

**LAM DONG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
LAM DONG PROVINCE'S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

**DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT
(DRSIP/WB8)**

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUB-PROJECT:

**REHABILITATING AND IMPROVING DAM SAFETY OF DA TEH
RESERVOIR, MY DUC COMMUNE, DA TEH DISTRICT, LAM DONG
PROVINCE**

HANOI, 25 June 2015

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DA TEH RESERVOIR, MY DUC COMMUNE, DA TEH DISTRICT,
LAM DONG PROVINCE**

EMPLOYER

CONSULTANT

HANOI, 25 June 2015

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ABBREVIATIONS

MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MoIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MoC	Ministry of Construction
SVB	State Bank of Vietnam
PsC	People's Committee
DRaSIP/WB8	Vietnam Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PPMU	Province Project Management Unit
CPO	Central Project Office
EMPF	Ethnic Minority Policy Framework
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EM	Ethnic Minority
ICMB	Investment and Construction Management Branch
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
ODA	Official Development Assistant
VAWR	Vietnam Academy for Water Resources

GLOSSARY

<i>Project impact</i>	Means positive and negative impacts on EMs caused by all project components. Adverse impacts are often consequences immediately related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.
<i>Indigenous people</i>	(equivalent to the concept of <i>ethnic minority people</i> in Vietnam) means a separate, vulnerable group of people with separate social and cultural characteristics, having the following features, at various levels: (i) identifying themselves as members of a separate indigenous cultural group and this feature is recognized by other cultural groups; (ii) living in groups in separately geographical areas or in lands inherited from the ascendants in the project area and living closely with natural resources in that residential area and territory; (iii) having separate cultural, social, economic and political institutions compared with similar institutions of the prevailing society and culture, and (iv) having a unique native language, usually different from official language of the nation or region.
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	Separate groups of people who may be affected by resettlement more severely or who are exposed to the risk of being far from development process of the society due to impacts of resettlement and include the following specific groups: (i) female householders (widows, whose husband is invalid or lack of labor ability, whose family includes the old or children), (ii) invalids or elderly and lonely people, (iii) the poor (whose living standards are under property threshold), (iv) people without land and (v) ethnic minorities.
<i>Culturally appropriate</i>	Refers to considering all aspects of culture and their functional vulnerability.
<i>Free, prior and informed consultation</i>	Free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected Indigenous Peoples' communities" refers to a culturally appropriate and collective decision making process subsequent to meaningful and good faith consultation and informed participation regarding the preparation and implementation of the project. It does not constitute a veto right for individuals or groups.
<i>Collectively binding</i>	Refers to the presence and economic binding to the land and territory they have and inherit from previous generations, or they use or own based on customs and habits of several generations of the group of EM people concerned, including areas of special significance, such as sacred areas. "Collectively binding" also refers to the binding of EM people who often move/emigrate to the land they use by season or cycle.
<i>Customary rights to lands and resources</i>	Refer to the models of long-term use of land and natural resources of the local communities in accordance with customs, values, habits and traditions of ethnic minority people, including the use by season or cycle, other than official legal rights to land and natural resources issued by the State.

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

- **Introduction:**

The sub-project “Rehabilitation and improvement of safety dam for Da Teh reservoir in My Duc commune, Da Teh district, Lam Dong province” by the World Bank funding . Objectives of the sub-project aims at: (i) Providing irrigation water to 2.300ha of 2 crop paddy, in existing watering area in My Duc commune and Quang Tri commune, Da Teh district and ensure water supply for domestic water with the capacity of 10.000m³/day and night; (ii) Ensuring safety of people and assets for people in the reservoir downstream in rainy season; (iii) Combining with aquaculture; and (iv) Saving water, increasing work productivity, life of work, contributing to stabilizing economic and political lives to the locality.

Results of social impact assessment (SA) of the project shows that the project area is located in two communes of Quang Tri and My Duc commune, Da Teh district, Lam Dong province, which My Duc commune is inhabited by ethnic minority groups. The project also shows that the project has no impact on land acquisition for ethnic minorities living in the localities. **However, during the construction project, will have temporary negative effects inevitable to ethnic minority communities living in the region. To mitigate the influence of these factors, the negative impact and strengthen the activities to the benefit of the project to ethnic minority groups in the region, a development plan for ethnic minorities for construction projects.**

- **Impact of the project**

The consultation process showed that ethnic minority communities in the project area receive broad community support from the project. The project implementation is expected to have no adverse effects to ethnic households living in the project area.

- **Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) consist of: (i) minimizing negative impacts on the lives of ethnic minorities in the project area; (ii) ensuring the implementation process of the sub-project respects values, human rights and unique culture of the ethnic minorities in the affected area of the project and also considering economic development expectations and demands of the ethnic minority community.

- **Legal framework:**

Legal and policy framework for the elaboration and implementation of plans, EM is determined by the laws, decrees and edicts are concerned, the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) for the minority community and consistent with the policy guidance of the Indigenous Peoples, OP 4.10 of the World Bank.

- **Social – economic survey**

A survey of economic - society for ethnic households living in the project area have been carried out in March 2015. The assessment of economic conditions - society was conducted on 28 ethnic minority households living in the area. The survey showed that:

- In the project area, there are two main ethnic groups living, they are the Kinh and the Chau Ma, and other ethnic groups such as Tay, Nung. The Kinh present at all villages in the project area, with 1.472 households, accounting for 91.2%. The Chau Ma only live in group 8, My Duc commune with a total of 134 households, 521 people accounting for 8,3% percentage. The other ethnic groups such as Tay, Nung come from other locations to do business, get marriage with a total of about 8 households, making up 0,05%.

- **The community development activities**

Based on the results of consultation with ethnic minority households in the project area households agreed to the plan to support the development of ethnic minorities include: 1) Support communications and 2) Training support business capacity of households.

The consultation for the ethnic minority groups in the project area was done in March 2015 to assess the impact on livelihoods and determine the action / mitigation measures to meet the needs of the community. The assessment results are incorporated in the project design and EMDPs. The process of consultation and information disclosure will be conducted during the project implementation.

- **Benefit solutions**

Two major benefit solutions will be implemented after the affected households are consulted: (i) Communication programs to preserve and develop culture, encouraging the participation of people in supporting the project performance and (ii) The program to business capacity of households.

- **Organization of implementation**

The project management office (PPMU), People's Committees at all levels, agencies, associations, and the contractor will be responsible for implementing EMDPs. Organization of implementation details will be provided further in this document.

- **The mechanism for redress of grievances**

At present, the contradictions arising in ethnic minority communities are resolved according to the provisions of existing laws rather than follow the traditional social institutions. So, complaints resolution mechanism for the EM will be conducted through the grievance redress mechanism applicable to the whole project.

- **Monitoring and evaluation.**

The implementation of the Development Plan Ethnic minorities will be PPMU monitoring and regular guidance. The independent monitoring report for the implementation EMDPs will be submitted directly to the WB.

- **Budget and finance:**

The estimated cost of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan is **572 million VND (approximately \$ 26,600)**. This cost includes expenses for specific measures, management and provision expenses. The budget for the Ethnic Minority Development Program will be allocated from WB's loans.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Sub-Project overview

The reservoir is located in My Duc commune, Da Teh district, Lam Dong province. It is about 180km and 150km far from Da Lat city and Ho Chi Minh City, respectively. The reservoir has a basin area of 198 km² and a storage capacity of 29.35 million cubic meters. Its headworks are complex and auxiliary works include following items:

- Earth dam;
- Flood spillway;
- Water intake;
- Operation house and communication system for management purpose;
- Power lines and electricity distribution system; and,
- Management road.

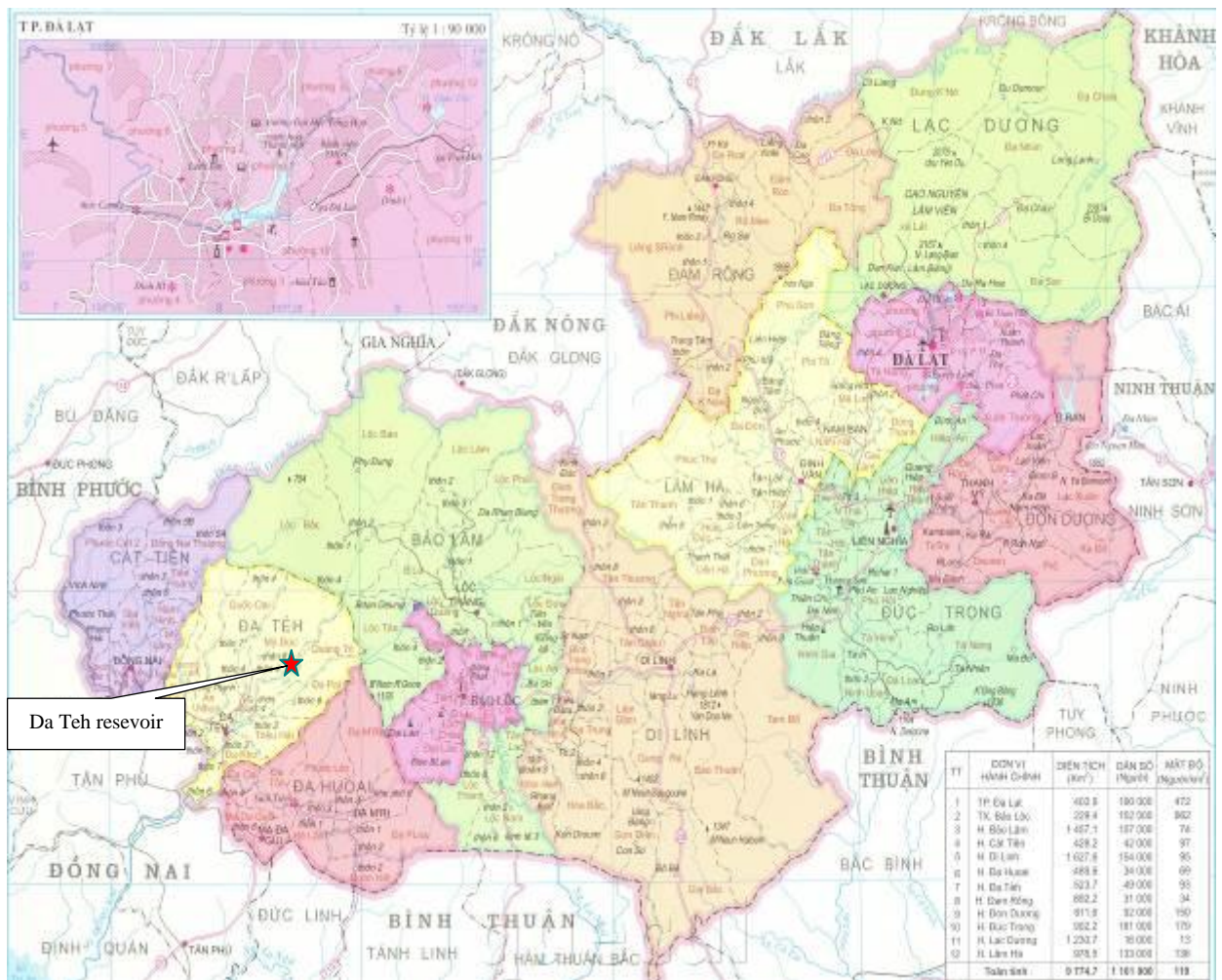


Figure 1. Project site map of Da Teh reservoir

Due to long time of operation , the dam facility is currently in a state of disrepair. It has appeared much landslides on the embankments and water leakages and penetration have occurred at the embankment foundation. Although some damaged sections have been reinforced, the water regulation function, reservoir capacity does not meet requirement and does not ensure the safety .. thêm chú thích vùng ở của dân tộc thiểu số

Vùng tròn chấma thể hiện vùng canh tác.



Figure 2. Da Teh reservoir and benefit area

1.2. Sub-Project description

The proposed rehabilitation and improvement of the dam and reservoir aims to: (i) assure reservoir safety during operation principally by repairing and retrofitting for extreme weather events; (ii) meet increasing demand for water in the lowland area by restoring the initial design capacity and stable supply of irrigation water to 2,300 hectares of rice paddy field and other crops whole year round; and, (iii) to ensure domestic water supply with flow rate of 10.000m³ per day and night. The proposed works would involve the following:

- **1) Earth Dam:** Repairing dams include rehabilitation and expansion of dam section towards downstream to ensure designed section by filling soil with compaction coefficient $K \geq 0.97$; reinforce dam crest by a concrete M200 layer (grade 200) in 20-cm thickness; repair upstream and downstream; and grouting for treatment of water seepages and penetration in the dam body and foundation.
- **2) Flood Spillway:** Works include expansion and upgrade of the overflow weir, rehabilitation of the chute and flanks with reinforced concrete and rebuilding of the weir bridge, among others.
- **3) Water Intake:** Various repair works including clearing and re-lining of the culvert, reinforcement of the external valve tower, repair of the tower building and service bridge, replacement of the steel gate, etc.
- **Operation House and Communication System:** Construction of head works operation house with 4th-grade house standard and gross area of 150m² and installation of automatic reservoir water level observation system to facilitate the works management and operation.
- **Power Line:** Installation of 1.8 km long LV wire lines from weir shoulder to flood spillway for management and operation purpose.
- **Management Road:** Reinforcement of the section behind the water intake to flood spillway with specifications of 1.7km length, M200 concrete, 20cm thickness and 3m width.

1.3. Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)

This Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) was prepared in accordance with World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples OP4.10. Its content was based on the Social Assessment (SA) and consultation with EM peoples in the subproject area (please see the SA report for details).

The objectives of this EMDP include a) summary of potential impacts on EM peoples and mitigation measures, b) proposition of necessary development activities to ensure EM peoples in the subproject area receive benefits that are culturally appropriate to them. The development activities under this EMDP were proposed based on the consultation with EM peoples in the subproject area. There is no potential adverse impact envisaged at this stage with regards to land acquisition, and/or agricultural activities of the EM peoples. This EMDP aims to provide socio-economic benefits to EM peoples present in the subproject. These benefits are additional to the intended benefited of the subproject (improved dam safety and water reliability) which this subproject aims to bring about.

Consultation with EM peoples present in the project area was carried out in a free, prior, and informed manner, to ensure there is broad community support from affected EM peoples for the subproject implementation.

2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ETHNIC MINORITIES

2.1. Legal framework and policies of Vietnam on ethnic minorities

Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) recognized the equal rights of all ethnic groups in Vietnam. Article 5 of the Constitution of 2013 stipulated:

1. Republic of socialist Viet Nam is a country of ethnic unity and the country live on Viet Nam.
2. Ethnic equality, solidarity, respect and help each other to develop; prohibits any discrimination, ethnic division.
3. The national language is Vietnamese. The nation has the right to use voice, text, preserving the national identity and promote the customs, habits, traditions and good culture.
4. The State implemented a comprehensive development policy and create conditions for the minority of developing internal resources, coupled with the country's development.

Table 1.1. Legal documents related to ethnic minorities of the Government of Vietnam

2013	Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam 2013
2014	Decree No. 43/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 on guiding the implementation of the Land Law 2013.
2014	Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 on regulating resettlement compensation and support in case of land acquisition by the State.
2013	Decision No. 2356/QD-TTg dated 04 December 2014 of the Prime Minister promulgating the action program to implement the EM affair strategies to 2020.
2013	Decision No. 449/QD-TTg dated 12 March 2013 of the Prime Minister on approving the ethnic affair strategies to 2020.
2011	Resolution No. 80/NQ-CP dated 19 May 2011 on orientation of sustainable poverty reduction in the period of 2011-2020.
2011	Decree No. 05/2011/ND-CP dated 14 January 2011 on ethnic affairs.
2010	Decree No. 82/2010/ND-CP dated 20 July 2010 of the Government on teaching and learning of language and writing of ethnic minorities in secondary educational facilities and continuing education centers.
2010	Decision No. 52/2010/QD-TTg of the Government on legal support policy to raise awareness and knowledge of laws on poor ethnic minorities in poor districts in the period of 2011-2020.
2009	Law No. 32/2009/QH12 . Law amending and supplementing a number of articles of cultural heritage law. June 18, 2009 .
2008	Decision No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP dated 27 December 2008 of the Government on rapid and sustainable poverty reduction program for 61 poor districts.
2008	Decision No. 74/2008/QD-TTG dated 09 June 2008 of the Prime Minister on some policies supporting the settlement of residential land, production land and creating

	jobs for the poor and difficult ethnic minorities in the Mekong Delta.
2008	Decision No. 126/2008/QD-TTg on amending some articles of Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg dated 05 March 2007 on providing loans for developing production of specially difficult ethnic minority households.
2008	Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP dated 09 May 2008 of the Government on functions, duties, powers and structure of the Committee for Ethnic Affairs.
2007	Decision No. 112/2007/QD-TTg dated 20 July 2007 on policies on service support, improving and enhancing the lives of people, legal support to raise awareness of laws in Program 135 phase II.
2007	Decision No. 33/2007/QD-TTg dated 05 March 2007 of the Prime Minister on policy of migration assistance, performing settled cultivation and residence for the ethnic minorities in the period of 2007-2010.
2007	Decision No. 01/2007/QD-UBND dated 31 May 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Affairs on recognizing mountainous, highland communes, districts due to adjustment of administrative border.
2007	Decision No. 05/2007/QD-UBND dated 06 September 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Affairs on recognizing 3 ethnic minority and mountainous areas based on development level.
2007	Circular No. 06/2007/TT-UBND dated 20 September 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Affairs on guiding the implementation of service support level, improving and enhancing the lives of people, legal support to raise awareness of laws in accordance with Decision No. 112/2007/QD-TTg.
2007	Decision No. 06/2007/QD-UBND dated 12 October 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Affairs on promulgating the Communication Strategy for Program 135 phase II.
2007	Decree No. 84/2007/ND-CP dated 25 May 2007 of the Government on providing additional regulations on issue of land use right, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, order and procedure of compensation, assistance, resettlement when the State acquires land and solving grievances on land.
2001	Decree No. 70/2001/ND-CP: all documents on registration of assets of the family and land use right shall under the name of both husband and wife.

2.2. Policies and Programs for the ethnic minorities

2.2.1. Policies related to ethnic minorities

The Government of Vietnam has passed a series of policies related to EM development, especially EM people in mountainous area, remote areas. One of the most relevant policy is Decision No. 134/2004/QD-TTg (also known as the “Program 134”) issued by the Prime Minister on 20 July 2004, providing a number supporting policies such as support of agricultural land for production, residential land, housing and clean water for daily lives of the difficult poor EM households.

Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP issued by the Prime Minister on 09 May 2008 defining functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Affairs (CEMA).

This ministerial-level agency directly under the Government performs the function of state management on ethnic affairs across the country, and the public services within its authority, as well as management of Provincial Committee for Ethnic Affairs. The provinces

with significant numbers of EM people have a Committee for Ethnic Affairs under the PPC. The function of CEMA is very diverse, from making laws to carrying out programs, monitoring and acting as a ministerial-level agency of Vietnam and cooperating with international organizations within its authority as prescribed by laws. In 1995, CEMA developed an external supporting framework with the development of EMs. This framework has led to an EM development strategy within the objectives of the Government on stabilization, sustainable development, and poverty reduction. The main features of this framework are:

- a) Fighting poverty;
- b) Encouraging the positive participation of EM communities in their own development process;
- c) Enhancing institution related to EM people;
- d) Sustainably developing natural resources and human resources; and
- e) Ensuring mutual respect and increasing accountability of the related parties.

The Government has issued and promulgated a number of policies and programs to support ethnic groups to improve their lives, the ethnic minorities are benefited from the following programs and policies:

- Program 134 on supporting residential land, production land and clean water for the poor ethnic minorities in the Mekong Delta.
- Program 135, phase 2 on socio-economic development for poor communes in the ethnic minority community in the remote areas.
- National target program on clean water supply and rural hygiene.
- National target program on population and family planning.
- National target program on prevention of dangerous diseases and HIV/AIDS.
- National target program on education and training.

2.2.2. The democratic participation at grassroots level

Documents of the Government on the issue of grassroots democracy and the participation of local people are directly related to this EM Development Framework. Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11 issued on 20 April 2007 (in lieu of Decree No. 79/2003/ND-CP issued on 07 July 2003) on the exercise of democracy at commune, ward, and town level, providing the basis for the participation of the community in the preparation of development plans and supervision of the community in Vietnam. Decision No. 80/2005/QD-TTg issued by the Prime Minister on 18 April 2005 regulates the investment monitoring of the community.

The formulation of socio-economic policies for each region and each group of subjects should consider the needs of EM people. Socio-economic development plans and socio-economic development strategy of Vietnam call for special attention to EM people. The major programs affecting EM people include the programs on education, health, infrastructure development; economic development ... has always been enacted to improve the lives of ethnic minorities.

2.3. Operational Policy on Ethnic Minorities of the World Bank (OP 4.10)

- The Operational Policy OP 4.10 (on EMs) of WB requires carrying out extensive

consultation, prior consultation and information dissemination consultation process. WB only provides loans when the outcome of the extensive consultation, prior consultation and information dissemination consultation show widespread support of EM communities affected by the sub-project. The World Bank-funded projects must take measures to (a) avoid the potential negative impacts on the EM community; or (b) in case of inevitable to avoid, limit, minimize or compensate for these impacts. At the same time, the World Bank-funded projects must be designed to ensure that EM people receive culturally appropriate and gender-based sustainable economic and social benefits.

As a prerequisite for the approval of an investment project, OP 4.10 requires the borrower to organize free consultation, prior consultation and information dissemination consultation with ethnic minorities possibly affected and builds a form of large community support for the project and the project objectives. It is important to note that OP 4:10 heads towards the groups and social communities and not towards individuals. The main objectives of OP 4.10 are:

- To ensure that the EM groups are created opportunities to participate in planning the project activities which affect them;
- To ensure the opportunities provided to EM groups considering culturally appropriate benefits; and
- To ensure that any negative project impact on them shall be avoided or mitigated and compensated.

In the context of the project, the EM groups in the sub-project area will enjoy long-term benefits from Da Teh reservoir system to be upgraded and the disaster prevention capacity is enhanced. However, they suffer negative effects by the construction to upgrade dams when the production water is cut and those effects will be addressed through a development plan for ethnic minorities.

Basic principles for the EM community in the sub-project area include:

- The EM people are encouraged and arranged to ensure their participation in sub-project activities which have direct and indirect impacts on them whether positive or negative.

The sub-project will ensure facilitating cultural activities, including focusing on separate cultural characteristics of language, traditional customs and production forms.

This section has been prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for details)

3. RESULT OF SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1. Socio-economic situation of subproject region

3.1.1. Economy

In accordance with the 2014 statement of economic and social development and Statistical Yearbook Da Teh districts, economic structure of the district in the past years is respectively agriculture - forestry, fishery - services – industry, construction with corresponding output value as follows:

- Agriculture – Forestry and Fishery: 1.111.209 mil VND, making up 46,49%;
- Services: 800.690 mil VND, making up 33,49%;
- Industry and Construction: 478.512 mil VND, making up 20,02%.

3.1.2. Agriculture, forestry and fishery production

3.1.2.1. Agriculture production

a. For cultivation

Annual rice cultivation area of the district is 7.038 hecta, the average productivity of 47.29 quintals per hecta. Annual rice cultivation area of the 2 communes in the project area is 433 hecta. In addition to the main crops on agricultural land, there are also typical industrial plants of Lam Dong province such as tea, coffee, cashew, durian, etc

Area, productivity and output of some plants in the project area as following:

Table 3.1: Productivity, output of rice in the project area

No.	Section	Autumn – Spring			Summer – Autumn			Season		
		Area (ha)	Productivity (quintal/ha)	Output (ton)	Area (ha)	Productivity (quintal/ha)	Output (ton)	Area (ha)	Productivity (quintal/ha)	Output (ton)
1	Quang Tri	33	40,00	132,0	44	43,01	189,2	55	41,20	226,6
2	My Duc	88	47,86	421,2	85	28,5	412,3	128	42,15	539,5
	Total	121		553,2	129		601,5	183		766,1

Source: 2014 Statistical Yearbook of Da Teh District

Table 3.2: Productivity, output of main plants in the project area

No.	Plant	Quang Tri commune			My Duc commune		
		Area (ha)	Productivity (quintal/ha)	Output (ton)	Area (ha)	Productivity (quintal/ha)	Output(ton)
1	Corn	49	66.54	326.05	133	66.33	882.19
2	Sweet potato	5	66.50	33.25	11	64.70	71.17
3	Cassava	64	209.00	1.337.60	178	228.00	4.058.40
4	Vegetables	14		205.00	32		684.00
5	Beans	19		16.00	30		26.00
6	Cane	34.3		2.675.00	3		234.00
7	Cashew	72		39.00	1.152.0		605.00
8	Café	35		49.00	23		33.00
9	Pepper	6,4		17.00	10		27.00
10	Rubber	2		2.99	29		45.35
11	Mulberries	7		97.00	31		457.00
12	Fruit trees	29		336.00	32		365.00
13	Durian	5.1		33.00	7.7		28.00
	Total	341.8			1,671.7		

Source: 2014 Statistical Yearbook of Da Teh District.

b. Breeding

Over the years, the livestock sector in Da Teh district has developed quite slowly, the value of livestock production continued declining both in the number of livestock, poultry and finished meat production. Buffalo and cow have the slowest rate of growth except goats, pigs and poultry are growing regularly. Number of livestock, poultry communes in the project area is shown in the following table:

Table 3.3: Number of livestock and poultry in the project area

No.	Section	Livestock				Poultry		
		Buffalo	Cow	Goat	Pig	Total	Chicken	Others
1	Quang Tri commune	25	357	0	1,458	20,690	9,420	11,270
2	My Duc commune	43	422	55	1,854	47,040	26,500	20,540
	Total	68	779	55	3,312	67,730	35,920	31,810

Source: The 2014 Statistical Yearbook of Da Teh District

3.1.3. Farm economy

The entire commune currently has 3 farms, including a pig farm in excess of 1,000 heads/ farrow. 6 chicken farms have scope of 3,000 heads/ farrow. In general, the farms operate effectively, environment work is ensured in accordance with regulations.

3.1.4. Agriculture, small handicraft production

Deploy plans and urge establishments to promote the production of industrial, small handicraft products in the communal area. The business production situation of production establishments in the commune has many difficulties due to the shortage of capital investment and traffic infrastructure which has not really satisfied to the requirements.

3.1.5. Population and labour

Pursuant to statistics of Da Teh District Statistical Department, the total population in the project area is 6.606 people, 1.614 households with low population density of about 39,61 people/km². The population growth rate is 1.15% of average. The population is unevenly distributed; people mainly live in the central of commune which follows the provincial road axis, while sparsely populated in mountainous area.

The population in working age of 2 communes is 4.334, accounting for 65.61% of the total population. Agriculture and forestry sector occupy 80.6%. Most of the labor force are young people. 52.5% graduated from junior secondary school and secondary school. The labor force with highly qualification and degree accounts for very low level by only 9%, they are graduated from college or university; skilled workers account for only 7%.

3.2. Overview about ethnic minorities of Da Teh Province and in subproject region

The province currently has 43 ethnic groups in which ethnic minorities account over 26%. Agricultural activities are the main income generation activities of EM peoples. This is a particular point which needs to be considered in the implementation of socioeconomic policies, especially policies for the remote and mountainous areas and for ethnic minorities.

All of the people who own farmland within the subproject area are from Chau Ma ethnic minority, including 134 households. The Chau Ma ethnic minority people keep most of their agricultural products domestic consumption. Only the ones surplus to the demand is for selling. This ethnic minority group does not exchange goods with each other ethnic groups. They typically have business relationship with the wholesale traders who are Kinh. There are also some ten households who are from K'ho, Tay and Nung.

3.3. Features of Chau Ma people in Da Teh Province

Chau Ma ethnic minority (or Ma) accounts for 2.5% of the provincial population. The Ma is a minority belonging to the Mon-Khmer linguistic, the largest concentration residing in Bao Loc District, Lam Dong Province.

Former residence areas of the Ma consists of Lang Bian plateau, Di Linh down to the lower end of La Nga River and Dong Nai River. Over the period, the Ma gradually gather in the Upper Dong Nai River. Overall, ethnic territory of the Ma is still an adjacent strip of land, less separated by the area's residents and other ethnic groups. It is a strip of land stretching along the Da Dong, bordering Plateau "triple border" , Bao Loc Plateau, Di Linh Plateau and Southeastern red soil plateau.

Territory of residence of the Ma is close to North side of M'ông territory, west side of Stieng people, and the Koho and Châu ro (Chro or JRO) to the east. The Ma now has about 30,000 people, of which the residence is the largest concentration of Lam Dong province with a population of 20,000 people.

3.3.1. Traditional economic activities

Shifting economic patterns play a major role in the life of the plating. The tools primarily for cultivation are knives, axes, sticks to dig holes.

Shifting (Mir) of the Ma can be divided into 3 types: upland valley, agriculture in upland slopes and at the hilltop. In Bao Loc plateau exists three types of upland common above. In the region Da Teh, Da Lai, Da Huoai, there are many low mountain valley and flat land in the valley. Therefore, there are only two kinds of agriculture: farming in the mountainside (mir dang) and in land cultivation (mir long). Land cultivation is suitable for early rice and corn.

About time of farming, the Ma distinguishes new and old fields. New fields are discovered early (mrili), old fields was the second year (mpuh) and third year (ndre).

Here are some common varieties of ricefields in Ma region, basin of Da Dang River: koi krong seed (that has Wệt, Hu; Hateo, Nộp, Bọ, Sôm, Bít, Có, Rờhơn,...). Mbal seed (including Mól, Siêu,Slợ, Đung, Duôi, Yôi,...). Koi Prum sed (including Noma, dru (or Yok), Canh, Hin,...). Koime seed (including Bò, Blợ, Sèn, Krui, Nbé, Lui, Kel, Nanh Dạ, Wênh,...).

Early rice is harvested in July or August. Cooked rice is harvested in late October or November. The Ma use hand and threshing (Kach koi) and used sickles to harvest only stickyrice because this type hard, hard throughout by hand.

Productivity depends on the type of cultivation of arable land than seeds. The Ma doesn't count agriculture productivity in hectares (ha) but by obtained when the rice baskets baskets trimmed a seed, as they have seen when calculating the average yield of the fields vary each type of soil. According to old documents, in Plateau Bao Loc area, where most of the land due to weathering of olivine basalts formed, a seed basket obtained trimmed down to 10 baskets (each basket weighs 30 kg). Meanwhile in the basin of the river left bank tributaries have played, where people often cultivation on slopes plated cardan and the valley, is the seat is composed of weathered slate soil, a seed basket trimmed down to collect 80 baskets. However, farming is in the inning, a seed basket earned 100 baskets.

One other type of crop that doesn't have important economic implications for the planting is gardening. Gardens surround the house, or a small piece of land near the fence surrounding sketchy. The crop is usually tobacco, jackfruit, papaya, bananas, sugar cane, etc ..

Another economic activity which is also common is animal husbandry. The Ma often raises cattle, pigs, goats, chickens, ducks, geese etc.. Livestock are mainly used for as food supply and religion ceremony. There are not traded. Currently, in some places, people use buffalo as draft animal to support agricultural production. The Ma is popular for weaving, particularly those who live in the left bank of the basin of Da Dong River. Cotton is grown.

Industrial production of the craft into a profession that has not specialize but rather because farmers do in the free time of farming. Resident area of the Ma mainly forested so the hunting and gathering are also normal activity in economic life. Hunter-gatherers are the folk tradition in the mountainous regions.

The Ma area is near the highways or the town, the role of hunting was overshadowed. Hunting wild animals is the work of man. They usually hunt at the end of the rainy season, dry season with crossbow (nạ) and traps (nđà). Today the guns used in hunting are common.

Also, fishing is also quite popular. The Ma catches fish in many different ways. Woman caught fish, shrimp, with basketry (ninro). Man use fishing nets (jal). It is used for fishing hooves (vú), using javelin (dram). The Ma also used fish poison Kran to transparent. This is a type of forest leaves, pounded back down the stream to poison the fish before they are catch.

3.3.2. Land ownership regime

Supreme ownership of the land of the Ma previously belonged to village community (bon). All land belongs to the village's scope includes arable land and no farming, forests, rivers as the common property of everyone in the village. Everyone has the right to cultivate and reap all the products they make out to be, not for anyone renting tributes. But public ownership is concentrated in the hands of all villages (the Ma called quăng bon) is the representative of the villagers. So, in fact, quăng bon is also the village's landowners.

At Da Teh, Loc Thang and some place called landowners with "tôm ụ", but the land of the Ma is almost forest so Tôm ụ also means Tom Bri (forest owners).

The landlord is responsible for the management and protection of the village land. Tasks that can be realized through:

- The other villages that want to play in the fields in his village must have opinion of landowners.
- Regulation of the date of the ceremony in a cycle of agricultural production to the villagers.

However, he also cultivated a certain portion of land and labor as well to everyone.

Under customary landowners in areas they do not have the right to choose the better lands than everyone.

Besides landowners, each village also has one or two "cau ất bri" (ie forest bird), some place called cau ất pu bri. These people usually split the difference in a forest around the village and see it as under the "ownership" of them. For example, in the village B'Lach A there are two "cau ấtbri" named K'Poi and K'Sim. These people are tasked with discussing with the village landowners to dispose of the villagers farming area in a production cycle and they also organized agricultural rituals and the production of the villagers. Usually it is people with manufacturing experience and family lineage which he did "prosperous" than others. They were able to own land, the village when the old village owner dead or senile.

Recently, the Ma in Loc Thang and some places were irrigating farmland. The number of land lies in the territory of each village, the village still has ownership of "supreme" but only the form, but the actual ownership of the family group with close blood ties together around two-three generations. Each family group consists of two, three, four, families that share the same plot and distributed to each family a number of plots to family farming itself hereditary, but the family has no right to sell or transfer to others outside their family group. Area field is very low compared to proportion fields.

Recently in B'lao highlands, concentrated in Loc Thang, around Ming Rong tea plantations, some people had some tea growing area of private land. As of 1977 in Loc Thang has over 112 families who own tea garden plated with approximately 114.95 hectares area.

Some family own tea plantation area measuring up to 9 hectares, the average per family of 2 ha to 4 ha.

The other production materials as working tools (rub fraud, hoes, traps etc ..) and consumption materials (rice paddy, gongs) belongs to large family or small households in extended family . Each small households (including parents, children) have got rub, hoes and labor tools separately. Each granaries also smallholders, however privatization issues here are not really harsh.

3.3.3. Social organizational structures

The Ma residents into the village (bon) with a specific land area. Between the village has "clear boundaries, which is a river, stream, rock, etc .." discussed by owners together from generation to generation, the village is the highest society of former Ma society. The village used to be a clan commune, everyone in the village had a blood relationship with each other. The village also is a communal family (both villages are a) or as a university village fathers (the whole village is family's members). This type of village is still quite evident in the western region as Loc Bac, Da Te. For example in village Bơsur of Da Te there is only one long house.

Recently, especially B'lao plateau, the village of the Ma has been a resident neighboring units (the neighboring commune) in part because blood relationship was fragmented, partial and more people in other villages and resident ethnic groups come together.

In Ma society there isn't professional shaman. Every feast offerings, if a general nature of village community such as holidays in (nô rhe), the agricultural festival Nô Yang Bri), nô R'nuel, nô Yang ue... it is carried out by headman, and then each home carries its own. If the occasion belongs to family nature then that family takes care on their own.

3.3.4. Class division

In Ma society, although property rights remain primitive land, the rich and poor start to appear. A rich man is called Cau pai, which is the landowners, the village owners (Tom bri, Tom thá...) and they have status in Ma society.

Poor people is called Cau σ Pái. There are places like Loc Thang commune they are called Cau bngil. The poor take the high proportion in the village. During the domination of colonialism, especially the US-puppet, some occupied regions, the classification of society is very complex. Beside the poor, there is a new social class formed including the minions of colonialism such as civil servants, military camouflage, pastors, teachers, local puppet authorities (village, commune chief ...). Many of them still have to work like everyone else and have close relationships with people of the same clan. The difference between them and the village is that they have higher living standards by the aids of the US. They have some machinery, land granted by the US-puppet and wealth accumulation through enrichment.

3.3.5. Family and kin

So far the Ma exist two forms which are large patriarchal families and small patriarchal family. Two forms of this family exist in the region, but the ratio between two different types depends on the region. The west region (Loc Bac, Da Te) large patriarchal family is still popular, the coastal B'lao plateau as Loc Thang Phuoc Loc, small patriarchal family appears more.

In this type of large patriarchal families, small families live together, but private

business. There are places where small families also share a common labor together but separate dining. The head of a big family is the oldest of the highest generation in the family.

In large families, meals are organized in groups of small families, each family has few kitchens for heating and cooking.

The utensils like gongs are owned by large families in which the head of the family is responsible for.

These mental activities like weddings, funerals, drinking etc .. are collective properties of large families.

Because the large family forms are gradually disintegrating, Ma society has appeared increasingly popular form of small patriarchal family. In this family, authority belongs primarily to men. However, things are often general discussed between the couple. Small family is really an individual business unit, yet still preserved many traces of large patriarchal family.

3.3.6. Marriage

The Ma resides on a relatively independent territory so they often have marital relations within their ethnic groups. Yet they do not prohibit marriage with other races, especially for the Koho.

The children of aunt-uncle marriage is only excepted when the daughter of the uncle marries the son of the aunt. Reverse case is not allowed. If the wife died and the younger sister is unmarried (or whose husbands died), the husband can take the sister in case the woman agrees. He can't take older sister. Conversely, when the husband dies, the wife can take her husband's younger brother (maybe single or his wife is dead), but not the older brother.

If contrary to the above principles, the violators were fined jars by villagers, a pig and wine.

The son at age 15 is the age of marriage. The young man likes a girl, then consult the parents and to find a matchmaker. Matchmaker is called "Căn joi pao" and usually is a man. The Ma marriage differs from Koho in that young man decided to marry. The Koho still has the custom "to arrest her husband" like Churu. The marriage in the Ma appeared absolute discretion of parents. Autonomy in marriage is from the man's side. Previously, the Ma has the tradition of setting marriage from early childhood. In this case, the boy's side also plays an active role. Son brought home a chicken, a jar of alcohol to the woman's family to "confess". If the woman is not satisfied, she denies them and if she accepts, it is considered engagement.

When the children had reached adulthood, they married. If this time the woman's family did not want to marry again, they must return home ceremony for boys, and if the son does not want to marry again, they must have lost engagement gifts and labor while in-law.

The regime's residence after marriage of the Ma is normally husband reside. However, after the wedding, husband have to stay in wife's house in a few years, if the poor it may be longer. But if the full payment is made for the bride, husband just stay in wife's home for 8 days. If someone does not pay enough for the bride, he must be in-law until payment is fully paid.

If the bride's side want catch the husband, they must pay in full the amount as the groom's side.

In the Ma the death rates is higher than born rate so they have high desire to have children. When naming their newborn babies often have to ask the elderly and usually named after died grandparents, including the son named alphabetically under the names of uncle, daughter, the daughter named alphabetically under the name of the aunt.

The son is entitled to the property of the parents, and daughter usually follow the husband so she enjoys little of the right to inherit that property. Some families also give the daughter a few odd things when going to husband's house. The family with no sons, but daughters force husbands to stay in-law, they were entitled to the assets of the parents.

3.3.7. Customary practices and beliefs

The primitive religious remnants still exist evidently in the Ma society. The Ma conception every action in their daily lives are run by supernatural forces which they called Yang. The Ma worship lots of Yang like Yang Hiu (the house), Yang Koi (the rice), Yang Bri (forest), Yang Bonom (mountain). Like other ethnic minorities in Tay Nguyen, the Ma concept there are good gods (Yang) and there are evil gods (Chà). For the Ma, the supreme god created everything is Yang Ndu, also like the notion of the Koho. Since the conception that everything in his life took place in accordance with the will of the gods, the Ma has to kill animals for sacrifice on occasions such as the seasons, birth, illness, death, etc .. Therefore animal sacrifice is a form of expression of their beliefs about the metaphysical world. Greatest sacrifices are buffalo sacrifice.

In the Ma as well as in peoples live mainly on farming, type of ceremony which is important and steadily conducted are rituals at the cultivation stage in the process. In an annual cycle of cultivation, the Ma has offered many ceremonies to ask the gods bless their workers to obtain good results, away from natural disasters to crop failure, famine.

As in the field of religion and belief, the Ma also kept many troublesome rituals in production, the backward customs, taboos in the life, birth, funeral, giving the negative effects. On the contrary, they have a literary treasure valuable folk art which reflects the geographical landscape, habitat and life abundant spirit and their independence.

3.4. Features of Tay people

Tay ethnic group is a community of people speaking the language Tay-Thai, The Tay community now has 6605 people in Lam Dong. Residence is most concentrated in Tung Nghia Commune, Duc Trong Commune and other districts .

The Tay's mainstay is agriculture, farming .Agriculture has developed relatively high. Besides Rice, which is the main food crop, the Tay also planted maize, potatoes, cassava and other food crops and the cultivation of tobacco on the farm. It is also an important source of income of the Tay people.

The traditional spiritual life of the Tay has many positive elements that should be encouraged. However, while there are also factors that have become obsolete that should have been removed by appropriate methods.

The positive factors are expressed in literature - folk art. Firstly it is kind of tales that often mention the origins of natural phenomena, society, history, homage, show grateful to those who have contributed to the village, home, country, and state high spirit of solidarity, mutual support and mutual assistance, or denounce injustice in contemporary society

Many tales, folk songs, folk songs highlight the role of workers, praising kindness, loyalty and promote talent, wisdom of man ...

Today, the Tay has achieved significant achievements in the development of a new life, a new society, contributing to the development of Lam Dong as a civilized, prosperous province .

3.5 Features of Nung minority:

The Nung ethnic minority is also a group of people speaking Tay-Thai language.

In Lam Dong province there are about 8491 people of the Nung. The largest ethnic gather in Tung Nghia commune, Duc Trong district. Residents are also scattered in other districts as Don Duong(Ka Do commune) etc ..

The Nung is a longstanding farming resident, irrigating farmland and upland types of crops. Sedentary and intensive farming are their main way of living.

Along with farming, the Nung also accumulated much experience in raising livestock and poultry, especially in creating a domestic pig for the high productivity that is Muong Khuong Pig

At present, the State has created favorable conditions for economic development of Nung’s socio-cultural and educational careers and their own health.

3.6 The K’ho minority

Residence was mainly in Lam Dong province, including local groups such as K’ho Srê, K’ho Chil, K’ho Nôp, K’ho Lat, K’ho Cờ Dòn.

The leading economic sector of the K’ho is cultivation, and depending on the geographical characteristics of each group and society that cultivation in each group is different. The K’ho Chil, Coho Dòn, Coho Nôp live in the high mountains, so deforestation, farming are the main farming and corn, upland rice, cassava are the main food source. Meanwhile, the mainstream method of cultivation of rice of the Sre is rice paddy fields so rice is the main food in the Sre.

Socially, “bon” is a traditional village as a rural commune or neighboring commune, bearing traces of the matriarchal clan commune..

3.7 Socio-economic survey results of ethnic minority households

3. 7.1. Survey samples and sampling method

A sample of 28 households (out of 142 EM households from the subproject area) were sampled – on a random basis. 3. 7.2. General information about ethnic minority householders

Through the survey results showed that out of 28 households surveyed, householder is male always with a large proportion 26 people head of the household proportion of 92,9%, The remaining two-headed households are female proportion of 7,1%.

Table 2.4. General information about ethnic minority householders

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
I	Total number of surveyed households	Household	28	
II	Gender			
2.1	Male householder	person	26	92.8
2.2	Female householder	person	2	7.2
III	Age			

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
3.1	Average age	years old	42.5	
3.2	From 18 to 30	person	2	4.2
3.3	From 31 to 40	person	14	29.2
3.4	From 41 to 50	person	17	35.4
3.5	From 51 to 60	person	10	20.8
3.6	Over 60 years old	person	5	10.4
IV	Literacy of householders			
4.1	Illiteracy	person	0	0.0
4.2	Primary school	person	9	18.8
4.3	Secondary school	person	28	58.3
4.4	High school	person	8	16.7
4.5	Intermediate/vocational training school	person	0	0.0
4.6	College/University	person	0	0.0
V	Marital status			
5.1	With husband/wife	person	28	100
5.2	Single	person	0	0.0
5.3	Widowed	person	0	0.0
5.4	Divorced	person	0	0.0

Source: Survey data

Regarding the literacy of householders, it can be seen that most householders study up to the secondary school level with 28 people, accounting for 58.6%, followed by primary school level with 9 people, accounting for 18.8%, and high school level with 8 people, representing 16.7%. The number of householders with intermediate school level only represents 6.3% with 3 people. There is no household with illiteracy level or university/college level.

With respect to marital status of householders, 41 people have wife/husband, accounting for 85.4%. There are 5 widowed householders and 1 single householder, making up 14.6% for both subjects.

The current employment situation of householders in table 3 shows that a large number of householders work in the agricultural sector with 36 people, accounting for 75%, followed by hired labourers with 5 people, making up 10.4%. The number of householders with labour incapacitation and State officers & staffs is 3 people, making up 6.3%. There is 1 householder trading/providing service, representing 2.1%. Especially, there is no householder working in the field of small industry and handicraft in the 3 affected hamlets of ethnic minority people.

Table 3.5. Information about main employment of ethnic minority people

No.	Employment	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
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No.	Employment	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Labour incapacitation person	person	3	6.3
2	Agriculture and forestry farmer	person	36	75.0
3	Trading, service supplier	person	1	2.1
4	State officer & staff	person	3	6.3
5	Student, pupil	person	0	0.0
6	Small industry & handicraft labourer	person	0	0.0
7	Worker	person	0	0.0
8	Armed force	person	0	0.0
9	Housewife	person	0	0.0
10	Retiree	person	0	0.0
11	Hired labourer	person	5	10.4
12	Unemployed person	person	0	0.0
13	Inappropriate	person	0	0.0
	Total	person	28	100.0

Source: Survey data

3. 7.3. Information about socio-economic situation of ethnic minority households

The subproject on “Rehabilitation and improvement of safety dam for Da Teh reservoir” is implemented in My Duc commune, Da Teh District, Da Teh province. The construction of the project will have temporary impact on the agricultural land of 244 affected households during the repair of dam because there will be no water source for agricultural production. Of them, there are 223 ethnic minority households.

The survey results on socio-economic situation of ethnic minority households show that the number of members in households are as follows: The number of households with only 1 person is 1 household, accounting for 2.1%, the number of households with from 2 to 4 people makes up the highest proportion with up to 85.4%, and the number of households with 5 people upward represents 12.5% with 6 out of 28 surveyed households.

Table 3.6. Number of people in households

No.	Number of people	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	1 person	Household	1	2.1
2	2-4 people	Household	21	85.4
3	From 5 people upward	Household	6	12.5
	Total		28	100.0

Source: Survey data

Of 28 surveyed households, there are 165 people with 51.5% males and 28.5%

females. Of 165 people of 28 households, there are 2 Kinh people, accounting for 1.2%. The two Kinh people are women who got married to ethnic minority people. The age groups of affected people are as follows:

- Below 18 years old: 42 people, accounting for 25.5%;
- From 18 to 30 years hold: 24 people, making up 14.5%;
- From 30 to 40 years old: 36 people, occupying 21.8%, this group has highest proportion in the age structure;
- From 40 to 50 years old: 26 people, representing 15.8%;
- From 50 to 60 years old: 23 people, making up 13.9%
- Over 60 years old: 14 people, accounting for 8.5%.

Most people in surveyed households have got married. The number of people with husband/wife is 91 people, accounting for 55.2%, followed by single people with 63 people, making up 38.2%. There are 10 widowed people, accounting for 6.1% owing to old age and 01 divorced person out of the total 165 surveyed people.

Table 3.7. General information about socio-economic survey results of ethnic minority households

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Total number of surveyed households	Household	28	
2	Number of surveyed people	person		
	Male	person	45	51,5
	Female	person	40	28,5
3	Ethnic group			
	Kinh	person	2	1,2
	Ma	person	83	98,8
4	Age group			
	Below 18 years old	person	22	25,5
	From 18 to 30 years old	person	24	14,5
	From 30 to 40 years old	person	26	21,8
	From 40 to 50 years old	person	16	15,8
	From 50 to 60 years old	person	13	13,9
	Above 60 years hold	person	4	8,5
5	Marital status			
	Single	person	14	38,2
	With husband/wife	person	71	55,2
	Divorced	person	0	0,0
	Separated	person	0	0,0
	Widowed	person	0	0,0

Source: Survey data

Regarding the literacy, of 165 people, there is no illiterate person; there are 32 people

who are studying/studied at primary school, accounting for 19.4%; 74 people who are studying/studied at secondary school, making up 44.8% - this is the highest proportion in all studying grades of affected ethnic minority people. There are 41 people studying at high school, representing 24.8%; there are 7 people studying intermediate/vocational training school, marking up 4.2%. There is no person studying at college/university. The number of children under school age is 10 people, occupying 6.1%.

Overall, the literacy level of affected households is quite high compared to the common level of Da Teh province. This will be a favourable factor for the economic development of households, especially for the application of science and technology into production and occupation shifting of households with affected agricultural land.

Table 3.8. Literacy level

No.	Literacy level	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Illiteracy	person	0	0,0
2	Primary school	person	32	19,4
3	Secondary school	person	74	44,8
4	High school	person	41	24,8
5	Intermediate/vocational training school	person	7	4,2
6	College/University	person	0	0,0
7	Under school age	person	10	6,1
8	Unknown	person	1	0,6
	Total		165	100,0

Source: Survey data

The main occupations of affected people in the ethnic minority people community at present are as follows: There are 89 people doing farm work, accounting for 53.9% in the total of 165 people; followed by 39 people being students and pupils, making up 23.6%; and 10 people being hired labourers, occupying 6.1%. The proportion of people with labour incapacitation is 4.8%, the proportion of State officers & staffs is 2.4%, and the proportion of people trading and providing service is 1.2%. The remaining of people with other occupations makes up a small proportion, including retirees, armed forces and workers with a proportion of 0.6%. Particularly, there is no person working in the small industry and handicraft.

Table 3.9. Occupations of ethnic minority people

No.	Main occupation	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Labor incapacitation person	person	8	4.8
2	Agriculture and forestry farmer	person	89	53.9
3	Trading, service supplier	person	2	1.2
4	State officer & staff	person	4	2.4
5	Student, pupil	person	39	23.6
6	Small industry & handicraft labourer	person	0	0.0

No.	Main occupation	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
7	Worker	person	1	0.6
8	Armed force	person	1	0.6
9	Housewife	person	0	0.0
10	Retiree	person	1	0.6
11	Hired labourer	person	10	6.1
12	Unemployed person	person	0	0.0
13	Inappropriate	person	10	6.1
	Total		165	100.0

Source: Survey data

3. 7.4. Income level of affected households

The average income per capital in the sub-project area is VND 24 million/year/person. According to the survey data, the living standard and income of households affected by the sub-project in the commune are as follows:

The average income of affected households is VND 53.754 million/year/household which is low compared to the general average income/year/household of the commune.

The number of households with the income of below VND 10 million/year/household is 01 household, accounting for 2.1%; for one of VND 10-20 million/year/household, there are 6 households, accounting for 12.5%; for one of VND 20-40/million/year/household, there are 15 households, accounting for 31.3%; for one of VND 40- 60 million/year/household, there are 11 households, accounting for 22.9%; for one of VND 60-100 million/year/household, there are 10 households, accounting for 20.8%; and for above VND 100 million/year/household, there are 5 households, accounting for 10.4%.

The income structure shows that the income from salary/wage always makes up the highest proportion with 55.5%, followed by income from agriculture with 38.1%. Especially, no household has income from small industry and handicraft because the project area is a completely agricultural commune, so small industry and handicraft are undeveloped.

The income structure also indicates that the higher the income level is, the lower the proportion of income from agriculture is and the higher the proportion of income from salary/wage is. Specifically, with the income level of below VND 10 million/year/household, 100% of the main income source comes from agriculture. Of the income level from VND 20 to 40 million/year/household, the income from agriculture decreases to 59.1% while the income from salary and wage rises to 52.9%. Moreover, with the income level of above VND 100 million/year/household, the income from agriculture drops to just 8.3% while the income from salary/wage climbs to 85.2%. Meanwhile, other income sources only represent small proportions.

In short, the highest the income level is, the smaller the proportion of income from agriculture is, implying that agriculture only occupies a small proportion in the income of high-income households.

Table 3.10. Income level and structure of ethnic minority households

Unit: %

No.	Income level	General	Below VND 10 million / year	VND 10-20 million / year	VND 20-40 million / year	VND 40-60 million / year	VND 60-100 million / year	Above 100 million / year
1	Number of households (household)	28	1	3	9	7	6	2
	Proportion	100.0	2.1	12.5	31.3	22.9	20.8	10.4
2	Income sources							
	Agriculture	38.1	100.0	89.9	59.1	46.9	35.1	8.3
	Trading, service, business	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.5	6.5
	Small industry and handicraft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Salary/wage	55.5	0.0	4.9	40.9	52.9	50.6	85.2
	Saving, donation, deposit	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Aids for poor and state-favoured families	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.8	0.0

Source: Survey data

In parallel with income level, the spending level of households also shows enormous differences. The number of households with the expenditure of below VND 10 million/year/household is 01 household, accounting for 2.1%; for one of VND 10-20 million/year/household, there are 6 households, accounting for 12.5%; for one of VND 20 – 40/year/household, there are 24 households, accounting for 50.0%; for one of VND 40-60 million/year/household, there are 9 household, accounting for 18.8%; for one of VND 60-100 million/year/household, there are 5 households, accounting for 10.4% and for above VND 100/year/households, there are 3 households, accounting for 6.3%.

The spending structure shows that spending on living always makes up the highest proportion with 36.8% followed by spending on construction and repair of houses with 29.2% although the construction activity is only implemented by some households on an irregular basis over the year because this spending item always occupies the highest proportion among spending items of households. In general, all households have regular spending for education, health care, production, etc. over the year.

The spending structure also reveals that with the low expenditure of below VND 10/year/household, the spending on living accounts for as much as 71.4%, followed by spending on community with 28.6%. When the expenditure increases, the spending on living will decrease and there will be many other spending items. For instance, with the expenditure of VND 20 - 40 million/year/household, the spending on living just makes up 53.2%, followed by spending on production with 15.1%, spending on community with 14.1% and

other spending items. With the highest expenditure of above VND 100 million/year/household, the spending on construction and repair of houses is the highest with as much as 77.6%, followed by spending on living with 11.9%, spending on health care with 3.6%, spending on education with 3.2%, spending on production with 2.4% and spending on community with 1.3%.

Table 3.11. Spending level and structure of ethnic minority households

Unit: %

No.	Spending level	General	Below VND 10 million / year	VND 10-20 million / year	VND 20-40 million / year	VND 40-60 million / year	VND 60-100 million / year	Above 100 million / year
1	Number of households (household)	28	1	6	14	4	2	1
	Proportion	100.0	2.1	12.5	50.0	18.8	10.4	6.3
2	Spending items							
	Living	36.8	71.4	55.4	53.2	53.5	39.9	11.9
	Construction and repair of houses	29.2	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	7.5	77.6
	Education	7.6	0.0	10.9	8.2	9.6	13.8	3.2
	Health care	7.3	0.0	1.3	6.6	8.8	17.1	3.6
	Community	9.3	28.6	20.9	14.1	13.1	11.6	1.3
	Production of household	9.7	0.0	11.5	15.1	14.9	10.1	2.4
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Survey data

3. 7.5. Living conditions of ethnic minority households

Regarding houses of surveyed ethnic minority households, of the total 28 households, 15 households have solid houses, accounting for 31.3%; 30 households have semi-solid houses or 4th-grade houses (62.5%); 02 households have barracks or thatched houses (4.2%); and only 01 household has temporary house (2.1%).

Table 3.12. Types of houses of surveyed ethnic minority households

No.	Type of house	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Solid house	15	31.3
2	Semi-solid house	30	62.5
3	Barrack or thatched house	2	4.2
4	Temporary house	1	2.1
5	Homeless	0	0.0
	Total	28	100.0

Source: Survey data

The water sources used for drinking, bathing, washing and production of households are as follows:

- 95.8% of surveyed households have water sources for drinking, bathing and washing from bored wells and dug wells; 2.1% of households have drinking water source from reservoirs and natural canals.
- 100% affected households use water from reservoirs for production.

Table 3.13. Water sources used for production and living of ethnic minority households

No.	Water sources used for households	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
1	Water source for drinking	28	100.0
1.1	Natural river/canal	1	2.1
1.2	Reservoir	1	2.1
1.3	Bored well/dug well	46	95.8
1.4	State's clean water supply system	0	0.0
1.5	Irrigation system	0	0.0
1.6	Rainwater	0	0.0
2	Water source for bathing and washing	28	100.0
2.1	Natural river/canal	1	2.1
2.2	Reservoir	1	2.1
2.3	Bored well/dug well	46	95.8
2.4	State's clean water supply system	0	0.0
2.5	Irrigation system	0	0,0
2.6	Rainwater	0	0,0
3	Water source for production	28	100,0
3.1	Natural river/canal	0	0,0
3.2	Reservoir	28	100,0
3.3	Bored well/dug well	0	0,0
3.4	State's clean water supply system	0	0,0
3.5	Irrigation system	0	0,0
3.6	Rainwater	0	0,0

Source: Survey data

According to the socio-economic survey results of 28 ethnic minority households, 03 households have no latrines, making up 6.3%; 06 households have detritus/semi-detritus latrines (12.5%); 19 households have two-compartment latrines (39.6%); 19 households use simple latrines (39.6%); and 01 household has other type of latrine (2.1%).

Table 3.14. Latrines of ethnic minority households

No.	Type of latrine	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
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1	No latrine	3	6.3
2	Detritus/semi-detritus latrine	6	12.5
3	Two-compartment latrine	19	39.6
4	Simple latrine	19	39.6
5	Other	1	2.1
	Total	28	100.0

Source: Survey data

With respect to lighting energy source, 28 surveyed households use grid electricity (100%) and all households in the commune use grid electricity for lighting.

Table 3.15. Lighting energy source

No.	Lighting energy source	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Grid electricity	28	100.0
2	Kerosene	0	0.0
3	Gas	0	0.0
4	Battery, generator, small hydropower plant	0	0.0
5	Other	0	0.0
	Total	28	100.0

Source: Survey data

Being a mountainous commune, most of affected households have forest area, so the main source for cooking of households is firewood. Of the total 28 surveyed households, 44 households often use firewood for cooking, accounting for 91.7%; and 04 households often use gas for cooking (8.3%).

Table 3.16. Main types of fuels used for cooking

No.	Type of fuel used for cooking	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Firewood	44	91.7
2	Coal	0	0.0
3	Kerosene	0	0.0
4	Gas	4	8.3
5	Straw, leave	0	0.0
6	Biogas	0	0.0
7	Electricity	0	0.0
8	Other	0	0.0
	Total	28	100.0

Source: Survey data

3. 8. Assets and necessities of households

Regarding assets and necessities of affected ethnic minority households, the socio-economic survey results show that:

93.8% of affected households have televisions; 01 household has automobile for supplying transportation service (2.1%); 31 households have refrigerators (64.6%). 41 households have motorbikes (85.4%) and only 04 households have no motorbike. 3

households have telephones, making up 6.3%; and 47 households have mobile phones (97.9%). 19 households have gas stoves, but only 04 households usually use gas in daily cooking activity; 01 household has computers and 01 household has washing machine (2.1%).

There is no household with Internet connection, air-conditioner and heater.

Table 3.17. Necessities of households

No.	Type of asset	Have		Do not have	
		Household (household)	Proporti on (%)	Household (household)	Proporti on (%)
1	Television	45	93.8	3	6.3
2	Motorboat	0	0.0	28	100.0
3	Automobile	1	2.1	47	97.9
4	Refrigerator	31	64.6	17	35.4
5	Motorbike /electric bike	41	85.4	7	14.6
6	Telephone	3	6.3	45	93.8
7	Mobile phone	47	97.9	1	2.1
8	Gas stove	19	39.6	29	60.4
9	Internet	0	0.0	28	100.0
10	Air-conditioner	0	0.0	28	100.0
11	Computer	1	2.1	47	97.9
12	Washing machine	1	2.1	47	97.9
13	Heater	0	0.0	28	100.0

Source: Survey data

3. 9. Life of ethnic minority households

The socio-economic survey results of ethnic minority households indicate that:

- 01 household has wealthy living standard (2.1%);
- 36 ethnic minority households have average living standard (75.0%);
- 06 households have near-poor living standard (12.5%);
- 05 households have poor living standard (10.47%). Therefore, given the general living standard of the whole province, the proportion of poor households of the commune is relatively high.

Over the past year, 15 households still lacked foods in which 04 household lacked foods for 1-2 months (8.3%); 09 households lacked foods for 3-4 months (18.8%) and 02 households lacked foods for over 4 months (2.4%). Meanwhile, 33 households (68.8%) did not lack foods over the past 12 months.

28 households think that their living conditions have become better over the past three years (58.3%); 13 households (27.1%) think that there is no change; and 07 households (14.6%) think that their living conditions have been worse over the past 3 years.

Table 3.18. Living standard of surveyed households

No.	Living standard	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
1	Type of living standard of households	28	100.0
	Wealthy	1	2.1
	Average	36	75.0
	near-poor	6	12.5

No.	Living standard	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
	Poor	5	10.4
2	Lack of foods over the past 12 months	28	100.0
	Yes, 1-2 months	4	8.3
	Yes, 3-4 months	9	18.8
	Yes, over 4 months	2	4.2
	Do not lack	33	68.8
3	Living conditions over the past 3 years	28	100.0
	Unchanged	13	27.1
	Better	28	58.3
	Worse	7	14.6

Source: Survey data

4. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION RESULTS WITH ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITY

4.1. Objectives of Community Consultation

As part of the social assessment conducted for this subproject, consultation with EM peoples present in the project was conducted in a free, prior and informed manner – as per World Bank’s OP 4.10. The purpose of the consultation is to a) inform the ethnic minorities present in the subproject area of the potential project impact (adverse and positive), b) solicit feedback from the EM peoples (on the basis of identified impact), and c) to propose development activities to ensure EM peoples present in the subproject area could receive socioeconomic benefits (from the Project) that are culturally appropriate to them, and on the basis of the above, confirm if there is a broad community support for the subproject implementation.

4.2. Consultation methods

Various inquiry techniques, such as focus groups discussion, key informant interview, field observation, and households survey, were employed to collect feedback from the EM peoples. Free, prior, and informed consultation – as per Bank’s OP 4.10, were maintained during the consultation process.

- Inquiry techniques: while using the above inquire techniques, the consultant was aware of the comfort that needs to be maintained with regards to use of language when consulting with the EM peoples. Prior to conducting consultation, check was made to ensure the EM peoples to be consulted have a preference for the language that should be used during the consultation exercise. For this subproject, despite the fact EM peoples are from Ma, K’Ho, Tay, Nung ... they confirmed before the consultation session that they were comfortable with Viet language. Therefore, the consultation was conducted using Viet language. To ensure language comfort for the EM consulted, each EM groups were consulted separately. A local person (from the same EM group) were invited to join the consultation just in case local EM language is required to maintain the smooth exchange of information between the EM peoples and the consultant team. The researchers who led the consultation sessions have extensive experience background on EM peoples in Vietnam.
- Consultation process: the consultation exercise was conducted in March 2015. The consultation exercise use both household survey, and focus group discussions/community meetings (as mentioned above) during the process of consultation. There were both men and women participating in the consultation. EM women, in particular, were encouraged to raise their comments/questions. Where possible, cultural houses (for community meeting) were used to conduct the consultation (for focus group discussion/ community meetings).
- Consultation outcome:

Consultation meetings of RAP and EMDP between the consulting group and the local community are conducted during the Inventory of Loss. Below are contributed ideas and expectations of ethnic minority community about the project.

4.3. Consultation outcomes

In order for ethnic minorities to express their opinions, their aspirations, consultations are held openly under consultative form of the questionnaire on socio-economic situation of families and local, including presentation aspirations and requirements of the minority to be interviewed about the project

Time of consultation: 28 March 2015

Place: My Duc commune, Da Teh district, Lam Dong province

Object of consultation: **Ma ethnic group**

Number of participants: 28 households

- **Summary of consultation outcomes**

Ethnic minority households agree with the project implementation for following reasons:

Da Teh reservoir in the locality has degraded and failed to solve all issues related to water supply for agricultural production and living of My Duc, Quang Tri communes.

The ethnic minority community is facilitated to access public services by the Government. Nonetheless, they remain poor because of lacking land for production and having many dependents in family. This factor results in a high proportion of poor households, high number of pupils quitting school, etc.

Many households have diseases related to the poor quality of living water. They still have the habit of using unhygienic latrines or have no latrines.

- **Summary on expectations of ethnic minority people**

Supply of clean and hygienic water: Most EM households are using water from bored wells and dug wells and rainwater for living; however, the number of households using rainwater in three villages having ethnic minorities is very little. So the desire of ethnic minority community in subproject area is to use clean water from existing water sources in the villages.

During the implementation of the project's works items, in addition to the income recovery programs for people, the project need to apply the labor mobilization program from the community so that they can participate in working and gain more income.

Support to improve the capacity for people to develop of households economy: In addition to the main livelihood from agricultural activities, people want to the project to equip them with the knowledge to be able to reach out to other sources of livelihood, income diversification, economic development of households.

On that basis, the results of consultation with ethnic minority households have agreed to support the development plans of ethnic minorities include: i) Support Communication and ii) support the training of business improve the capacity of households

On the basis of the social assessment conducted for the subproject, and the free, prior, and informed consultation with EM peoples, it is confirmed that there is no adverse impact anticipated on the part of the EM peoples in the subproject area. On the positive impact side of the subproject, in addition to the intended benefit (improved the reservoir safety and water resources, etc.). This EMDP is prepared to provide development opportunities to the EM peoples in the subproject areas. On the basis of the above, there is a broad community support from EM peoples (My Duc and Quang Tri communes) for the sub-project implementation.

4.4. Community consultation during the EMDP implementation

In order to ensure continued *free, prior and informed* consultation with EM peoples during EMDP implementation, the following EM community consultation framework will be used during the EMDP implementation, as summarized below:

- During EMDP implementation, the same consultation approach (already used during EMDP preparation) will be adopted. Consultation will be on the basis of free, prior, and informed manner, and in a participatory manner, to see if EM communities have any additional feedback, and to check whether there any additional subproject impact that arises but were not anticipated during EMDP preparation. Where necessary, the way the EMDP is implemented, would be further elaborated, or updated in terms of methods of delivery to ensure the activities are carried out in a manner that are appropriate to the target EM peoples.
- The EM communities benefiting from this EMDP should be involved in both implementation, and monitoring & evaluation to maximize the intended purpose of the EMDP. PPMU will take lead in implementing this EMDP and ensure EM peoples are involved in the process of implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the EMDP.
- In the event where there are adverse impact identified before subproject implementation, particularly when the detailed engineering design are available during implementation of the Project, the consultation methods, as mentioned above, should be used to collect feedback from the affected EM peoples. Alternatives of technical engineering design should be explored to avoid adverse impact. In case where such impact could not be avoided, such impact should be minimized, mitigated, or compensated for.
- In case where adverse impact are identified (when the technical design/construction methods are clear), affected EMs will be consulted and informed of their entitlements. The EMDP will be updated accordingly and will be disclosed prior to EMDP implementation.

This section has been prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for details)

5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1. Consultation process

One of the purposes of the regular consultation process is conducting meetings of people to minimize the dissatisfaction level of people affected by the project by integrating perceptions and concerns of relevant people in the design and implementation of the project. The participatory approach will encourage EM people to raise any concern before any conflict may arise and give out their acceptance.

For the sub-project on Rehabilitation and improvement of safety dam for Da Teh reservoir, a two-step consultation process is designed to ensure the compliance of World Bank's Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP4.10):

Step 1: Consultations during the project preparation process with EM people groups in SP areas where they live through broad consultation, pre-consultation and information dissemination consultations to assure that SP proposes to receive the wide support of EM groups; and to define the perception of EM people on a large scale. Social experts will work with officers of PMU, Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the local authority to identify potential EM communities and conduct consultations. Women in EM communities are selected on a random basis to carry out private group discussions with them. Topics for discussion consist of information about the project; cultural identities of EM communities; social networks; and communities' expectations to avoid risks of disasters through the project's intervention activities and the wide support of communities to the sub-project.

Step 2: Consultations during the project performance process with EM people groups aim to collect information about specific demands and challenges facing EM people, and determine any potential areas which may need more support and/or other types of support. In the project on rehabilitating and improving dam safety, CPO will select a social consulting team to implement these consultations. The consulting team will design consultation programs and instructions to ensure that consultations will be implemented timely at right places and in a manner which can approach the EM communities as well as ensure that all EM people groups can participate in the consultation process and create a consultation environment with open and honest discussions without any external interventions or threats.

The consultation process needs to ensure that EM communities (i) give a broad support to the project's objectives; (ii) be aware of the project's benefits and believe that those benefits are compatible with their culture and religion; (iii) have sufficient opportunities to determine their priorities and restrictions related to the compensation, resettlement, support for losses and disaster prevention.

During EMDP is prepared, the tools used in the public consultation include meetings, personal interviews and group discussions. People in the affected villages are willing to discuss and share information. Women and youth are invited and encouraged to give ideas. The ethnic minority groups affected in the villages are all consulted. The ethnic minority groups in the project area all have the representative organizations taking the role of a bridge with organizations such as the Women's Union, Farmers Association, and Youth Association

at commune and village level.

5.2. Consultation of ethnic minority people during the project preparation process

To implement the first step of the consultation process, it is required to conduct broad consultation, pre-consultation and information dissemination consultation with EM communities in an appropriate manner with their culture in SP areas where EM people live. The consultation is implemented through concentrated group discussion with some small EM people samples (from 10 - 12 people/hamlet). Participants are selected on a random basis with purposive sampling to be able to collect more viewpoints and perspectives. Group discussion is a proper method for consultation because it encourages the sharing as well as debate about viewpoints and ideas related to SP proposals.

Social experts have conducted a free consultation, pre-consultation and information dissemination consultations in 2 hamlets with EM people under the affected scale of the sub-project, private consultations with EM women groups. Discussed topics included: (i) provide information about sub-project, compensation and resettlement for affected people; (ii) get to know disaster history (flood and drought), characteristics of annual disasters, disaster prevention and rescue capability of the people & local authority, aftermaths of annual disasters, get to know about social networks in disaster risk prevention and recovery activity after disasters; (iii) expectations of EM households when implementing the project and substitute activities to recover income; (iv) select forms of compensation and resettlement of affected people with revoked land; and (v) get the people's broad agreement & support as well as recommendations or proposals to the project.

The general and specific objectives of the project are presented to participants and all participants express their expectations and concerns over risk mitigations for disasters such as typhoons, flood, drought, etc. facing them annually. All participants support the project and hope that the project will be implemented soon to protect them from annual disaster risk. The summary on contents of consultations of the three hamlets is attached in the Appendix.

5.3. Consultation of ethnic minority people during the project performance

In the project performance stage, EM people will be consulted about all SP activities which may have potential positive or negative impacts on them during the SP phases. All attempts will be made to involve EM people in the planning, design, implementation and supervision of measures to maximize benefits from the project or avoid negative impacts; and restrict, minimize or compensate for unavoidable impacts.

The provincial PMU (PPMU) will be responsible for ensuring the engagement of the community through CPC, community groups, leaders of locality, EM people, Women's Union, Fatherland Front and local agencies being in charge of ethnic minorities affairs. The participation of all people in hamlets in meetings and organization of private meetings with EM women are very important to know their perspectives on project's activities as well as define positive and negative impacts of the project on their life.

PPMU will regularly organize meetings with CPC, Women's Union, heads of hamlets and local community to ensure that all relevant people have sufficient awareness and understand about contents of the project. The purpose of the consultation is that all EM people to be affected by the project will receive sufficient and early information about the project, project scale, and potential impacts on the local community, mitigation measures, grievance

redress mechanisms and implementation plan. These meetings will be scheduled in accordance with the set milestones during the SP phases. PPMU will work with the provincial Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs or officers in charge of district ethnic minorities' affairs to ensure that all impacts are identified and solved timely.

Through the consultation process, PPMU will inform EM people about their rights, project scale and potential impacts on the economics, environment and natural resources. PPMU will submit documents about the participation and consultation process to WB for consideration and inspection. When there is great difference or conflicts between EM people and project management unit, PPMU will adapt a “friendly” negotiation to handle those differences. The friendly negotiation consists of mutual respects with regard to cultural differences and discussions of issues with the legal representative of EM people, provide sufficient time for making decision, are willing to compromise and record the results. Without the broad support of the community to the SP, WB will not fund the Sub-project.

It should be noted that not all EM people in Vietnam, especially women, the elderly and people living in EM communities in remote rural areas can speak Vietnamese and their Vietnamese reading skills may be very limited. The literacy as well as EM people's ability to read and write will be determined through social impact assessment. Suitable communication/media methods and modes with the culture and gender will be employed to abolish communication barriers. This activity may include the translation of document to the language of ethnic minority people, use of interpreters in community meetings, adaptation of more communication method in picture in SPs with illiterate or low-literate EM communities; and organize private meetings for women and men in accordance with local customs and culture in needed places.

5.4. Information dissemination

EMDP will be disclosed in English at Bank's Infoshop and locally in Vietnamese prior to appraisal. During project implementation, PPMU and, the local government will ensure that all ethnic minority households in the project area will be further consulted, in a free, prior and informed manner to ensure the activities to be done under this EMDP meet the development needs of the EM peoples, meanwhile ensuring that the development activities are carried out a way that are culturally appropriate to EM peoples.

During the preparation process, the final version of

6. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER THIS EMDP

6.1. Plans to mitigate negative impacts

All measures aim to ensure that ethnic minority people receive proper social and economic benefits in accordance with their culture, gender and economic development conditions. Remaining risks to ethnic minority people need to be defined and receive appropriate resolving orientations.

If the external supervisors find out that the general measures listed below are insufficient for solving risks, other measures will be supplemented and the relevant budget will be allocated. Specific measures are funded by EMDP budget.

6.1.1. Solution 1: *Communication Programs*

In 2 affected villages, the allowance of 20,000,000 dong will be allocated for the programs on the development of ethnic minorities, including communication strategy. The program will be conducted by the villages and Consultative Group on safety policy, discussions and proposals. The activities will focus on raising awareness of health and safety in the construction and operation of the dam system and dam safety. Engage in income generation activities is also an effective way to raise awareness. It will be reviewed and approved by CPO.

6.1.2. Solution 2: *Communication Programs*

Start a Business program: This activity is important for the household purposes of economic development household. A standard training program that will be used with the name "The first step your business" (was developed by the International Labour Organization). The training courses aimed to members (as households EM) to determine / analyze new business ideas can be developed into a feasible business plan, as an output of the training, which will help them get a loan from a local bank, and successfully started a new job.

It is expected about 134 households EM present in the project area will be trained, with the participation of women's associations, local Farmers' Association.

The courses will be designed to ensure: (i) the content are appropriate to the culture of the ethnic minorities, (ii) Women are encouraged to participate, at least 50% of the participants should be women.

6.2. Proposal on impact mitigation measures

World Bank's resettlement policy compels to minimize the required resettlement in possible places. In required resettlement places, it is necessary to ensure that affected people by the project, especially ethnic minority people are supported to sustain their life at least equal to or better than their life before the project performance. The technical design of design and consulting company when designing the Project on "Rehabilitation and improvement of safety dam for Da Teh reservoir" must be discussed with the technical team, local authority and resettlement experts to minimize the land area appropriation and damage to houses, assets and crops of households.

The design and development of the project proposal has set out measures to mitigate impacts from the land appropriation and resettlement. The construction items which require land appropriation are dam upgrade and dam safety corridor have been carefully studied and many construction activities are also paid attention to avoid appropriating land and affecting other assets on land. Particularly, it is essential to select construction period to minimize impacts on the water source for production and living of households in the project area.

- Upgrade dam safety corridor: is a work item with permanent and temporary land appropriation.
- Overall construction: is a work item with permanent and temporary land appropriation.
- Moreover, when preparing the working design, constructors have made prudent

calculations to minimize the land area appropriation and impacts on the water sources for production and living of the people. This land area belongs to 3 hamlets ethnic minority people; therefore, the construction does not have much influence on the production and living in residential areas.

- The issues related to HIV/AIDS, prostitution, and sexually transmitted infections (STI), etc. were identified as a potential risk in the Social Assessment for this subprojects. As a measure to avoid/mitigate the risks, not only among the construction workers (as mobile population) but among the community downstream the reservoir, which include Kinh and EM peoples present in the project area. A Public Health Intervention Plan has been prepared and attached in the Social Assessment prepared for this subproject (Please see Annex 2 of this subproject's Social Assessment for details).

This EMDP will be updated before implementation to confirm the development needs of EM people and to reflect any additional development needs that the EM people may need when the impact of the subproject is confirmed on the basis of final detailed engineering design.

7. COSTS AND BUDGET

7.1. Budget

All costs for the ethnic minority development plan of the project on “rehabilitating and improving the village’s reservoir” used is from the World Bank’s fund.

7.2. Costs

Cost of EMDP is estimated to be rounded to 572 million VND (approximately \$ 26,600). This figure includes specific measures and provision expenses.

Table 7.1. Budget for ethnic minority development plan

No.	Programs and activities	Units	Quantity	Unit price (dong)	Total (VND)
1	EDMP costs				520,000,000
	Communication support	Time	4	10,000,000	40,000,000
	Training on Business Development Skills (tailored to the need of EM peoples)business	Time	4	120,000,000	480,000,000
2	Contingency	%	10%		52,000,000
	Total				572,000,000

8. GRIVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1. Main principles of grievance mechanism

During the project performance, EM people, other local communities and relevant people to the project can file a grievance to implementation agencies or the local authority. Therefore, the grievance redress mechanism for the whole project and items of sub-projects will be applied to EM people. To ensure that the above described grievance redress mechanism is practical and acceptable by EM people, the consultation with the local authority and affected community about this mechanism will be implemented to all sub-projects/activities and needs to include main principles to ensure:

- EM people have basic rights and benefits
- EM people are entitled to file grievance and have their grievance redressed free of charge.
- Grievance redress measure will be an important part in the community-based conflict settlement mechanism and be suitable with the culture.

The grievance mechanism must be publicly disseminated to affected community and they must be informed about contact address of respective organizations at any relevant levels that people can file their grievances to. All grievances related to any aspects of the project will be solved through negotiation to reach the consent.

8.2. Grievance redress mechanism

All grievances related to any aspects of the project will be solved through negotiation to reach the consent. Grievances will be settled through 3 steps before being submitted to the legal court as the final option. CPO will be liable for all administrative and legal expenses arising from the grievance and grievance redress activities.

8.2.1. First step, CPC

A dissatisfied affected household will submit their grievance to any member in CPC through the head of hamlet or directly to CPC in written or oral form. Above-mentioned CPC member or head of hamlet will inform to CPC about the grievance. CPC will personally work with the affected household with the grievance and has about 30-45 days for settlement after receiving the grievance. The secretary board of CPC is responsible for making records and store all grievances that they are handling.

When CPC promulgates the decision, the household can appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued while the household still has not satisfied with the decision, they can submit grievance to DPC.

8.2.2. Second step, DPC

After receiving grievance from a household, DPC will have about 30-45 days from receiving the grievance to solve the case. CARB is responsible for making records and store documents about all grievances that they are processing.

After DPC promulgates the decision, the household can appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued while the household still has not satisfied with the decision, they can submit grievance to PPC.

8.2.3. Third step, PPC

After receiving grievance from a household, PPC will have about 30-45 days from receiving the grievance to solve the case. PPC is responsible for making records and store

documents about all grievances submitted.

After PPC promulgates the decision, the household can appeal within 30 days. If the second decision has been issued while the household still has not satisfied with the decision, they can submit grievance to court within 45 days. In that case, PPC shall pay the compensation into an escrow account.

8.2.4. Final step, civil court

If the grievancer submits the document about the case to the court and the court make a favourable decision to the grievancer, the provincial authority shall raise the compensation to the level decided by the court. In case the court makes a favorable decision to PPC, the grievancer will receive the amount submitted to the court.

To ensure that the above-described grievance mechanism is practical and acceptable to PAPs, a consultation meeting has been organized with the local authority and community with consultation on specific cultural identities as well as traditional cultural mechanisms in submission and settlement of grievances and conflicts. The objects and efforts of ethnic minority groups also determine and decide acceptable methods regarding culture to work out acceptable settlement methods.

The grievance redress procedure for affected people has been described in the document “Information about Project on Rehabilitation and improvement of safety dam for Da Teh reservoir“ which has been delivered to affected people. To avoid the situation in which affected people do not know who to meet in commune, district or province to solve their grievances, the document has provided accurate name, address and telephone number of standing people to solve grievances so that affected people can make grievances effectively.

Affected people will be exempted from all expenses related to legal and administrative procedures. Grievances to court are also exempted from fee for submitting application. All the grievance records and settlement measures will be stored at CPCs, commune-level community consultation committees and investors of works under the Sub-project on “Rehabilitation and improvement of safety dam for Da Teh reservoir”.

In addition to commune level (mentioned above) where EM peoples could lodge their questions/comments, or complaints officially, EM peoples may contact directly PMU using the contact details provided in the Project Information Leaflet in case there have any questions related to subproject goal/scope/impact, etc, or including general compensation and support policies.

Since grievances lodged are primarily related to in the case involving land acquisition, to ensure the grievances are timely and effectively addressed, the following measures should be used by both designed contact points at commune and PMU level.

- A recording system/book that records systematically complaints received. This grievance system should be maintained by contact point for GRM at both commune and PMU level. Record should show when the complaints are lodged, by whom, and how, and by whom such grievances are solved, and when the solving is completed. Pending issues that last for more than one month, for example, should be flagged for timely and appropriate action on the part of PMU and local governments.
- Where complaint are made verbally, such complaints should be recorded into the grievance recording system for timely following up and resolving.

- Leaflet distributed to EM peoples, including those adversely affected as well as beneficiaries should, in addition to project information (as mentioned above) indicate clearly contact person(s) – at commune and PMU level to facilitate the convenient lodging of questions/complaints, if any, from EM peoples.

This section has been prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for details)

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1. Monitoring principles

To ensure that EMDP is implemented in a transparent manner and comply with EMPF as well as World Bank's Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10), a monitoring and evaluation mechanism needs to be established and deployed for all project items during the project performance process. Monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process. PPMU will be liable to the internal monitoring and an external agency selected by CPO will be responsible for independent monitoring and evaluation. Based on the monitoring mechanism, a monitoring and evaluation plan on mitigation measure will be prepared by PPMU. This plan will describe:

- Internal monitoring process.
- Main monitoring indicators to be employed in internal and independent monitoring.
- Constitutional organizations;
- Report frequency, internal & independent monitoring content, feedback integration process from internal & independent monitoring into the implementation process.
- Independent monitoring method;
- Financial arrangements for independent monitoring and evaluation activity.

9.2. Internal monitoring

Objectives of internal monitoring are:

- Ensure that all negative impacts of the sub-project to EM people are minimized, restricted or compensated in accordance with RPF, RAP, EMPF and EMDP.
- Ensure that measures on benefit enhancement and negative impact mitigation are implemented in a cultural compatible method for EM people.
- Determine whether the broad consultation, pre-consultation and information dissemination consultation for EM communities are implemented in a cultural compatible method for EM people or not.
- Determine whether grievance procedures comply with EMPF or not and propose measures if there is any unsettled problem.
- The suitability between the implementation of resettlement and site clearance with the construction inauguration to ensure that EM people receive satisfactory compensation and support before construction activities are deployed.

The provincial Project Management Unit will implement the internal monitoring on a monthly basis. All the results of internal monitoring shall be reported to CPO and WB. In fact, the implementation of EMDP internal monitoring needs to combine with RAP internal monitoring. The results of RAP and EMDP monitoring need to be presented in a report and submitted to CPO and WB for consideration.

EMDP internal monitoring indicators include (but are not limited to):

Table 9.1. Internal monitoring indicators

Type of monitoring	Internal monitoring indicator
Expenditure and time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are sufficient personnel arranged for supporting ethnic minority people according to the plan? - Do support activities satisfy the set implementation plan? - Is expenditure for EMDP implementation allocated to implementation agencies timely and sufficiently?
Benefit provided to EM people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are support measures implemented in accordance with the plan for EM people communities?
Consultation, grievance and special issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are community consultation and information dissemination implemented for EM people according to the plan? - Are concentrated group discussions implemented with small affected people samples? Are private consultations conducted with EM women groups? - How many EM people know about their benefits? - Do affected people know and use grievance mechanism as set up in EMPF? What are the results? - Quantity and type of grievances received (classified by gender and vulnerable group) - Quantity and type of grievances settled (classified by gender and vulnerable group) - Levels of awareness and satisfaction on benefits of EM people. - Satisfaction level on grievance mechanism.

9.3. Independent monitoring

The independent monitoring will be implemented by an independent agency with expertise in social science. The independent monitoring on EMDP implementation for all project items should be integrated in the independent monitoring for RAP implementation along with monitoring method and indicators but with concentration on EM peoples. The monitoring is periodically implemented twice a year and the monitoring report will be submitted to CPO and WB for consideration.

Table 9.2. Independent monitoring indicators

Type of monitoring	Independent monitoring indicator
Some basic information about EM households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Number of EM households - Average number of household members, age, literacy - Gender of householder - Access level to medical & educational services, utilities and other social services - Types of land and legal land use status - Occupation and employment - Source and level of income
Satisfaction level of affected people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - How is the awareness level of EM people about grievance process and grievance redress procedure? - Have grievances of EM people been received and solved timely and satisfactorily in accordance with the regime in EMPF?
Effectiveness of support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - - Are benefits for EM people satisfactory? - Is there any support for vulnerable group?
Other impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are there any unexpected impacts on employment or income of EM people? - How are those unexpected impacts solved (if any)?

This section has been prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for details)

10. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), on behalf of the Government, is the project owner, has overall responsibility for the whole project. The provincial

governmental authorities of the project provinces are the Employers of the Subprojects, has responsibility for investment decisions under Subprojects managed by the Ministry and the provinces. A Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established, including representatives of the MARD, relevant Ministries and sectors, the provincial governmental authorities of the project provinces, to be responsible for frequent monitoring and managing the Project during its implementation process.

Central level: CPMU under CPO will be established to coordinate policy and strategy issues, making the entire guide and assist in the coordination. CPMU responsible for overall implementation of the EMDP was prepared under the DRSIP /WB8. CPMU will ensure that all PPMU understand the purpose of EMPF and how to submit EMDP for the subproject. The CPMU is responsible for providing technical support to PPMU in preparing EMDP for the subproject. CPMU is responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the EMDP, including monitoring and evaluation of the results of the EMDP implementation. At the outset of the project implementation, CPMU will provide training to its social staff – at central and provincial levels, to enable them to undertake screening (of EM present in the influence area of the subprojects) to determine when an EMDP is needed, and on the basis of the screening result, conduct social impact assessment, and prepare EMDP. Where local capacity is insufficient to prepare an EMDP, qualified consultants may be mobilized to assist PPMU in development the EMDP for a subproject in accordance with the EMPF.

Provincial level: The PPMU and local governments are responsible for preparing, implementing the EMDP. Appropriate staff and budget – sufficient to achieve the objective of an EMDP, need to be included in the EMDP for Bank's prior review and approval prior to implementation. In case where EM peoples are affected as a result of land acquisition, to allow construction of subprojects, compensation, assistance to EM affected will be addressed through relevant RAP which is prepared of subproject in accordance with the project's RPF.

Prior to implementation, this EMDP needs to be updated to a) reflect the detailed steps in implementation of these activities, b) budget required for each of the activities, and c) methods of implementation to ensure these activities are conducted in the way that are the most beneficial and culturally appropriate to the EM peoples.

APPENDIX

SUMMARY ON CONSULTATION RESULTS WITH ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE

- Objectives of consultation
Group discussions aim to: (i) Provide information about sub-project, compensation and resettlement for affected people; (ii) get to know disaster history (flood and drought), characteristics of annual disasters, disaster prevention and relief capability of the people & local authority, aftermaths of annual disasters; (iii) get to know about social networks in disaster risk prevention; (iv) select forms of compensation and resettlement of affected people with revoked land/house; and (v) get the people's broad agreement & support as well as recommendations or proposals to the project.
- Contents of consultation
 - 1) Information about the project
 - 2) Some cultural identities of ethnic minority people
 - 3) Current livelihoods of people
 - 4) Disasters and disaster prevention in the locality
 - 5) Issues related to land revocation, compensation, support and resettlement
 - 6) Evaluation on people's support to the project .
- Methods of consultation
Group discussion is conducted with affected/non-EM people selected from various household groups by living standard, gender and age. Each group consists of 15-30 people. A social expert will instruct the discussion and record exchanged information. People discuss freely in accordance with the instructions of the social experts without any external intervention or coerce.
- Summary of consultation results
Time of consultation: 28 March 2015
Place: My Duc commune, Da Teh district, Lam Dong province
Object of consultation: **Ma ethnic group**
Number of participants: 28 households

Consultation results:

a. Some cultural identities:

- They have private language and traditional costumes. Daily costumes are similar to those of Kinh People.
- Daily communication in family is conducted in the language of the ethnic minority group.
- Young people can read and write Vietnamese proficiently while old people have no restriction in communication in Vietnamese.
- They have integrated with the life of Kinh people in the locality for a long period and it is impossible to discriminate Muong people and Kinh people through their appearance.
- Funeral and marriage rites of Muong people are similar to those of Kinh people and are in harmony with hamlet's conventions.

b. Main livelihoods generating incomes for households:

- Local people mainly do agricultural work; and the agricultural production is always subject to natural impacts.

- The rice area with regular watering reaches 100% and water is taken from Da Teh reservoir.

c. Disaster and prevention:

- Types of disasters which often occur in the commune are typhoons and flash floods which often happen in July and August annually. Disasters almost happen every year.

- Disaster prevention measures and developed for each hamlet. Coping forces are prepared and 4 on-spot motto are practiced. Equipment for disaster prevention mainly includes embankment, timbers, soil bags, etc.

- The people are well-aware of the danger of typhoons and floods. The authority always has instruction alternatives to mobilize coping force and militia to be ready for coping with disasters.

d. Land revocation, compensation and resettlement

- All the households affected by the recall, compensation and resettlement have been adequately compensated in cash from July 2010 and have stable lives.

- The people are willing to support the construction and upgrade of Da Teh reservoir.

e. Support on project

- The investment project aims to protect human and assets of the people from the disasters, so the people are very eager and willing to support the project. They are voluntary to contribute their labour to the project.

- 100% of consulted people support the project performance.