 2013, the company has contributed to the improvement of fishermen's lives in the three sub-districts through:

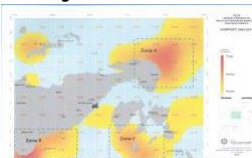
- Small fishermen boat engine 29 units
- Fishing boats 5 units
- Fish Finder 3 units (through a partnership with local company)



Fishing season



Fishing zone



Development fishermen group at two sub-districts

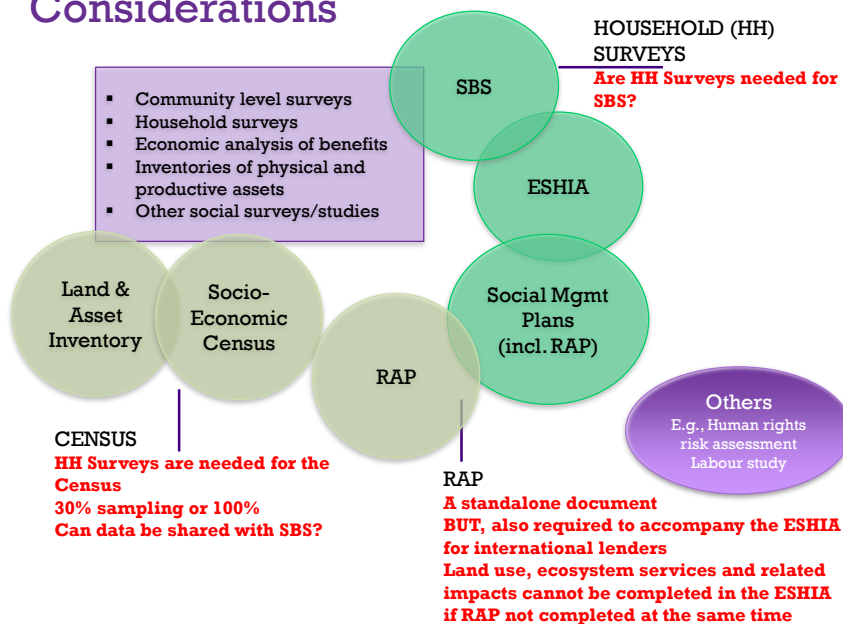
Example Mitigation Measures

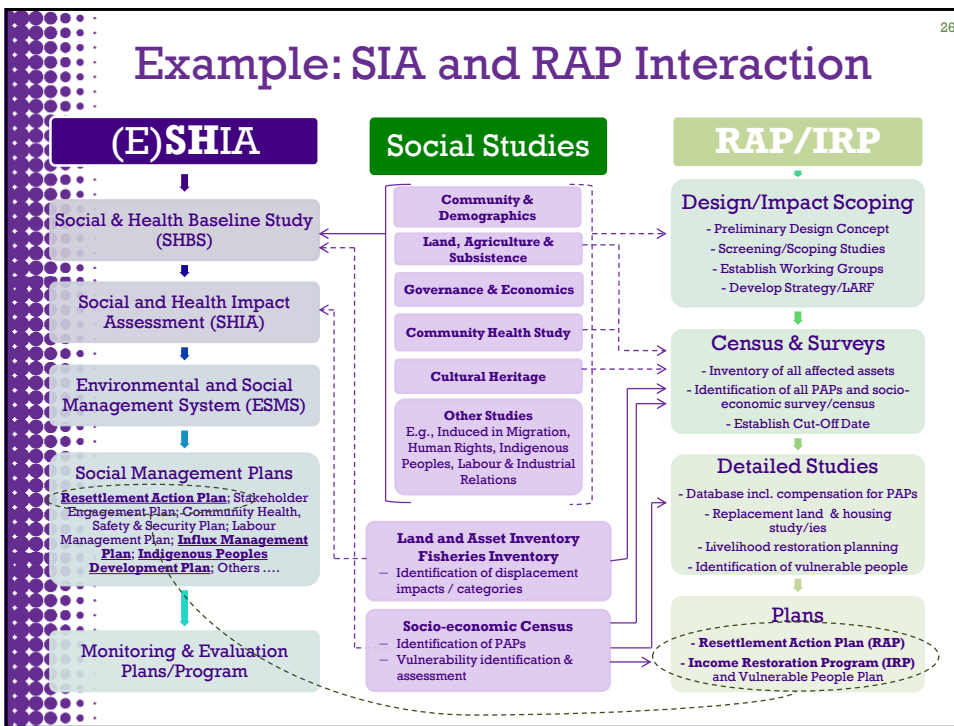
Community health – malaria prevention and control



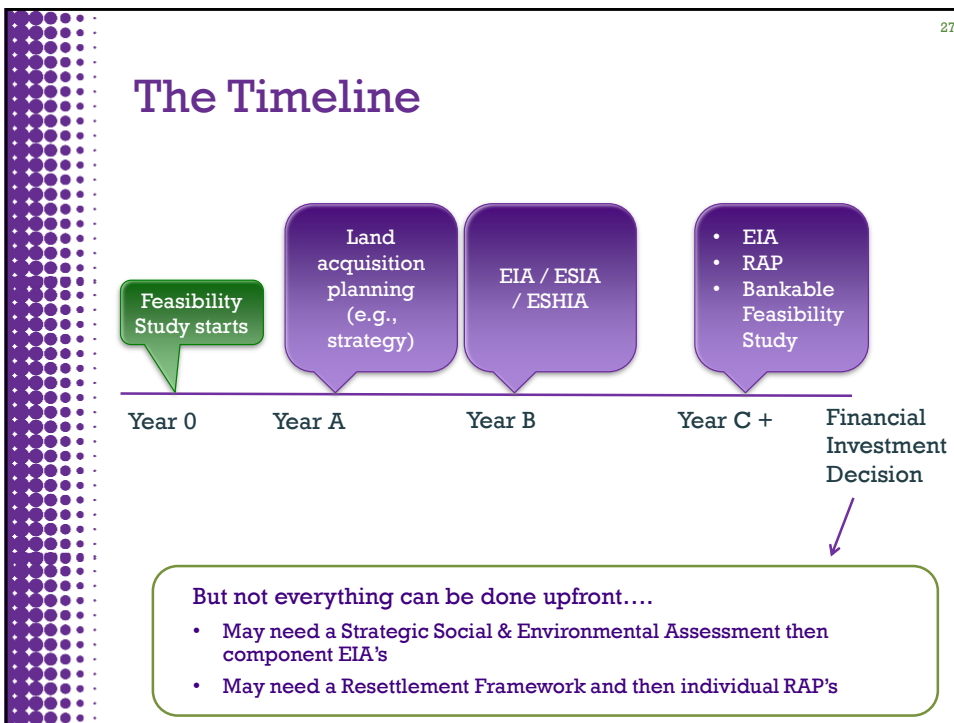
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Example: Related Social Considerations





26



27

Thilawa SEZ Rapid Assessment of Socioeconomic Impacts

- Example of socioeconomic impacts from Thilawa SEZ in Greater Yangon

Thilawa SEZ: Rapid Assessment of Socio-Economic Impacts

● Objectives :

1. Raise awareness of current & anticipated future socio-economic impacts of the SEZ.
2. Identify mitigations & management controls to help:
 - ✓ minimise and manage socio-economic impacts.
 - ✓ maximise potential benefits from the SEZ.
3. Provide a dataset and methodology to enable monitoring of the SEZ's socio-economic impacts.

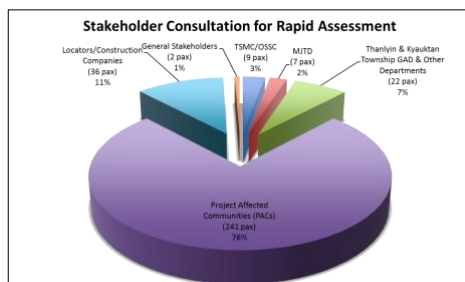
● In addition, to help:

1. Inform MJTD of the perceptions of affected communities and other stakeholders regarding the SEZ.
2. Help MJTD quantify the benefits to date regarding local economic development (employment, enterprise development, local supplier development).

Approach and Methodology

1. Literature Review
2. Define Project Area of Influence (PAOI)
 - Key informant interviews – with MJTD/TSMC, Thanlyin & Kyauktan Townships, selected community members
3. Assessment Process:
 - Key informant interviews & focus group discussions with >290 stakeholders [Sept 2016 – Mar 2017]
4. Data Analysis
 - By identified socioeconomic “impact theme”

Summary of Stakeholder Engagement for Rapid Assessment



Thanlyin Township PAC's Consultation	Kyauktan Township PAC's Consultation
Ah Lun Soke: 45 pax	Nyaung Waing: 65 pax
Hpa Yar Kone: 28 pax	Shwe Pyi Thar Yar: 24 pax
Kyaung Kone Seik Gyi: 16 pax	Thi Dar Myaing: 19 pax
Let Yat San: 8 pax	Shwe Pyauk: 15 pax
	Aye Mya Thi Dar: 16 pax

Area of Influence

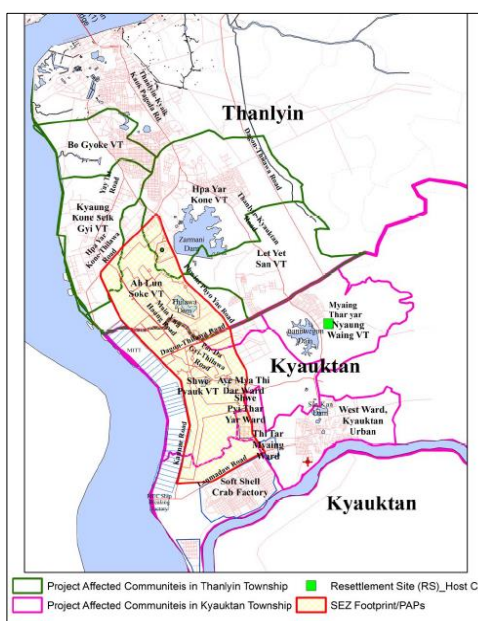
● DIRECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

- Footprint - 2,400 hectares inside the boundary
- The communities & environment directly affected by facilities and activities developed by and/or dependent on the SEZ
- Resettlement sites where physically displaced households are relocated

● INDIRECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

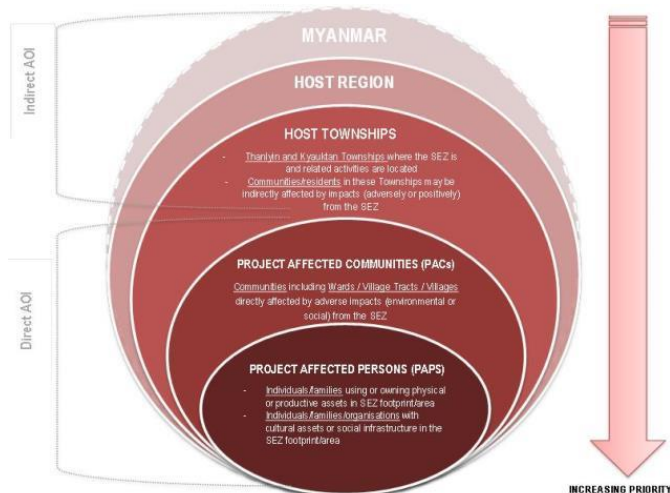
- Land transport routes to and from the SEZ
- Induced in-migration & associated impacts (e.g. Moe Gyo Swan Monastery).
- Wealth distribution & wealth creation from 3rd party business development
- Environmental implications e.g. changes in landscape, hydrology etc
- Implementation of CSR initiatives in surrounding communities

Map of Direct Area of Influence – Thilawa SEZ



Village Tracts / Wards [In Direct Area of Influence]	
Thanlyin	Kyauktan
• Ah Lun Soke	• Shwe Pyi Thar Yar
• Hpa Yar Kone	• Aye Mya Thi Dar
• Let Yat San	• Thi Dar Myaing
• Kyaung Kone	• Nyaung Waing
• Seik Gyi	• Shwe Pyauk
• Bogyoke	• West Ward (Urban)

Area of Influence – Categories of Stakeholders



Rapid Update of Socioeconomic Data by Community

Village Tract: Hpa Yar Kone

Township: Tharyin
District: Yangon South
Region: Yangon Region

Summary	High	Low
Exposure	High	Low
Sensitivity	High	Low
Perceptions	High	Low

1. Situation Map



2. Key Social Baseline Data¹

Topic	Description	Detailed Data
Administrative Structure	Organized into nine villages:	
	1. Pa Doo Gon	
	2. Thea Hpyo Chaung	
	3. Nai Sa Kone	
	4. Ka Nya Pa Chaung	
	5. Hpa Yar Kone	
	6. Kun Chan Kone	
	7. Kwai Thi	
	8. Kwai Hui	
	9. Lai Yar Sai	
Proximity to Town:	Located 4.5 miles (7.2 kilometers) east of Tharyin Town.	
Demographics:	No. of Households:	22,151
	Total Population:	52,413
	Male Population:	25,258
	Female Population:	25,157
Religion & Ethnicity:	Religion:	Buddhist (87%), 6% Hindu, 4.5% Muslim, 2% Christian, 0.5% Other
	Ethnicity:	Ethnic groups resident in Hpa Yar Kone include: Kayi;

Religion & Ethnicity:	Religion	Buddhist (87%), 6% Hindu, 4.5% Muslim, 2% Christian, 0.5% Other
	Ethnicity	Ethnic groups resident in Hpa Yar Kone include: Kayi; Baka; Han; Shan; Myanmar (Bamar); Hindu; Other.
Infrastructure & Services:	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 B.E.H.S 1 B.E.M.S 5 Post-Primary Schools 2 B.E.P.S. 3 Monastery Education Schools
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Rural Health Centre Staffing: 5 nurses. Plus three other staff. 7 Private Clinics
	Potable Water	1 Lake, 7 Wells, 531 Tube Wells.
	Power (partially electrified)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6,742 electricity meters; 22 transformers; 2 diesel engine generators Some villages are not electrified e.g. Kun Chan Kone, Kwai Hui, Cha Pho Su in Hpa Yar Kone village tract.
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads connecting villages: 6 earth; 2 concrete Roads inside villages: 34 earth; 4 concrete
	Bridges	None.
Livelihoods:	Main Livelihood	Restaurant and Farmer.
	Livelihood Types (recorded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers: 47 Rice Mill Owner: 1 Purified Drinking Water Factory Owner: 2 Garment Factory Owners: 4 Ice-Lolly Factory Owner: 1 Industrial Works: 26 Restaurants: 48 Shoe Store Owners: 18
Land Use:	Total Land Use (recorded)	5,558 acres
	Types of Land Use (recorded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddy Land/Farm Land: 1,009 Acres. Garden Land: 466 Acres Factory Land: 1,006 Acres Other Land: 3,078 Acres.
Religious Facilities:	Total Facilities (recorded)	186 Facilities
	Types of Religious Facilities (recorded)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monasteries: 42 Numeraries: 112 Mosque: 1 Church: 2 Hindu Temples: 1 Ancient Pagoda: 10 Buddhist Religious Buildings: 12 The Historic Kwak Kwak Pagoda is located in Hpa Yar Kone Village Tract.
Known Donor Programs:		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primera Urgence-Aids Medicals (International): Planned implementation of HIV mobile testing and referral to DC/HIV Prevention activity None known.

Rating of Socioeconomic Impacts

Exposure to the SEZ

Exposure of each PAC to the SEZ has been assessed considering:

- Land acquisition and resettlement as a result of the SEZ
- Physical proximity of the village tract or ward to the SEZ

Very high	None/minimal level of benefits to the community, e.g., through employment, skills development, business opportunities and/or social investment. Very high level of adverse impacts currently or likely from SEZ development.
High	Low level of benefits to the community, e.g., through employment, skills development, business opportunities and/or social investment. High level of adverse impacts currently or likely from SEZ development.
Moderate	Some/reasonable level of benefits to the community, e.g., through employment, skills development, business opportunities and/or social investment. Moderate level of adverse impacts currently or likely from SEZ development.
Low	Good level of benefits to the community, e.g., through employment, skills development, business opportunities and/or social investment. No adverse impacts currently or likely from SEZ development.

Sensitivity to Impacts

1. Employment and skills development
2. Local economic development
3. Community engagement
4. Land and livelihoods
5. Population and social change
6. Community health, safety & security
7. Social infrastructure & services

Perceptions

Collected using structured surveys

Negative	Disagreement with positive oriented perception statements Negative perceptions of impacts/issues experienced
Neutral	Neutral or unsure of positive oriented perception statements Neutral or unsure perceptions of impacts/issues experienced
Positive	Positive perceptions about the SEZ in general and of the impacts/issues experienced.

Sensitivity Analysis By Community

Village Tract / Ward: Name

Township: Kyauktan
District: Yangon South
Region: Yangon Region

Summary

Exposure	High
Sensitivity	High
Perceptions	Neutral

1. Situation Map

2. Key Social Baseline Data

Topic	Description	Detailed Data

3. Exposure to Thilawa SEZ

Factors of Interaction	Description	Exposure Rating
Proximity to Thilawa SEZ		High
Land Acquisition and Resettlement		Low

4. Sensitivity to Impacts

Topic	Description	Sensitivity Rating

5. Perceptions

Legend

✓✓	Strongly agree
✓	Agree
○	Neutral
×	Disagree
××	Strongly disagree
?	Uncertain

D Overall Perception Rating Neutral

Key Impact Themes

Impact Category	Key Impact Themes
Employment & Skills Development	National employment
	Local employment
	Training and skills development
Local Economic Development	Local inflation
	Local supplier opportunities
	Other business opportunities (e.g., small shops)
Community Engagement	Consultation and disclosure
	Community protests
	Civil society engagement
Land & Livelihoods	Physical resettlement and economic displacement (incl. livelihoods)
	Host communities
	Food security and subsistence
Population & Social Change	Influx/in-migration (incl. foreigners)
	Urbanisation and community development
	Local government resources
Community Health, Safety & Security	Security and crime
	Community safety
	Traffic accidents & injuries
	Community health & communicable diseases
Social Infrastructure & Services	Pressure on existing infrastructure and services (e.g., health, education, water, waste)
	Improved infrastructure and services
	Increased traffic in local communities

Key Findings

National employment

- 24 Factories with a total Operations workforce of 3,090 Myanmar at end Jan 2017
 - ✓ 829 Male (27%); 2,261 Female (73%).
- 700 Labour cards issued for Operations roles Mar – Dec 2016:
 - ✓ > 95% for women
 - ✓ Some for influx workers (e.g., up to 17% in Kyauktan Township)
- Difficult to obtain accurate data on total Construction jobs (e.g., high level of informal contracting)
- 40,000 jobs projected when Zone A fully operational (Sept 2016 estimate)

Largest employers



40

Key Findings

Construction and operations employment

Zone A Construction Phase Jobs

- Jobs mainly undertaken by non-local workers e.g. 17% local employment by Suntac at peak of Zone A Construction.
- Some labour employed locally e.g. Shan Su, Thi Dar Myaing.
- Communities report issues with construction jobs: i) lack of/delayed payment; ii) low salaries; iii) Labour Lead 'skimming' of payments e.g. 8,000 MMK/day > 6,500 MMK/day; iv) opportunities only available via contacts (i.e. lack of transparency in recruitment).

Zone A Operations Phase Jobs

- 78 Locators have committed to invest in Zone A
- 24 factories are under operation (*end Jan 2017*).
- Many locators have not yet reached projected full employment.
- Many workers live in Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships however some have moved in to secure employment, including to the Zone A Resettlement Site.
- Some workers who came for construction jobs have stayed and secured jobs at the SEZ e.g. operators at factory, security guards, drivers, gardeners and so on.
- Significant % female workforce.
- Some starting (training) salaries are 70% of minimum wage; basic salary reaches minimum wage after 3 months.
- Employment benefits provided include ferry service, uniform and meals. Some pay additional monies if leave is not taken.

41

Key Findings

Local employment

- Some good local employment but need more active priority for locals
- Many factory jobs are skilled, but some un-skilled or semi-skilled jobs are more opportunity to outside
 - E.g., cleaning, catering and grounds maintenance contracts going to multi-national companies such as from Singapore
 - They are not required to hire locally (they hire nationally but generally from Yangon or elsewhere)

21 PAPs from Zone A Resettlement Site (RS) are currently employed (as at June 2017)

Factory employment in Kyauktan communities (Direct AOI)



Shwe Pyi Thar Yar: 22 pax (3.15%)
Aye Mya Thi Dar: 6 pax (0.85%)
Thi Dar Myaing: 142 pax (20.31%)
Nyaung Waing: 33 pax (4.72%)

Factory employment in Thanlyin communities (Direct AOI)



Ah Lun Soke: 15 pax (2.15%)
Hpa Yar Kone: 33 pax (4.72%)
Let Yat San: 96 pax (13.73%)

* (Local means communities in Direct AOI)
Note: statistics derived from a sample of OSSC Labour Dept Registrations undertaken b/w 29 March – 6 December 2016.

Key Findings

Training & Skills Development

- Data collection on training could be strengthened (*under discussion*)
- *There is an opportunity to source and publicise positive case studies*
- Some residents know of training opportunities but are not able to attend as they are working



Some training is being given by Locators/Others

Cute Myanmar Thilawa Co. Ltd: employs some local workers that have no sewing experience. Trainer from PRC provides regular training on an ongoing basis e.g. Operator & Health Safety Environment (HSE) training.

Ball Corporation: Has provided HSE and Technical Training.

Lu Thai: has provided HSE training & fire safety training.

Dowa: provided heavy machinery training prior to working, daily HSE training is provided & fire drill training every six months.

TSMC and JICA Expert Team (JET) have provided some training to PAPs and local communities, as part of IRP.

Key Findings

Local supply opportunities

Some examples of Locators sourcing materials or services locally

There would be more potential if specific local supplier develop program exists.

- E.g. Cute Myanmar, Lu Thai.
- Purchasing office accessories, employing private car owners to ferry employees to work.
- More reliable/consistent data could be captured on local vs. non-local suppliers.

Example: Myanmar World Consultant Company Sangyo Consulting Company - a Yangon company supplying canteen and cleaning services to factories in the SEZ rents a house in the Myaing Thar Yar (2) Resettlement Site for their 6 employees (chef & kitchen workers) who work at the Thilawa SEZ. The company provides services to Wacoal, amongst others.

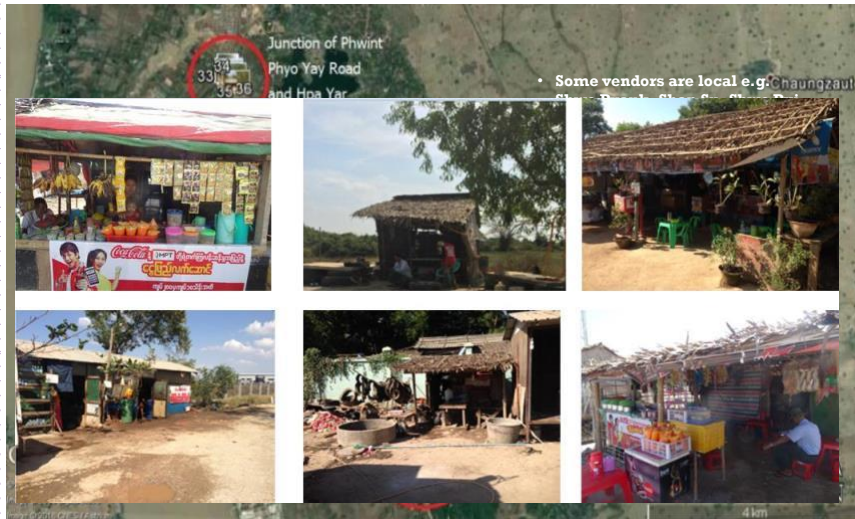
“PTND” has developed their own social enterprise. Working in and outside SEZ including with MJTD.

44

Key Findings

Other business opportunities

- Around 94 small shops have been established around the SEZ



45

Key Findings

Local inflation

- Communities in proximity to the SEZ report some local inflation; e.g., food, diesel, clothes products.
- Most people associate the changes with Myanmar's overall social and economic development rather than specifically with the SEZ.
- There is no reliable data on the cost of staple products and services pre-SEZ development
- *A study on local prices for staple products would enable this to be monitored over time*
 - Market Price Survey in 2014 in 16 villages across Thanlyin and Kyauktan townships may provide a baseline

Aye Mya Thi Dar

Before could use 100-200 MMKs for groceries. Now need to use 500 MMKs. Even the price of the cheapest vegetables (roselle, water hyacinth) has increased. But don't think these changes are related to the SEZ.

Key Findings

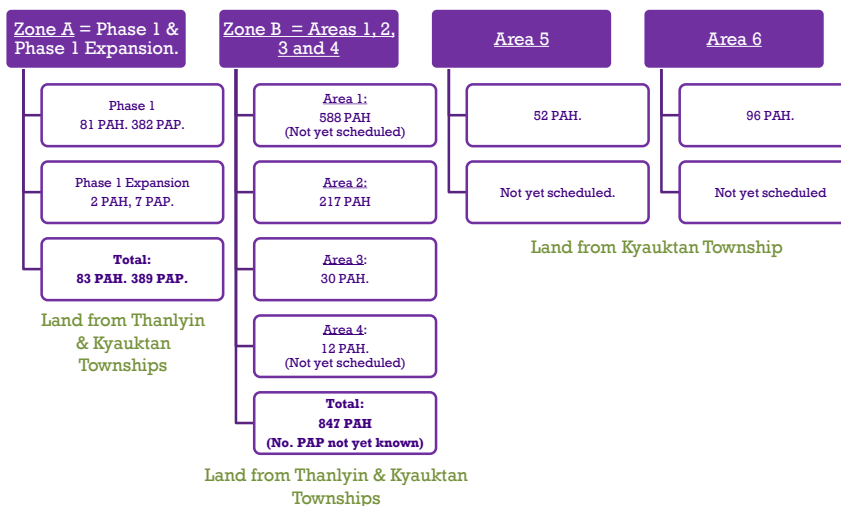
Community engagement

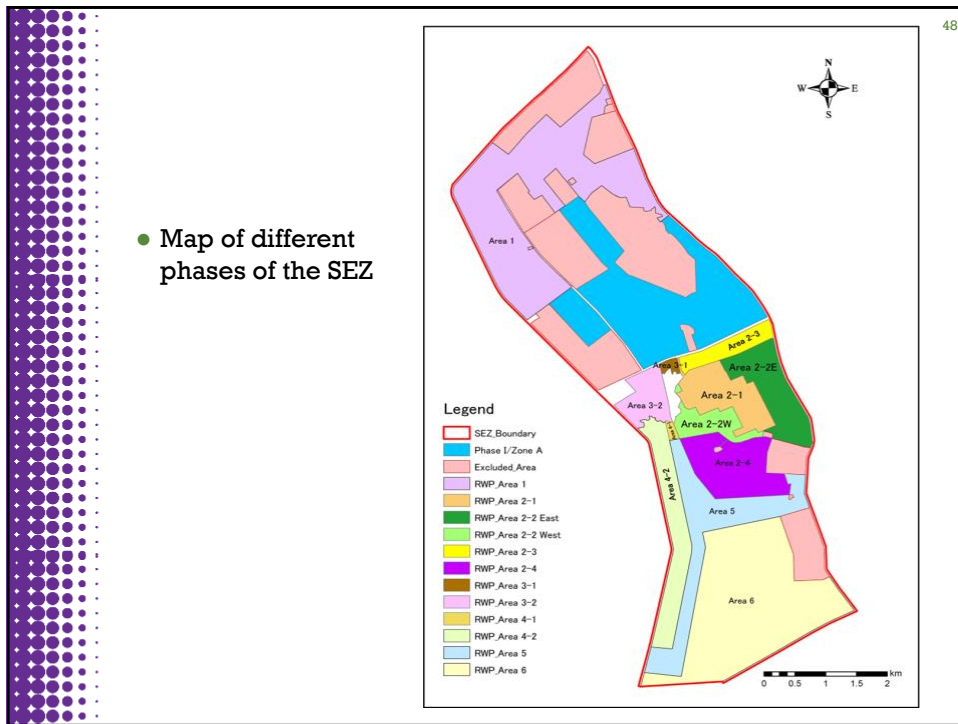
- Generally good community support for Thilawa SEZ
- Strong interest in knowing more.....on a regular basis
- Some key initiatives undertaken:
 - 2015-2016: TSMC & MJTD pioneered Multi-Stakeholder Advisory Group (MSAG).
 - Jan 2017: MJTD initiated Thilawa Community Coordination Meeting.
 - MJTD Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Webpage.
- Local Civil Society Groups Formed: both Pro and Anti
 - Pro: Focus is Zone B development & benefits for communities.
 - Anti: Key questions relate to environmental impacts & land acquisition & resettlement.
- Legacy land acquisition has adversely affected perceptions
- Opportunity to strengthen community engagement



Key Findings

Land acquisition & resettlement





49

Key Findings

Resettlement

- Zone A [Phase 1: Nov 2013 / Phase 1A: early 2015]
 - ✓ Many lessons learned
 - ✓ Final community infrastructure recently handed over: Community Centre & Water Supply System.
 - ✓ 3 acre communal land plot now provided; its use is under discussion.
 - ✓ Land titles & grant documentation being provided.
 - ✓ There are some legacy issues, including in relation to original land acquisition & crop compensation.
- Initial Zone B Resettlement mid-2017
 - ✓ Communities have moved out to enable Zone B construction
 - ✓ Rental assistance until the Resettlement Site is ready (around 100 families affected by physical &/or economic displacement)
 - ✓ Construction of new Resettlement Site has created some social & environmental impacts – including job creation but also dust & safety concerns

Key Findings

Host community impacts

Resettlement Site (RS)

- **Zone A** : 81 PAHs affected (68 PAHs relocated to RS) + an additional 2 PAH for Phase 1A.
- **Zone B Phase 1** –Around 100 PAHs affected (90 PAHs relocated to RS).
- New residents in Myaing Thar Yar Ward 3.
- Has resulted in influx of outsiders to the area after the RS was developed.
- Limited benefits to host community to date, e.g., improved infrastructure, jobs etc.



Key Findings

Food security and subsistence

- Physical & economic displacement has had a significant impact on the displaced & host communities including on livelihoods , social dislocation and food security.
- Some impacts commenced with the earlier displacement in 1996/97 e.g. Shwe Pyi Thar Yar.
- Ongoing monitoring has helped to identify further assistance required.
- Microfinance support for home-based businesses etc. has recently commenced.



Key Findings

Unplanned influx / in-migration

Significant influx has occurred into the local area

- Several hundred workers from elsewhere in Myanmar have moved into local communities near the SEZ, e.g., *Thi Dar Myaing, Shwe Pyauk, Shwe Pyi Thar Yar, Aye Mya Thi Dar, Shwe Pyauk, Myaing Thar Yar, Ah Lun Sut, Hpa Yar Kone, Let Yat San, Kyaung Kone Seik Gyi.*
- Many workers bring families so the numbers are even higher.
- Workers have also moved for work at Thilawa Port, MITT & Soft Shell Crab Factory; not always attributable to the SEZ.
- Local government (Townships, Village Tracts/Wards) does not currently have a way to reliably track population changes.

Moe Gyo Swan Monastery

- More than 400 pax
- From Oct 2014.
- Shwe Pyi Thar Yar
- 90% have families, of less than 5 children
- 10% are single.

- Sometimes 5 or 10 people within one room.
- Frequent illness amongst workers living in the Monastery.
- Drinking water, groundwater & waste management challenges.
- Frequent traffic accidents outside the Monastery; in part due to the presence of small shops, including selling gasoline.
- List of workers staying at the Monastery is tracked by Police.
- Children attend schools in Aye Mya Thi Dar & Shwe Pyauk.
- Some people work at local shops and are wage workers.
- Electricity and water supply promised by SEZ (TSMC) but not yet delivered.
- A Community Centre has been built within the Monastery by Suntac.

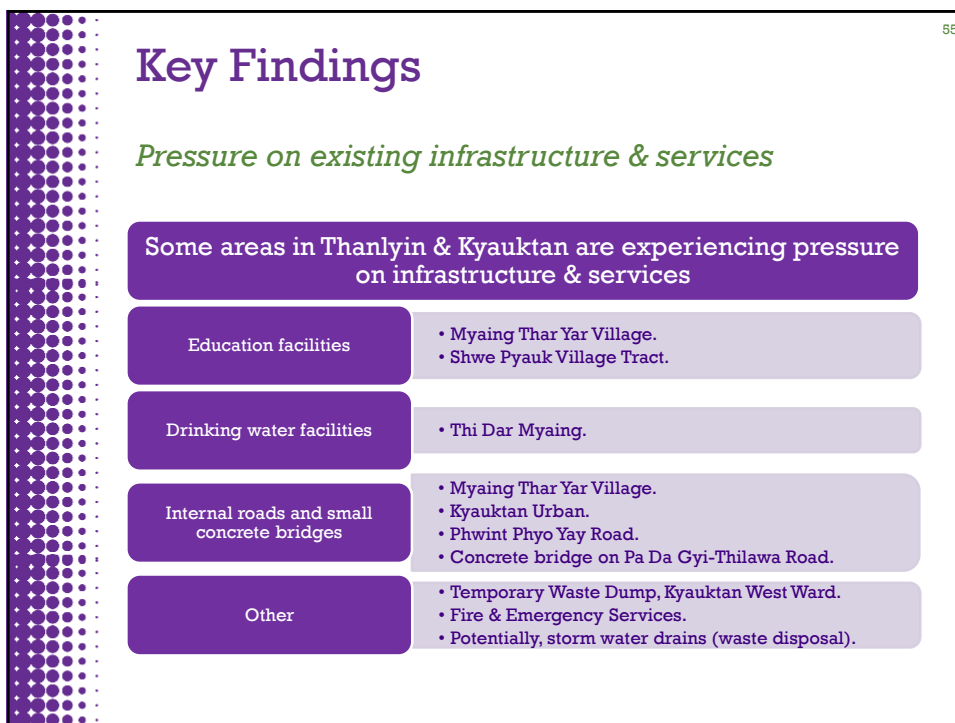
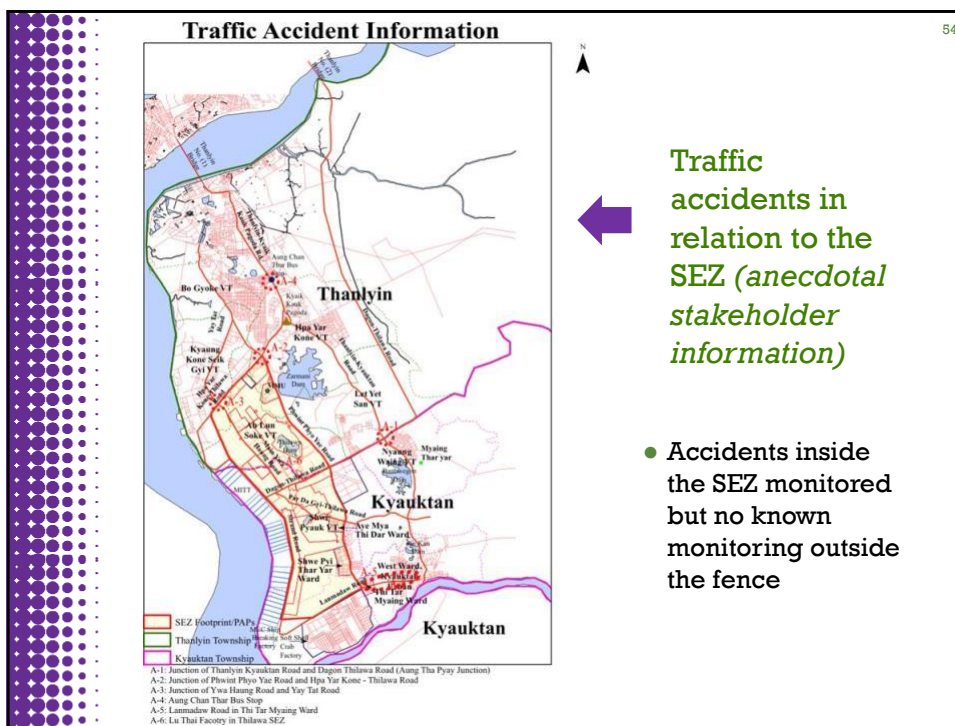
Key Findings

Community safety

- Excavations and other activities, e.g., welding, use of heavy equipment by SEZ contractors have been reported and observed to present safety risks to surrounding communities
- Contractor activities outside the SEZ, e.g., where they conduct pre-construction work such as welding, obtain materials such as fill, and store vehicles and equipment, is not known to be actively monitored
- Safety incidents that occur within the SEZ are monitored but no incidents outside the SEZ
- Communities reported safety concerns for their children, mostly due to traffic



Safety incident (2015) Hpa Yar Kone village:
An incident that occurred where three children drowned. A sub-contractor had collected local sand to support construction at the SEZ and the resulting hole was not backfilled. It filled with water during the rainy season and the three children fell in and drowned. Compensation was paid. The incident was reported to the Police Dept. The children's family has moved on; they were influx workers. The hole remains unfilled.



Key Findings

Improved infrastructure & services



- MJTD and some Locators have supported improved infrastructure and services. For example:
 - ✓ Donation of 2-year Clinic operation fees, clinical equipment and medicines for Shwe Pyauk Health Centre (pictured).
 - ✓ Brick pond and water pumping system, road safety speed bump & sign board installation for Ah Lun Sut Village.
 - ✓ New classroom: BEHS (Sub) Myaing Thar Yar – *not yet implemented*.
 - ✓ Dental check up at Aye Mya Thi Dar Ward schools: (about 600 students).

CSR activities

- ✓ Novitiation ceremony for 65 novices from Ywa Haung in Ah Lun Sut Village Tract and Aye Mya Thi Dar Ward
- ✓ Tree planting activity around the SEZ boundary
- ✓ Water supply for Pi La Khat Village
- ✓ Garbage Collection with Dowa Eco System for Ah Lun Sut Village Vocational training program (sewing training) for Shwe Pyauk Village Tract & Aye Mya Thi Dar Ward

Recommendations

A Social Management 'Action' Plan has been drafted

- Contains enhancement actions and new or improved mitigation measures
- Actions are categorised by impact area
- Each action defines who is responsible
- A Social Monitoring Plan has also been drafted
 - Impact area
 - Social indicators
 - Frequency
 - Means of verification
 - Responsible

Example mitigation recommendation

Community safety

- **Develop a minimum standard for contractor/sub-contractor** activities outside the SEZ including storing equipment and machinery in local communities, sourcing water, fill material and other resources from nearby areas, and managing any sites such as excavations outside the fence.
- **Expand EHS management and monitoring to include activities occurring outside the SEZ boundary**, e.g.,. This applies to all construction contractors/sub-contractors. Conduct spot checks and remedial actions (and follow-up).
- **Implement a community safety campaign in all directly affected communities.** This should include visual presentations and other creative ways to engage residents including children on community safety topics. Villages/wards near contractor activities should be prioritised.

Interactive Exercise: Social Impact Management

1. Split into groups
2. Develop a Social Impact Management Table (mini-plan”) for Thilawa SEZ
3. Use the template provided or your own
4. Choose at least 3 or more social impacts/issues to mitigate
5. Define ‘who’ is responsible for the mitigations



Example Social Impact Mitigation & Management Table

Impact Area	Action	Rationale	Responsible	Schedule