

**THE PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE OF QUANG NINH PROVINCE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT OF QUANG
NINH PROVINCE**

PROJECT:

DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT

**ETHNIC MINORITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

SUB-PROJECT

**REHABILITATING AND IMPROVING DAM SAFETY OF
KHE CHE RESERVOIR – QUANG NINH PROVINCE**

HANOI, 25 JUNE 2015

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**SUBPROJECT OWNER
CONSULTANT**

HANOI, 26 JUNE 2015

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS
(as of October 1st, 2015)

USD 1.00 = VND 21,150

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
PC	People's Committee
DRaSIP/WB8	Vietnam Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
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
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
ODA	Official Development Assistant

GLOSSARY

Project impact 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.

Affected people refers to all individuals or organizations, business facilities suffering direct socio-economic impacts by projects financed by the Bank, caused by mandatory acquisition of land and other properties, leading to (i) remove or loss of residential land; (ii) loss of properties or access to properties; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of living, whether the affected people have to move to other place or not. The mandatory land acquisition includes the land ownership when the owner allows and is benefited from ownership/residence in other area. In addition, affected people include those whose livelihoods are negatively affected by mandatory restriction of access to legally designated areas and protected areas; however, this classified type of people is unlikely present in urban area.

Indigenous people (equivalent to the concept of *ethnic minority people* 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.

Vulnerable groups refers to 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.

Culturally appropriate refers to considering all aspects of culture and their functional vulnerability.

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

Collectively binding 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.

Customary rights to lands and resources 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 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is prepared for the sub-project Rehabilitating and improving of Dam safety of Khe Che reservoir, Quang Ninh province, financed by the World Bank. Objectives of the sub-project consist of: (i) ensuring safety of Khe Che reservoir; (ii) ensuring safety and serving the cultivation, lives of the people at the downstream area of Khe Che reservoir, including An Sinh, Tan Viet, Viet Dan communes; (iii) ensuring reservoir safety and providing water for irrigation of more than 1000 ha of agriculture area; (iv) reinforcing dam surface, access road to the dam, constructing bridge over the spillway and trenches, rehabilitating the tower, administration house, promoting the efficiency of Khe Che reservoir; (v) Rehabilitating the surrounding landscape, creating the infrastructure for socioeconomic development of the project area

Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is to ensure the implementation process of the sub-project respects values, human rights and unique culture of the ethnic minorities in the project site and also considering economic development expectations and demands of the ethnic minority community.

Consultation with EM were carried out in a free, prior, and informed manner, to confirm if there is broad community support from EM peoples for the subproject implementation. EM screening was conducted as per Bank's OP 4.10, and was done the scope and coverage of the social assessment vis-à-vis the environmental assessment (OP 4.01).

- **Socio – economic survey**

Number of ethnic minority households benefited from the project of rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che reservoir is 135 households at 3 communes namely: An Sinh, Tan Viet and Viet Dan. The evaluation of socio-economic conditions was implemented by surveying 41 ethnic minority households (equaling to about 105 people) out of 135 households with 229 people benefited from rectification, rehabilitation of Khe Che reservoir, Quang Ninh province (accounting for 31%).

- **Information dissemination, public consultation and participation**

The consultant in closely cooperation with Quang Ninh PMU conducted the Public consultations publicly and democratically in March 2015 through a series of meetings with the ethnic minority community living in the benefiting area of the sub-project. The consultant has organized public consultation to disseminate, popularize information and introduce the project to the ethnic minority community. The consultations had been carried out in the free, prior, and informed manner that resulted in board community support to the Project by the EM peoples.

The ethnic minority community was notified in advance about project activities including: (i) scope of the project, work schedule, construction plan; (ii) opinions of EM people on the investment implementation while respecting existing customs, religion and culture; (iii) positive and negative impacts of sub-project and recommendations of the EM community and other issues such as grievance mechanism

The rehabilitation and improvement of the works in Khe Che reservoir do not cause land requisition to EM households. There is only one forestry company affected due to the land acquisition and property on the ground to serve for dam rehabilitation. However, the benefited EM people in the project area were consulted and the consultation results revealed that they fully supported the implementation of this project and expected the project to organize training courses on agriculture extension as well as to set up the programs on business initiatives so as to develop household business.

- **Benefit solutions:**

Two major benefit solutions will be implemented after the EM are consulted: (i) Programs on supporting agriculture extension to restructure crops when implementing the project (ii) Communication programs to preserve and develop culture, encouraging the participation of people in supporting the project performance and (iii) business initiative programs so that they have opportunities to develop household business.

- **Budget and finance:**

The estimated cost of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan is VND **504,000,000 (approximately US\$ 23,830)**. This cost includes expenses for specific development activities and contingencies. The budget for the Ethnic Minority Development Program will be used from WB's fund.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project overview

Vietnam has one of the largest networks of dams and hydraulic infrastructure in the world alongside China and the United States. This network comprises over 7,000 dams of different types and sizes. More than 750 can be classified as large dams (over 15m in height or between 5 and 15m with reservoir storage in excess of 3 MCM) and with the number of small dams (less than 15m and 3 MCM) estimated to be in excess of 6,000 largely earth embankment dams. Of the total four million hectares of agricultural land, more than three million hectares are irrigated via 6,648 dams.

The development of this infrastructure platform has resulted in a number of inherent challenges. Many of the medium and small-size reservoirs were built in the 1960s-1980s with limited technical investigations, inadequate design, and poor quality construction. These issues have been compounded by limited operations and deferred maintenance. As a result, many of these dams have deteriorated and the safety is below accepted international safety standards, presenting a substantial risk to human safety and economic security. The deterioration of these dams, coupled with the increased risk and uncertainty resulting from hydrological variability due to climate change and rapid upstream development, has placed many reservoirs at risk. The risks are wide spreading, resulting from inadequate cross section e.g. too thin to be stable, through subsidence of the main structure, seepage through main and/or auxiliary dam and around the intake structure, deformation of up/downstream slope, spillway malfunction, and inadequate and ineffective use of safety monitoring devices. Failure to secure the operational safety of the existing network and strengthen the capacity for further development has the potential to undermine Vietnam's economic gains.

Recognizing the importance of securing the foundations for sustained and secure economic growth, the Government first launched a sectorial program focused on dam safety in 2003. The proposed Vietnam: Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project with possible the World Bank financing will support the Government of Vietnam's Dam Safety Program. This will be achieved by supporting both the structural safety of the dams and reservoirs themselves, along with the operational safety required to safeguard the populations at risk and downstream socio-economic infrastructure. This is directly aligned with the Government definition of dam safety outlined in Decree 72. The project will also support Government to ensure a more holistic, basin level integrated development planning to improve institutional coordination, future development and operational safety.

1.2. Project objectives

The Project Development Objective is to support the implementation of the Government dam safety program by improving the safety of prioritized dams and reservoirs as well as to protect people and assets of the downstream communities.

Specific objectives

- To improve dam safety and performance by repairing, upgrading, equipping with monitoring equipment, operation planning and maintenance.
- To strengthen institution of dam safety management at national and system levels by completion of institutional framework on dam safety, including the construction and management of databases, addition of regulations, standards, guidelines, building capacity and coordination mechanism between stakeholders.
- Flood management capacity building in the basin level and coordination mechanism of reservoir operation by improving forecasting capacity, developing integrated flood management plan and training capacity building.

1.3. Project components

The project consists of four principle components.

Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation (Expected cost of US\$ 385 million)

This component will improve dam safety through physical rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, including: i) Detailed design, supervision and quality control of rehabilitation works for prioritized dams and associated infrastructure; (ii) rehabilitation works, including civil works, hydro-mechanical works and installation of hydrological and safety monitoring equipment; (iii) preparation of Operation and Maintenance Plans and Emergency Preparedness Plans.

On the basis of proposals from local, approximately 736 irrigation dams in 31 provinces have identified for participating in the project with investment cost of about 18,700 billion dong. Approximately 400 dams with the risk from high to very high level are supported safety improvement solutions of the project. List of locals and number of dams which are repaired with priority are presented in the Appendix. Approximately 90% of the dam has a height of less than 15m or design storage of less than 3 million m³, 10% of large dams, almost embankment dam. List of dams under this component can be changed by the review, the annual risk assessment. The dams have the lowest risk would be replaced by the emergency dams in Component 4. Approximately 12 dams in 11 provinces out of 31 provinces reviewed have unsafe and highly available for the investment in the first year of the project.

Component 2: Dam Safety Management and Planning (Expected cost of US\$ 60 million)

This component will improve the planning and operational framework for dam management to safeguard the people and socio-economic infrastructure within downstream communities. This would include provision of support to: (i) hydrological observation network and information systems; (ii) integrated development planning and operational coordination mechanisms; (iii) regulatory and institutional support and strengthening on coordination mechanism; and (iv) capacity enhancement, basin-wide integrated dam reservoir operation plans, emergency preparedness plan. This

component will support the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in the implementation of technical support for national programs, completion of coordination mechanisms between ministries, local authorities and stakeholders.

Component 3: Project Management Support (Expected cost of US\$ 15 million)

The project was implemented with the participation of three Ministries and 31 provinces. The majority of dams located in the remote mountainous areas with very difficult traffic conditions. Project duration is six years, the allocation of limited management cost is also a difficulty in implementing the project.

The component will provide finance for the project management, monitoring and evaluation, technical assistance, procurement, auditing, information, training, equipment support in project management and implementation.

Component 4: Disaster Contingency (US\$ 0 million - no fixed allocation)

This component will improve the response capacity of the Government in case of an emergency relating to dam failure during project implementation. In the event of an emergency, this contingency component would facilitate rapid utilization of loan proceeds by minimizing the number of processing steps and modifying fiduciary and safeguard requirements so as to support rapid implementation.

1.4. Overview of the Sub-project

Khe Che reservoir is located at An Sinh commune, Dong Trieu district, Quang Ninh province. The Work was taken into use in 1986, until the years of 1995-1998, some items of the Work were rehabilitated and improved in the upstream facilities. To date, this Work have been exploiting for more than 20 years. Catchment area of the reservoir is 22.4 km², with capacity of 10⁶m³ --> 20x10⁶m³. The upstream facilities and supporting facilities of Khe Che reservoir consist of the following ones:

- **Dam:** Constructed from homogeneous soil with the length of 658m, width of 4.2m. The surface of Khe Che dam is increased by rubber stone, with quarry fine surface coating to protect the surface.
- **Intake pipe:** located at the abutment, reinforced concrete. The pipe has box culvert structure with upstream controlling tower; the tower of the pipe has main wooden entrance doors and windows.
- **Flood spillway:** located at the left abutment with overflow weir of 24m wide, 23.68m high; reinforced concrete hard structure resting on elastic base, base coefficient of $k_s=30000 \text{ T/m}^3$.
- **Management road:** The ending part of the management road is earth road with only one trench crossing bridge. After passing along the dam surface, this road will connect to a residential road around the lake area. The road is at 139.56m long and 5m wide, rather sloping.

- **Administration house:** The administration house is grounded house with comfortable yard at the backside of water intake pipe at the downstream.

The activities under the sub-project: Adding the drainage system at the downstream slope of the dam, expanding the drainage trench from the dam slope to the water intake pipe and replacement of the sluice gate, solving internal erosion; replacement of controlling tower; expanding the overflow spillway and construction of spillway crossing bridge and improvement of the management road.

Objectives of the sub-project:

Main objectives of rehabilitating and improving safety of dam and reservoir are: (i) ensuring safety of Khe Che reservoir; (ii) ensuring safety and serving the cultivation, lives of the people at the downstream area of Khe Che reservoir, including An Sinh, Tan Viet, Viet Dan communes; (iii) ensuring reservoir safety and providing water for irrigation of more than 1000 ha of agriculture area; (iv) reinforcing dam surface, access road to the dam, constructing bridge over the spillway and trenches, rehabilitating the tower, administration house, promoting the efficiency of Khe Che reservoir; (v) Rehabilitating the surrounding landscape, creating the infrastructure for socioeconomic development of the project area.

Location of the sub-project:

The Work under this sub-project is implemented in the hamlet 3 of An Sinh commune, Dong Trieu district, Quang Ninh province which is illustrated in the following map:

Figure 2.1: Location of the sub-project

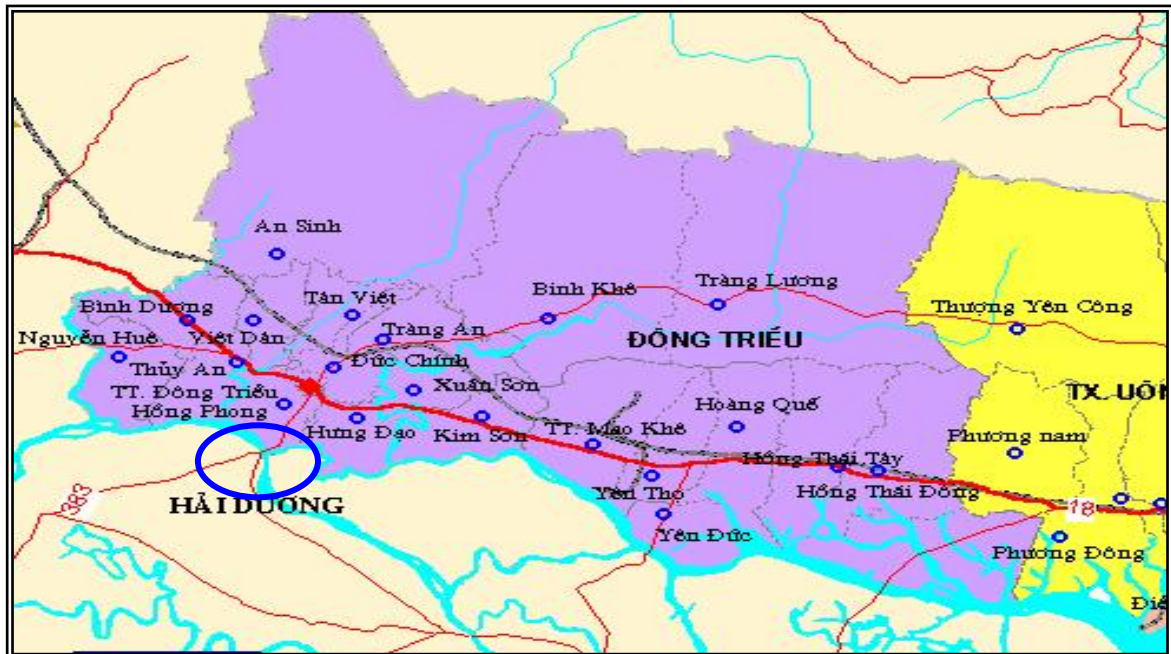
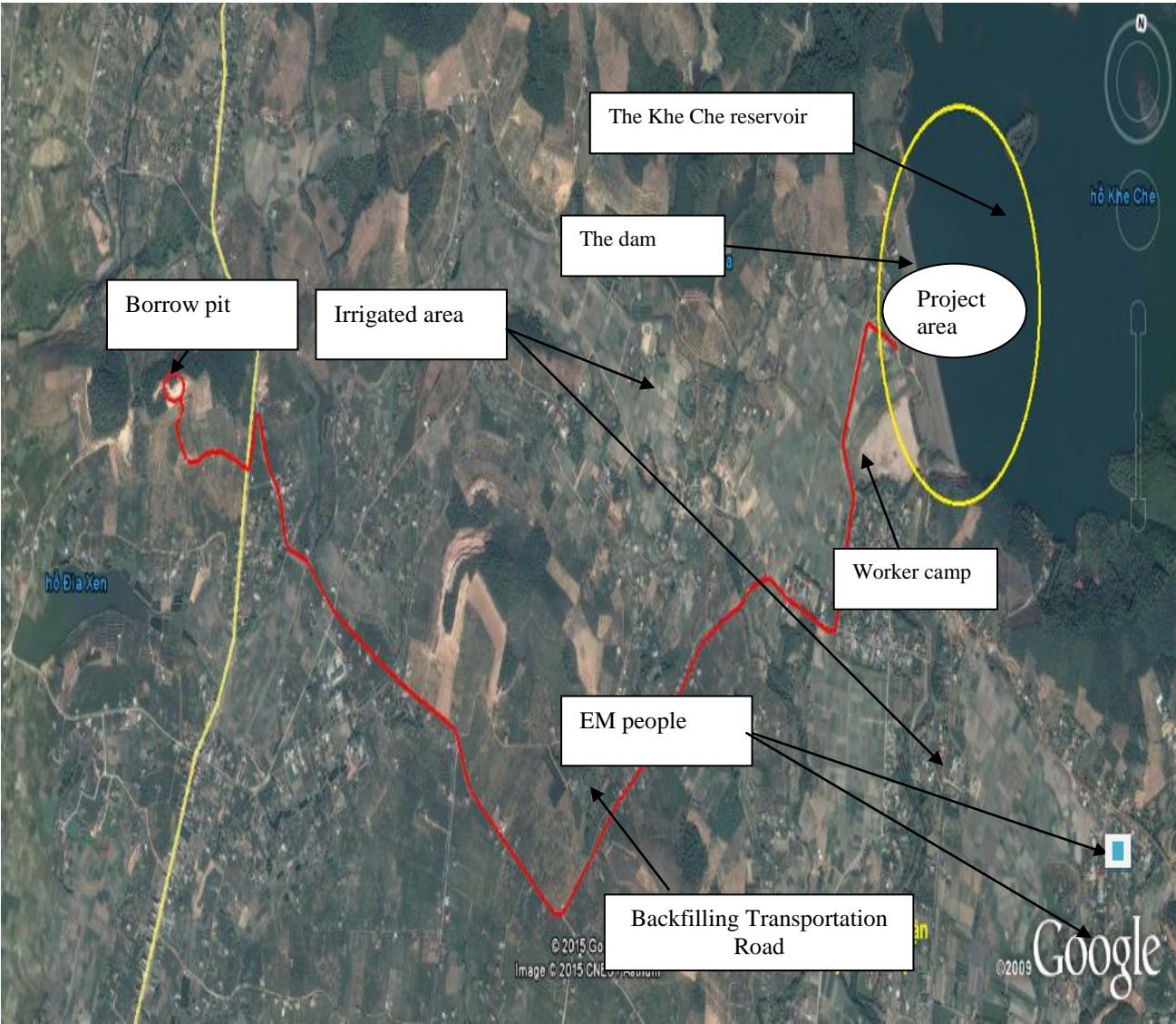


Figure 2.2. Location of EM communities and position of auxiliary works in Khe Che reservoir



2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE ETHNIC MINORITIES

2.1. National Legal and Policy Framework for Ethnic Minorities

Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (2013) recognized the equality between ethnic groups in Vietnam. Article 5 of the Constitution in 2013 provides:

1. Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified state of all nationalities living in the country of Vietnam.
2. The nationalities equal, unite, 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, promoting traditions, customs, traditions and culture.
4. The State implements a comprehensive development policy and creates reasonable conditions for the ethnic minorities to mobilize resources, along with the development of the country.

The adaptation of economic and social policies to each region and each group, taking the needs of ethnic minorities into account, is a requirement. The Socio-Economic Development Plan and Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Vietnam specifically call for attention to ethnic minorities. Major programs targeting ethnic minority people include Program 135 (infrastructure in poor and remote areas) and Program 134 (eradication of poor quality houses). A policy on education and health care for ethnic minorities is in place. The legal framework has been updated in 2014. All legal document references are in Table 1.

The Government of Vietnam has developed a series of policies to develop, enhance socio-economic condition of ethnic minorities in the mountainous and remote regions. After the program 124 and the program 125 phase 1, phase 2, the government has launched program 135 phase 3 for a chance to enhance socio-economic development in poor communes and villages located in mountainous areas or where inhabited by ethnic minorities. Besides the overall development program for ethnic minorities, the Government assigned the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs to guide provinces to prepare projects Development Assistance for ethnic groups with less than 1,000 people, i.e. Si La, Pu Peo, Ro Mam, Brau, O Du. The government also conducted Rapid and Sustainable Pro-poor Program 61 poor districts, where many ethnic minorities live.

The Prime Minister promulgated the Decree No. 84/2012/ND-CP by dated 12 October, 2012 on the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA). The Decree stipulated that the CEMA, a ministerial government, performs the function of state management of ethnic affairs in the country; state management of public services under the jurisdiction of CEMA as stipulated by law. Along with Decree 05/2011/ND-CP dated 14 January, 2011 on the work of EM, Decree 84/2012/ND-CP was issued as a legal basis for CEMA to continue concretizing guidelines and policies of the State on ethnic minorities in the period of industrialization and modernization; promote the power to unite the whole nation for the target rich

people, strong country, social justice, democracy and civilization, in order to ensure and promote equality, solidarity, respect, help each other to develop and preserve the cultural identity of the peoples in the great family of ethnic groups of Vietnam.

The documents of the Government on the basis of democracy and the participation of local people are directly related to this EMPF. Ordinance No. 34/2007/PL-UBTVQH11, dated 20 April, 2007 (replaced for Decree 79/2003/ND-CP dated 07 July, 2003) on the implementation of democracy in communes, wards , and town provides the basis for community involvement in the preparation of development plans and supervision of community in Vietnam. Decision No. 80/2005/QD-TTg by the Prime Minister, dated 18 April, 2005 regulates the monitoring of community investments. Legal Education Program of CEMA (2013 - 2016) aims to improve the quality and effectiveness of legal education, awareness raising on self-discipline, respect, strictly abiding law of officials and public servants, the employees of the organizations for EM.

Development of socio-economic policies for each region and target group should consider the needs of ethnic minorities. Socio-economic development plan and strategy of Vietnam calls for special attention to ethnic minorities. Policies on education and health care for ethnic minorities have also been issued. The legal framework was updated in 2014, all legal documents related to EM are shown in Table 1

Table 1: Legal documents relating to ethnic minority of Vietnam

2013	Joint Circular No. 05/2013-TTLT-CEM-ARD-MPI-TC-XD dated on November 18, 2013 guideline of program 135 on support infrastructure investment, production development for extremely difficult communes, border communes, particularly difficult villages
2012	Decision No. 54/2012-QD-TTg of the Prime Minister dated on December 04, 2012 on promulgation of lending policy for development for particularly difficult ethnic minorities in period 2012-2015
2012	Decree No. 84/2012/ND-CP of the Government dated on December 10, 2012 on functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities.
2012	Joint Circular No. 01/2012 / TTLT-BTP-CEM date on January 17, 1012 of the Ministry of Justice and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities on guideline and legal assistance for ethnic minorities.
2010	Decree No.82/2010/ND-CP of government, dated 20 July 2010 on teaching and learning of ethnic minority languages in schools.
2009	Decision No 102/2009 / QD-TTg dated on August 07, 2009 of the Prime Minister on directly policy assistance for the poor in difficult area.
2008	Resolution No.30a/2008/NQ-CP of government, dated 27 December 2008 on support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poorest districts.

2007	Circular No.06 dated 20 September 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affair guidance on the assistance for services, improved livelihood of people, technical assistance for improving the knowledge on the laws according the decision 112/2007/QD-TTg
2007	Decision No. 05/2007/QD-UBND dated 06 September 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affair on its acceptance for three regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas based on development status
2007	Decision No. 01/2007/QD-UBND dated 31 May 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affair on the recognition of communes, districts in the mountainous areas.
2007	Decision No. 06/2007/QD-UBND dated 12 January 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affair on the strategy of media for the program 135 phase 2

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

The OP 4.10 aims at avoid potentially adverse effects on indigenous people and increase activities to bring about projects benefits taking into account their cultural demands and needs. The Bank requires indigenous peoples, (here refer as Ethnic Minorities), to be fully informed and able to freely participate in projects. The project has to be widely supported by the affected EMs. Besides, the project is designed to ensure that the EMs are not affected by adverse impacts of the development process, mitigation measure to be defined if required and that the EM peoples to receive socio-economic benefits that should be culturally appropriate to them.

The Policy defines that EM can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

- a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
- b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
- c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- d) Speak an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

As a prerequisite for an investment project approval, OP 4.10 requires the borrower to conduct free, prior and informed consultations with potentially affected EM peoples and to establish a pattern of broad community support for the project and its objectives. It is important to note that the OP 4.10 refers to social groups and communities, and not to individuals. The primary objectives of OP 4.10 are:

- To ensure that such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning project activities that affects them;

- To ensure that opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered; and
- To ensure that any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.

In the context of the Subproject, the EM groups (equivalent to indigenous peoples) in the Subproject area are likely to receive long term benefits through the dam rehabilitation and safety improvement, but they may be adversely affected on their livelihood during subproject implementation and temporary impacts on social issues of the communities.

This section has been prepared based on the basis of the EMPF (please see the Project's EMPF for detail)

3. RESULT OF SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

3.1. Socio-economic situation of subproject region

Quang Ninh is a border country at the North of Vietnam with rectangular shape along Northeast – Southwest direction. The Western part leans against mountain; the Eastern part abuts the beginning of Tonkin gulf with long coast and more than 2000 islands of different sizes.

Dong Trieu is on National Road No.18A which is 90km from Hanoi, 80km from Ha Long and is the Western border of Quang Ninh province; abutting Son Dong and Luc Nam districts of Bac Giang province to the North; abutting Chi Linh town of Hai Duong province to the West, abutting Thuy Nguyen district of Hai Phong city to the South and abutting Uong Bi city to the East. Dong Trieu has 21 belonging administrative units, including 2 towns and 19 communes.

An Sinh is a mountainous commune of Dong Trieu district, abutting Binh Khe commune to the East, abutting Hoang Tien commune and Chi Linh town of Hai Duong province to the West, Binh Duong commune, Viet Dan commune, Tan Viet commune, Duc Chinh commune to the South and abutting Bac Giang town to the North. The commune is 8km from Dong Trieu town with 17 hamlets, the residents are scattered. The farthest hamlet is 14km from communal center.

3.1.1. Population and labor

The population of Quang Ninh province is currently about 1 million people with the natural population growth rate of 1.06%. There are 22 minority groups living in Quang Ninh province, but only 6 minority groups have the population of thousands of people, residing in communities with languages, cultural characteristics, namely Kinh, Yao, Tay, San Dziu, San Chi, and Hoa.

As of 2014, the total population of province was 1,377,200 people, with 607,350 males (50.05%) and 557,000 females (49.95%). The population of rural areas was 787,000 people, accounting for 55.78%, of urban areas was 630,200 people, accounting for 45.22 %. Average population density was 193persons/km². As of 2013, there were 579,076 people within working-age, accounting for 66.16% of the total population. Most of the labor works in agriculture field, accounting for 78.04%, only 21.96% of the labor works in industrial sector and other sectors.

3.1.2. Poverty

According to the classification criteria of the poor households of MOLISA and provincial instructions on assessing poverty rate of the localities, as of 2014, poverty rate of Quang Ninh province remained at 2.5% (reduced by 4.84% compared to the rate of 2013). The poor households mainly live on one crop of rice or corn per year.

3.1.3. Health and education

Currently, there are total 421 schools in Quang Ninh province, amongst which, there are 46 high schools, 146 secondary schools, 177 primary schools and 205 kindergartens.

In 2014, Quang Ninh had 20.861 professional teachers of all levels. 100% of preschool teachers, 100% of primary school teachers, 97.4% of secondary school teachers and 100% of high school teachers meet national standards.

Quang Ninh has suitably invested medical infrastructure to satisfied health care demands of the people. There are 15 hospitals, 09 regional general hospitals, 10 provincial medical centers, 14 district medical centers and 186 local clinics at communal level.

3.2. Overview on ethnic minority groups in Quang Ninh and at the sub-project area

- There are 10 ethnic minority groups living in the territory of Quang Ninh province, biggest ones of which are Viet (Kinh) people at 97.3%; Hoa people at 0.2%% and Tay people at 1.5%. Besides, there are some other people of other groups living in the province mainly because they got married to Kinh people who are living and working in the province.

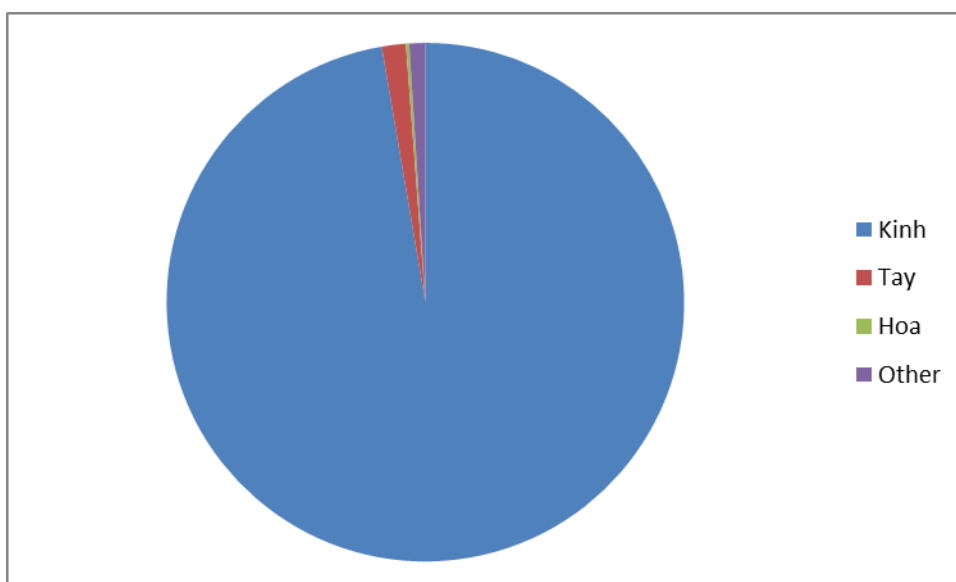


Figure 1. Proportion of ethnic minority groups in Quang Ninh province

In the sub-project area and in 3 communes of An Sinh, Tan Viet, Viet Dan, there are quite few ethnic minority people, most of them are Tay people, apart from some other groups such as Hoa, San Dziu who only account for about 1% of the minority people amount. Amongst 135 EM households benefited from the project, there are 124 Tay households (accounting for 91.8%). It is noticeable here that in some households, only the husbands or the wives are ethnic minority, other members are Kinh people.

For the Hoa people, there are only 4 households have spouse are Hoa, they live in these communes for few decades with her husbands/wife. There is almost no difference with the Kinh in term of cultural, labour division or access to services in the area. The main income of these household are from argiriculture such as paddy, maize, sweet patato, poutry and livestock raising.

For San Dziu Ethnic minority, they live with the Kinh people for about few generations. Each family also have every 2 children. The grandparents usually live with their children and grandchildren to take care for one another. The main income of the San Dziu people in the project area are from agriculture such as paddy, maize, sweet potato, poultry and livestock raising. In these households, the children all speak Kinh language.

As practices, the ethnic minority of householder are consider the ethnic of the household. However the children in that family can adopt as ethnic minority or Kinh depends on each family. Generally speaking, the Hoa and San Dziu in the project area have almost the same features with the Kinh people in terms of livelihood, access services. There are some minor characteristic of there ethnic still remain in there family.

The EM household have same livelihood activities with the Kinh people. They use the agriculture project for domestic consumption. The redundant agriculture products (if any) are traded with the traders, most of the traders are Kinh people

Due to the Tay account for the biggest share amongst the EM, the next section will focus on Tay only

3.3. Characteristics of Tay people in Quang Ninh province

Kinh is the most popular group in Quang Ninh province with the proportion of 97.3%, Tay people come after that with the proportion of 1.5%. Tay people in the province have been living with and integrating with Kinh people for many generations, their culture has been changed quite much. However, some EM households still maintain some of their traditions and habits of their ethnic. The following part describes the overview on Tay people in the province.

3.3.1. *Traditional economic activities*

Tay people live in the low mountains, mostly on middle of the hills or jungle with mountains and small valleys. Exploitation of natural products, hunting, harvesting, taking wood, picking fruits, mushrooms and herbs, etc. supply them with vital demands of daily life.

Cultivation: In agriculture, traditionally, the local people have tradition of rice cultivation with historical experience of intensive cultivation and vastly application of irrigation measures such as excavating trenches, installing pipeline, constructing dams and elevated wheels for conveying water for irrigation. They have the tradition of paddy threshing in the fields with wooden gutters called “loông” before carrying home by baskets. Apart from wet rice, Tay people also grow dry rice, secondary crops, fruits, etc. In order to take care of the crops to have high productivity, the local people know to utilize animal waste and vegetation as fertilizers for their crops.

Breeding: cattle, poultry are bred by people in household scope with the main methods of pasturing naturally. The local people also know to utilize water surfaces of lakes, ponds, etc. for fish farming with the food supplied from natural grass, ferns, and sugar cane leaves...

The most famous handicraft activity is brocatelle with many beautiful and unique patterns. Besides, the local people also have some other handicrafts such as: knitting, smith chart, carpentry. These activities are not so well-known to many people so most of the products are used for themselves.

3.3.2. House

Tay people in Quang Ninh province reside in hamlets near the rivers, streams, along the roads or in the local fields between the mountains to be easier for wet-rice growing. Each hamlet has separate living area with normally from several to some scores of houses. Currently, Tay hamlets have many changes in quantity and smaller size, which have now been replacing with inter-commune or residential areas.

Tay people have both stilt houses and ground houses, but ground houses are blooming and are going to replace stilt houses. Tay houses normally have three lounges and two wings with simple ramp structure. Roof truss normally consists of from 02 to 07 single posts, beams and ties lean on the thrust at the end of the posts and tightened with string. Houses are roofed with straw, reed, etc. Community spirit of Tay people are highly reflected when there is one household in the hamlet constructing their house, the whole hamlet will voluntarily bring their tools to help.

3.3.3. Costume

Costume of Tay people is not so complicated as that of Yao people. Tay traditional costume is made from woven cotton, dyed indigo, mostly without any embroidery. Women wear blouses and long dresses. Blouses cover the skirt a bit. Women dress is the long one covering the knees with round collar, with button line to the right side. Used with 1m long belt of brighter color than then dress. Skirt or trousers consist of two parts: body and scarf. Scarf is normally in different color compared to the body (red, light blue, white...). Men's costume is normally black but currently, Tay men rarely wear their traditional costume.

Main jewels of Tay are necklace, bracelets, ear rings, rings made from silver...

3.3.4. Social relationships

Tay families are referred to as "house" (*ruon*). Historically, small paternal families with three generations (grandparents – parents – children) are the main and most popular type of family in Tay residential areas. Before the August Revolution (1945), in many Tay residential areas, there were many big families of four-five co-living generations that lived together, cultivated and enjoyed lives together. Currently, each small family is an independent economic unit with their own assets and expenditures. Household head (*Chua ruon*) - the husband, the father – is the owner of all the household assets, has decision making power on every small and big affairs of

the family; in case of necessity, family meetings could be triggered to consult the opinions of the wife and children but the decision making is still subject to the household head.

3.4. Socio-economic survey results of ethnic minority households

3.4.1. Survey samples and sampling method

The socio-economic survey of ethnic minority households is conducted with a proportion of 31% of the total number of households benefited from the sub-project (surveying 41 households in the total number of 135 ethnic minority households benefited).

Households surveyed are selected randomly in three hamlets with ethnic minority people benefited from the sub-project.

According to the inventory of losses, there is only one forestry company affected due to the land acquisition (4000m²) and property on the ground to serve for dam rehabilitation. No EM household affected by the project implementation. Detail of impacts and compensation for land acquisition and resettlement is presented in the Resettlement Action Plan of the subproject.

3.4.2. General information about ethnic minority householders

According to the survey results, of the total 41 surveyed households, the number of male householders always occupies a large proportion with 37 people, accounting for 91.6% while only 4 households have female householders, making up 8.4%. No household has single women householders.

The average age of households is 49.5 years old. Based on the age, the number of householders at the age from 18 to 30 years old is the lowest with 1 person, accounting for 2.5 %; the number of householders at 31 to 40 years old is 4 people, making up 9.8 %; the number of householders at 41 to 50 years old is the highest with 27 people, representing 65.8 %; the number of householders at the age from 51 to 60 is 6 people, accounting for 14.6 %; and the number of householders from 60 years old (out of working age) upward is 3 people, representing 7.3 %.

Table 2. General information about ethnic minority householders

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
I	Total number of surveyed households	Household	41	
II	Gender			
2.1	Male householder	Person	37	91,6
2.2	Female householder	Person	4	8,4

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
III	Age			
3.1	Average age	years old	49,5	
3.2	From 18 to 30	Person	1	2,5
3.3	From 31 to 40	Person	4	9,8
3.4	From 41 to 50	Person	27	65,8
3.5	From 51 to 60	Person	6	14,6
3.6	Over 60 years old	Person	3	7,3
IV	Literacy of householders		41	100,0
4.1	Illiteracy	Person	0	0,0
4.2	Primary school	Person	5	12,2
4.3	Secondary school	Person	4	9,8
4.4	High school	Person	29	70,7
4.5	Intermediate/vocational training school	Person	3	7,3
4.6	College/University	Person	0	0,0
V	Marital status		41	100,0
5.1	With husband/wife	Person	41	100,0
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 studied high school with 29 people, accounting for 70.7 %, followed by primary school with 5 people, accounting for 12.2 %. There is no household with illiteracy or university/college.

With respect to marital status of householders: 100% of the surveyed families have both husband or wife.

According to survey data, it is seen that most of the householders work in agriculture sector, accounting for up to 82.9%, and householders with small business come up next with the proportion of 12.2%.

Table 3. Information about main employment of ethnic minority people

No.	Employment	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Labor incapacitation person	Person	0	0,3
2	Agriculture and forestry farmer	Person	34	82,9
3	Trading, service supplier	Person	5	12,2
4	State officer & staff	Person	0	6,3
5	Student, pupil	Person	0	0,0
6	Small industry & handicraft laborer	Person	2	4,9
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 laborer	Person	0	0,0
12	Unemployed person	Person	0	0,0
13	Inappropriate	Person	0	0,0
	Total	Person	41	100,0

Source: Survey data

3.4.3. Information about socio-economic situation of ethnic minority households

The survey results on socio-economic situation of ethnic minority households benefited from rectifying and rehabilitating Khe Che reservoir show that the number of members in households are as follows: The number of households from 2 to 4 people makes up the highest proportion, up to 95%, and the number of households with 5 people upward represents 5% with 2 out of 41 surveyed households.

Table 4. Number of people in households

No.	Number of people	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	2-4 people	Household	39	95,0
2	From 5 people upward	Household	2	5,0
	Total		41	100,0

Source: Survey data

Most of the people in surveyed households are married, number of people with husbands/wives accounts for 80.9%, number of single persons accounts for 19.1% .

Table 5. General information about socio-economic survey results of ethnic minority households

No.	Content	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Total number of surveyed households	Household	41	
2	Number of surveyed people	person	105	100,0
	Male	person	54	51,5
	Female	person	51	48,5
3	Ethnic group		105	100,0
	Tay	person	105	100,0
4	Age group		105	100,0
	Below 18 years old	person	12	11,4
	From 18 to 30 years old	person	9	8,6
	From 30 to 40 years old	person	35	28,6
	From 40 to 50 years old	person	36	34,3
	From 50 to 60 years old	person	13	12,4
	Above 60 years hold	person	5	4,7
5	Marital status		105	100,0
	Single	person	20	19,1
	With husband/wife	person	85	80,9
	Divorced	person	0	0,0
	Separated	person	0	0,0
	Widowed	person	0	0,0

Source: Survey data

Regarding the literacy, of 105 people, there is no illiterate person; there are 12 people have finished primary school, accounting for 11.4%; 32 people have completed at the secondary school, making up 30.5% and the highest proportion of ethnic minority people have finished high school, accounting for 51.4%.

Overall, the education of surveyed households is quite high which will be a favorable factor for the economic development of households, especially for the application of science and technology into production and occupation shifting of households.

Table 6. Education level

No.	Literacy level	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Illiteracy	person	0	0,0
2	Primary school	person	12	11,4
3	Secondary school	person	32	30,5
4	High school	person	54	51,4
5	Intermediate/vocational training school	person	7	6,7
6	College/University	person	0	0,0
7	Under school age	person	0	0,0
8	Unknown	person	0	0,0
	Total		105	100,0

Source: Survey data

The main occupations of benefited people in the ethnic minority people community at present are as follows: There are 70 people doing farm works, accounting for 66.7% out of 105 people; there are 21 people doing small business, accounting for 20%. Proportion of pupils, students accounts for 11.4%.

Table 7. Occupations of ethnic minority people

No.	Main occupation	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
1	Labor incapacitation person	person	0	0,0
2	Agriculture and forestry farmer	person	70	66,7
3	Trading, service supplier	person	21	20,0
4	State officer & staff	person	0	0,0
5	Student, pupil	person	12	11,4
6	Small industry & handicraft laborer	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 laborer	person	2	1,9

No.	Main occupation	Unit	Quantity	Proportion (%)
12	Unemployed person	person	0	0,0
13	Inappropriate	person	0	0,0
	Total		105	100,0

Source: Survey data

3.4.4. Income level of benefited EM households

There are 15 households with income level from 10 - 20 mVND/year accounting for 36.6%, 17 households with income level from 20 – 40 mVND/year, accounting for 41.5%, 9 households with income level from 40 - 60 mVND/year.

Income of the EM households in this area mainly comes from agriculture activities, accounting for 65.3%. For the households with income from more 20 mVND/year upwards, apart from agriculture income, they have revenue from other small business activities and labor works.

Table 8. Income source of ethnic minority households

Unit: %

No.	Income	Total	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)	41	0	15	17	9	0	0
	Proportion	100,0	0,0	36,6	41,5	22	0,0	0,0
2	Income sources							
	Agriculture	65,3	0,0	89,9	59,1	46,9	0,0	0,0
	Trading, service, business	25,5	0,0	10,1	40,9	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Small industry and handicraft	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Salary/wage	52,9	0,0	0,0	0,0	52,9	0,0	0,0
	Saving, donation, deposit	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Aids for poor and	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

No.	Income	Total	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
	state-favored families							

Source: Survey data

With such income, expenditures of the households do not have any major difference. The spending is normally under 10 milVND/year.

The spending structure shows that spending on living always makes up the highest proportion with 58.4%, after which, schooling expenditures accounts for 10.3%. The survey also revealed that the local people spend dramatically on community activities at 16.2%

Table 9. Spending level and structure of ethnic minority households

Unit: %

No.	Spending level	Total	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)	41	30	6	4	1	0	0
	Proportion	100,0	73,2	14,6	9,8	2,4	0,0	0,0
2	Spending items							
	Living	58,4	71,4	55,4	53,2	53,5	0,0	0,0
	Construction and repair of houses	2,8	0,0	0,0	2,8	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Education	10,3	12,6	10,9	8,2	9,6	0,0	0,0
	Health care	5,7	0,0	1,3	6,6	8,8	0,0	0,0
	Community	16,2	16,6	20,9	14,1	13,1	0,0	0,0
	Production of household	13,8	0,0	11,5	15,1	14,9	0,0	0,0
	Other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

3.4.5. Living conditions of ethnic minority households

Regarding houses of surveyed ethnic minority households, of the total 41 households, 11 households have permanent houses, accounting for 26.8%; 30 households have semi-permanent houses or one-storey houses, accounting for 73.2%; no household has temporary houses or tents.

Table 10. Types of houses of surveyed ethnic minority household

No.	Type of house	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Permanent house	11	26,8
2	Semi-permanent house	30	73,2
3	Barrack or thatched house	0	0,0
4	Temporary house	0	0,0
5	Homeless	0	0,0
	Total	41	100,0

Source: Survey data

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

- 99.9% of the surveyed households have drinking and washing water from tap water, 0.1% of the households have drinking water from drilled wells.
- 100% of the surveyed households use water from reservoirs for production.

Table 11. 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	41	100,0
1.1	Natural river/canal	0	0,0
1.2	Reservoir	0	0,0
1.3	Bored well/dug well	0	0,0
1.4	Tap water	41	0,0
1.5	Irrigation system	0	0,0
1.6	Rainwater	0	0,0

No.	Water sources used for households	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
2	Water source for bathing and washing	41	100,0
2.1	Natural river/canal	0	0,0
2.2	Reservoir	0	0,0
2.3	Bored well/dug well	1	0,1
2.4	State's clean water supply system	40	99,9
2.5	Irrigation system	0	0,0
2.6	Rainwater	0	0,0
3	Water source for production	41	100,0
3.1	Natural river/canal	0	0,0
3.2	Reservoir	41	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 41 ethnic minority households, most of the households use detritus/semi-detritus toilets, accounting for 60.9%; 9 households have two-compartment toilets, accounting for 21.9%; and 01 household has other type of toilet accounting for 2.6%.

Table 12. Toilets of ethnic minority households

No.	Type of toilet	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
1	No toilet	0	0,0
2	Detritus/semi-detritus toilet	25	60,9
3	Two-compartment toilet	9	21,9
4	Simple toilet	6	14,6
5	Other	1	2,6
	Total	41	100,0

Source: Survey data

With respect to lighting energy source, 41 surveyed households use electricity

network and 100% of the households in the commune use electricity for lighting.

Table 13. Lighting energy sources

No.	Lighting energy source	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Grid electricity	41	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	41	100,0

Source: Survey data

3.5. Assets and necessities of households

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

100% surveyed households have televisions; 01 household has van for supplying transportation service accounting for 2.4%; households have refrigerators accounting for 78%. 41 households have motorbikes accounting for 100%. 39 households usually use gas in daily cooking activity accounting for 95%.

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

Table 14. Necessities of households

No.	Type of assets	Have		Do not have	
		Household (household)	Proportion (%)	Household (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Television	41	100	0	0,0
2	Motorboat	0	0,0	0	0,0
3	Automobile	1	2,4	40	97,6
4	Refrigerator	32	78,0	7	22,0
5	Motorbike /electric bike	41	100	0	0,0
6	Telephone	20	49,0	21	51,0
7	Mobile phone	41	100,0	0	0,0
8	Gas stove	39	95,0	2	5,0

9	Internet	0	0,0	41	100,0
10	Air-conditioner	0	0,0	41	100,0
11	Computer	10	24,4	31	75,6
12	Washing machine	15	36,6	26	63,4
13	Heater	30	73,2	11	26,8

Source: Survey data

3.6. Life of ethnic minority households

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

- 5 household has wealthy living standard accounting for 12.2%;
- 36 ethnic minority households have average living standard at 87.8% of the households;
- No extreme poor households within the last 15 years.

28 households think that their living conditions have become better over the past three years, accounting for 68.3%, 13 households think that there is no change accounting for 31.7%.

Table 15. Living standard of ethnic minority households

No.	Living standard	Quantity (households)	Proportion (%)
1	Type of living standard of households	41	100,0
	Wealthy	5	12,2
	Average	36	87,8
	Straitened	0	0,0
	Poor	0	0,0
2	Lack of foods over the past 12 months	41	100,0
	Yes, 1-2 months	0	0,0
	Yes, 3-4 months	0	0,0
	Yes, over 4 months	0	0,0
	Do not lack	41	100,0
3	Living conditions over the past 3 years	41	100,0
	Unchanged	13	31,7
	Better	28	68,3
	Worse	0	0,0

Source: Survey data

4. SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION RESULTS WITH THE ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITIES

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

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 inquires 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 An Sinh, Viet Dan and Tan Viet ... 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).

4.3. Consultation outcome

The number of ethnic minority people in the communes under the sub-project

of rehabilitating and improving Khe Che reservoir is not much. They have been living together with Kinh people for many generations and hence there is no discrimination between the ethnic minority people and Kinh people in the project area. However, upon consulted about development opportunities, benefits from the project, they are willing to raise their demands. The consultant has cooperated with Quang Ninh PPMU to consult with all EM groups, that include Tay, Hoa, San Dziu, Day.

Below are contributed ideas and expectations of ethnic minority community about the project.

- **Summary of ideas**

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

- The sub-project of “Rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che reservoir” is more effective and can change the crop structure more efficiently as well as raise yield and increase number of crop seasons.

- The ethnic minority communities in the project area are supported by the Government and hence have similar economic development conditions as of Kinh people; however, if Khe Che reservoir is rehabilitated, it would be safer for the downstream residents which could help them be more confident to cultivate and develop their economy.

The people in An Sinh, Tan Viet and Viet Dan communes totally agree with project implementation.

Summary on expectations of ethnic minority people

If the project supports the households by supplying them with training courses on agriculture promotion, supporting them with animals for diversifying cultivation methods and to develop household business. Supporting the organization of business initiatives trainings for the benefited EM households of 3 communes.

In addition, they also wanted to be provided with amenities for the cultural house and public speaker system to promote and mobilize people to participate in community’s activities better including the dissemination and propagation the project implementation.

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

Therefore, the EM screening result of the sub-project on rehabilitation and improvement of Khe Che reservoir shows that there are 135 EM households with 229 people benefited from the project. On that basis, consultation results of the EM households and local authorities agreed on the EM development plans consisting of: 1) Trainings on business development skills; 2) Supporting communication to enhance awareness on gender issues as well as on the project and 3) Supporting organization of training on agriculture promotion and seeds, animals to diversify economic

development methods.

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 (An Sinh, Viet Dan and Tan Viet) 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 based on the basis of the EMPF (please see the Project's EMPF for detail)

5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

Once preparation of an EMDP is completed, it needs to be disclosed to EM peoples and their communities. The EMDP needs to be disclosed in an appropriate manner to ensure EM people and their community can conveniently access and can fully understand. In addition to public disclosure of the EMDP, meetings need to be given at the community where EM peoples living in the subproject. Where needed, meetings should be conducted using the language of the EM affected to ensure they fully understand the EMDP objective and can provide feedback.

The EMDP prepared during project implementation must be disclosed locally in a timely manner, before appraisal/approval of these subprojects. The EMDP needs to be disclosed in an accessible place (at Central Project Office of MARD and People Committees of Quang Ninh Province, Dong Trieu districts, and Viet Dan, Viet Tan and An Sinh communes) and in a form and Vietnamese language to EM as well as key stakeholders.. The EMDP for this sub-project is also prepared in English by PPMU and submitted to the WB for Bank's disclosure at WB in Washington D.C. prior to project appraisal. The Vietnamese version will also be disclosed locally prior to project appraisal.

This section has been prepared based on the basis of the EMPF (please see the Project's EMPF for detail).

6. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES PROPOSED UNDER THIS EMDP

6.1. Development activities propose

All activities aim to ensure that ethnic minority people receive proper social and economic benefits in accordance with their culture, gender and economic development conditions. The following development activities were proposed by the ethnic minority on the basis of consultation with them.

6.1.1. Activity 1: Training on sweet corn production

Ethnic minority consultation results in 03 communes benefited from the project prove different demands on income improvement when irrigated agriculture land area is increased. The expectation of the benefited ethnic minority households in 3 communes is to increase corn growing seasons.

In order to carry out this program, training on sweet corn production techniques and support the seed are the measures to help the households have thorough understanding about corn intensive production techniques.

- There will tentatively be 8 (2-day) training courses for 135 EM households with the support of 15,000,000 VND/course.

6.1.2. Activity 2: Training on business development skills

Together with training on agriculture promotion in order to diversify economic development practices, the project will tentatively support the benefited ethnic minority people in the project area to attend training courses on business development skills.

There will tentatively be 2 training courses (with repeat training) for 135 EM households with the support of 1,000,000 VND/household.

6.1.3. Activity 3: Communication program about the project

In 3 communes with ethnic minority people benefited from the project, the support of 5,000,000 VND/commune/year will be allocated to the programs on ethnic minority development, which include communication campaigns. These programs will be discussed and proposed by the communal authorities. The activities will focus on enhancing the awareness of health and safety during construction and operation of the dam system and dam safety. Taking part in the activities to increase income is also an effective measure to enhance awareness.

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

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 implementation. The technical design of design and consulting company when designing the Project Rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che 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.

During design and construction phases, the project also pointed out the measures to mitigate the impacts of land recovery and resettlement. The sub-project Rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che reservoir does not involve land recovery from the households. The design consultant has also proposed the suitable construction time so as to minimize the impacts on water source for cultivation of the households in the project area.

For this subproject, Although camp area is reserved for workers, the presence of workers may give rise various needs such as the need for food, accommodation, recreational activities, etc. Workers' demands are so different from the local community that create a certain disturbance to the community, especially for ethnic minorities An Sinh, Tan Viet and Viet Dan communes which are about 3- 4km away from the construction site. A Public Consultation, Participation And Communication Plan (Annex 3 of the subproject Social Assessment), and a Public Health Intervention Plan (Annex 2 of the subproject Social Assessment) have been prepared to ensure social issues related to health risks and social disorder due to worker influx are properly and timely communicated to the potentially affected population, including workers and local peoples so as to avoid/minimize such risks

Large concentration of workers may result in the issue prostitution, which pose health risks, particularly the risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, and/or sexually transmitted infections. These issues are anticipated and are addressed in the Public Health Intervention Plan (See Annex 2 of the subproject Social Assessment)

7. COSTS AND BUDGET

7.1. Budget

All costs for the ethnic minority development plan of the project on “Rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che reservoir ” used is from the WB. CPO will engage an independent monitoring consultant in order to monitor the implementation of EMDP.

7.2. Estimated expenditure

Cost of EMDP is estimated to be rounded to 504,000,000 VND (approximately \$ 23,830). This figure includes specific development activities and contingencies. Monitoring and evaluating costs of EMDPs are included in these of RAP.

Table 16. Budget for ethnic minority development plan

No.	Development activities	Units	Quantity	Unit price (dong)	Total (VND)
I	EMDP expenses				255.000.000
1	Training on sweet corn production	course	8	15.000.000	1200.000.000
2	Communication support	event (3 communes x 2 years)	6	5.000.000	30.000.000
3	Training on business development skills (2 times x 135 people =270)	household	270	1.000.000	270.000.000
II	Contingencies	%	20%		84.000.000
	Total				504.000.000

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, Commune People Committee (Viet Dan, Tan Viet and An Sinh)

A dissatisfied affected household will submit their grievance to any member in Commune People's Committee (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 30 days for settlement after receiving the grievance. The secretary board of CPC is responsible for making records and stores 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 District People's Committee (DPC).

8.2.2. Second step, Dong Trieu DPC

After receiving grievance from a household, DPC will have about 30-45 days

from receiving the grievance to solve the case. DPC 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 Provincial People's committee (PPC).

8.2.3. Third step, Quang Ninh 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 favorable 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 "Rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che 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 "Rehabilitating and improving dam safety of Khe Che reservoir".

In addition to commune level (mentioned above) where EM people 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 based on the basis of the EMPF (please see the Project's EMPF for detail).

9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1. Monitoring principles

Responsibility of overall monitoring and implementing EMDP rests with the CPMU. Implementing EMDP will be subjected to independent monitoring by a qualified consultant. The independent monitoring consultant will be hired by CPMU. This service could be integrated into the contract for independent monitoring of the implementation of RAP

9.2. Internal monitoring

Objectives of internal monitoring are:

- Ensure that measures on benefit enhancement 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 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. The results of 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 17. 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 development activities satisfy the set implementation plan? - Is expenditure for EMDP implementation used to implementation agencies timely and sufficiently?
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 focus group discussions conducted with the right beneficiaries - How many EM people know about their benefits? - Do the EM 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 consultant 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 people. The monitoring is periodically implemented twice a year and the monitoring report will be submitted to CPO and WB for consideration.

Table 18. Independent monitoring indicators

Type of monitoring	Independent monitoring indicator
Some basic information about	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Location - Number of EM households

Type of monitoring	Independent monitoring indicator
EM households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gender of householder - Types of land and legal land use status - Occupation and employment - Source and level of income
Satisfaction level of EM 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 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 - How are those unexpected impacts solved (if any)?

This section has been prepared based on the basis of the EMPF (please see the Project's EMPF for detail).

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

APPENDIX 1: Summary of Consultation Results with Ethnic Minority Peoples

1. Objectives of consultation

Group discussions aim to: (i) Provide information about sub-project component; (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;; and (iv) get the people's broad agreement & support as well as recommendations or proposals to the project.

2. 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) Evaluation on people's support to the project

3. Methods of consultation

Group discussion was conducted with EM people selected from various household groups by living standard, gender and age. Each group consists of 8-15 people. The consultant instructed the discussion and record information. People discuss freely in accordance with the instructions of the consultant without any external intervention or coerce.

4. Summary of consultation results

Summary Table of consultation results

Venue	Date	Consultation contents	Consulted people	Number of attendants	Consultation results
Meeting hall of An Sinh CPC	21/03/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic design of the project. - People's demands on economic development. - Reservation and development of ethnic culture. - Mitigation of project negative impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tay households living in An Sinh commune. 	25	<p>1. Some cultural characteristics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The youngsters could read and write fluently in Kinh language, elderly people face difficulties in communication in Kinh language. - Having been living with Kinh people for many generations in the area, unable to distinguish Tay people from Kinh people basing on the appearance <p>2. Main livelihood activities bringing major income for the households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local people mainly live on agricultural activities - Rice paddy field is irrigated regularly at 100% by water from Khe Che water reservoir <p>3. Supporting the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project aims at protecting the people and their assets from natural disasters so the people are happy and agree with project implementation. They are willing to participate in project implementation. - 100% of the consulted ethnic minority people support the project implementation

Communal house of Viet Dan commune	22/03/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic design of the project. - Mitigation of project negative impacts - People's demands on economic development. - Reservation and development of ethnic culture. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tay households living in Viet Dan commune. - Viet Dan CPC managers 	12	<p>1. Natural disasters and prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The popular disasters occurring in the commune in July and August are flash flooding and storming. It happens mostly every year. - Natural disaster prevention practices are established for each hamlet. Preparation of the action team and following 4 “on-situ” principles. Main tools for prevention are wood posts, soil packages, etc.... - The people are well aware of risks from disasters. The local authority always has instructions timely so that the relevant bodies will act accordingly upon occurrence of natural disasters. <p>2. Supporting the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project aims at protecting the people and their assets from natural disasters so the people are happy with and agree with project implementation. They are willing to participate in project implementation. - 100% of the consulted ethnic minority people support the project implementation
Communal house of Tan Viet commune	23/03/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Basic design of the project. - Reservation and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tay households living in Tan Viet commune. 	13	<p>1. Main livelihood activities bringing major income for the households</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The local people mainly live on agricultural activities under impacts of natural conditions. - Rice paddy field area is irrigated regularly at 100% with

		<p>development of ethnic culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mitigation of project negative impacts - Support for boosting economic development of the area. 	<p>- Tan Viet CPC managers</p>	<p>water from Khe Che water reservoir.</p> <p>2. Natural disasters and prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The popular disasters occurring in the commune in July and August are flash flooding and storming. It happens mostly every year. - Natural disaster prevention practices are established for each hamlet. Preparation of the action team and following 4 “on-situ” principles. Main tools for prevention are wood posts, soil packages, etc.... - The people are well aware of risks from disasters. The local authority always have instructions timely so that the relevant bodies will act accordingly upon occurrence of natural disasters <p>3. Supporting the project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The project aims at protecting the people and their assets from natural disasters so the people are happy with and agree with project implementation. They are willing to participate in project implementation. - 100% of the consulted ethnic minority people support the project implementation.
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APPENDIX 2: Minutes of Community Consultation Meeting

Minute of community consultation meeting at An Sinh Commune

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc
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An Sinh..., Ngày *24*...tháng *03*...năm 2015

DỰ ÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ CÁC CHÍNH SÁCH VÀ KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Tiểu dự án: Hồ chứa nước Khe Chè
Xã An Sinh, huyện Đông Triều, tỉnh Quảng Ninh

I. Thành phần tham dự

- Ông/Bà... <i>Bà Tuấn Anh</i>	Chức vụ ... <i>CB Ban A.T. D.T.</i>
- Ông/Bà... <i>Bà Mang Bang</i>	Chức vụ ... <i>Tư vấn</i>
- Ông/Bà... <i>Mac Van Nam</i>	Chức vụ ... <i>Phó CT UBND xã</i>
- Ông/Bà... <i>phương thi Ngan</i>	Chức vụ ... <i>Đại diện P.T. xã</i>
- Ông/Bà... <i>Nguyễn Quang Đức</i>	Chức vụ ... <i>Chuyên gia tư vấn</i>
- Ông/Bà...	Chức vụ
- Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: <i>25</i> ...người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm)	

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Chuyên gia về dân tộc thiểu số cũng trình bày các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của dự án đến đời sống, sinh hoạt của người dân tộc thiểu số, các cơ hội phát triển kinh tế mà người dân tộc thiểu số sẽ được hưởng lợi từ dự án.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi dự án triển khai, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Các vấn đề về chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số

- Người dân được cung cấp thông tin về dự án về chế sách của WB và của Việt Nam. Tùy theo mức độ hiểu biết về chế sách còn hạn chế
- Hoàn toàn đồng ý với chế sách được nêu, đồng ý về nguyên tắc bồi thường, tái định cư của dự án.
- Người dân nhất tề 100% việc thực hiện dự án để tạo điều kiện cho người nước ngoài ổn định.
- Nâng cao an toàn tập cho dân vùng hạ du để người nước ngoài thực hiện dự án

III.2 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương, hộ dân tộc thiểu số

- Các hộ dân tộc thiểu số trong xã đã sống lâu đời và hòa đồng với người Kinh, không có sự khác biệt nhiều.
- Giáp tiếp giáp gia đình vào tạo đồ bằng tiếng dân tộc, nhưng với hàng xóm và cộng đồng bằng tiếng Kinh.
- Thương phọc và sinh hoạt cộng đồng hòa nhập với người dân vùng vùng (dân tộc Kinh).
- Không có hộ phụ nữ đầu tiên làm chủ hộ

III.3 Các vấn đề về xã hội liên quan đến dự án

- Người dân sống chủ yếu bằng nghề nông, sản xuất nông nghiệp chịu tác động của điều kiện tự nhiên: mưa, gió, bão... hàng năm.
- 100% diện tích canh tác của người dân được tưới bằng nước của hồ Thủy Lợi kề bên.

IV. Kết luận

- Người dân hoàn toàn đồng ý xây dựng dự án nhằm nâng cao an toàn, bảo vệ người và tài sản cho người dân vùng hạ du.
- 100% Người dân được tham vấn đề nghị nhà nước này nhanh tiến độ và xây dựng dự án.
- Hoàn toàn đồng ý với chủ sách của nhà tài trợ và chủ phủ Việt Nam.

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư



GÁM ĐỐC
Trần Văn Lăng

Đại diện cộng đồng

Hoàn
Phùng Thị Ngọc

Đại diện tư vấn

Phong
Bùi Mai Sơn

Đại diện UBND xã
UBND XÃ AN SINH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



Mạc Văn Nam

Minute of community consultation meeting at Tan Viet Commune

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Tân Việt, Ngày 23 tháng 3 năm 2015

DỰ ÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ CÁC CHÍNH SÁCH VÀ KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Tiểu dự án: SỬA CHỮA NÂNG CẤP CỤM ĐẦU MÔI HỒ CHỨA NƯỚC KHE CHÈ - TỈNH QUẢNG NINH

Xã Tân Việt, huyện Đông Triều, tỉnh Quảng Ninh

I. Thành phần tham dự

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Giang | Chức vụ: C.B. Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Dương Hải Hà | Chức vụ: C.B. Ban QLDA |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Hùng | Chức vụ: Phó chủ tịch xã |
| - Ông/Bà: Phạm Thị Linh | Chức vụ: Phụ nữ xã |
| - Ông/Bà: Bùi Mạnh Bằng | Chức vụ: Tư vấn |
| - Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Quang Ninh | Chức vụ: Tư vấn |
| - Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: 13 người (chi tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) | |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Chuyên gia về dân tộc thiểu số cũng trình bày các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của dự án đến đời sống, sinh hoạt của người dân tộc thiểu số, các cơ hội phát triển kinh tế mà người dân tộc thiểu số sẽ được hưởng lợi từ dự án.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi dự án triển khai, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

- 100% diện tích đất canh tác của người dân thuộc tỉnh từ nước của hồ chứa nước khe ché.
- Xã có độ xung cieb và veng pho 4 tại chỗ với các thiên tai hàng năm.
- Người dân mong muốn dự án sớm được thực hiện để đảm bảo diện tích canh tác được tưới chủ động và an toàn tài sản tư mạng của người dân địa dư.

- 1, 100%, người dân tộc thiểu số được tham vào đồng tình ủng hộ thực hiện dự án và mong muốn nhà nước sớm thực hiện dự án.
- 2, Người dân sẵn sàng đóng góp công lao động để thực hiện dự án nên được ưu tiên.

Đại diện UBND xã



Le Lu
phạm Thị Lư



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Nguyễn Văn Hùng

Minute of community consultation meeting at Viet Dan Commune

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Các vấn đề về chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số

- Người dân được nghe giới thiệu về dự án: quy mô mục đích... xây dựng dự án
- Nghe và vấn giới thiệu chủ sách của Việt Nam và của nhà tài trợ
- Giới thiệu về các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án
- Các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của dự án đến đời sống sinh hoạt của người dân
- ⇒ 100% người dân tham dự hoàn toàn nhất trí với các chính sách của dự án, nhà tài trợ và CP Việt Nam.
- ⇒ 100% người dân hoàn toàn đồng ý về các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của dự án.

III.2 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương, hộ dân tộc thiểu số

- Không có sự phân biệt rõ ràng về sinh hoạt, trang phục của người dân tộc và người Kinh trong xã do cuộc sống của các dân tộc hòa đồng
- Người dân chủ yếu sống bằng nghề nông, chịu sự tác động của thiên nhiên hàng năm: mưa, gió, bão.
- Bão, lũ... thường xảy ra vào khoảng tháng 7, 8 hàng năm.
- Các thôn bản đều có lực lượng làng cốt tham gia phụ chống bão lũ cũng lực lượng xung kích của xã
- Sử dụng các công cụ là vật liệu địa phương (đất, leo tại, cây cối...) tham gia ứng phó với thiên tai bão lũ tại sản người dân.

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc

Việt Dân, Ngày 22 tháng 13 năm 2015

DỰ ÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP

BIÊN BẢN HỌP THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ CÁC CHÍNH SÁCH VÀ KẾ
HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Tiểu dự án: SỬA CHỮA NÂNG CẤP CỤM ĐẦU MÔI HỒ CHỨA NƯỚC KHE CHÈ - TỈNH QUẢNG NINH
Xã Việt Dân, huyện Đông Triều, tỉnh Quảng Ninh

I. Thành phần tham dự

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|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Văn Giang</u> | Chức vụ <u>CB Ban QLDA</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Trương Thái Hà</u> | Chức vụ <u>CB Ban QLDA</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Đỗ Đình Thế</u> | Chức vụ <u>Chủ tịch UBND xã</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Thị Thu Hằng</u> | Chức vụ <u>CB phụ nữ</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Bùi Mạnh Bằng</u> | Chức vụ <u>CB T.Đ. Văn</u> |
| - Ông/Bà <u>Nguyễn Quang Ninh</u> | Chức vụ <u>Chuyên gia</u> |
| - Đại diện những người bị ảnh hưởng: 12 người (chỉ tiết xem danh sách đính kèm) | |

II. Nội dung tham vấn

Chuyên gia về cộng đồng, dân tộc thiểu số trình bày về Khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án, các tác động xã hội trong quá trình thực hiện dự án. Giới thiệu với cộng đồng về những chính sách của Chính phủ nước Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam và địa phương về dân tộc thiểu số.

Chuyên gia về dân tộc thiểu số cũng trình bày các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của dự án đến đời sống, sinh hoạt của người dân tộc thiểu số, các cơ hội phát triển kinh tế mà người dân tộc thiểu số sẽ được hưởng lợi từ dự án.

Tư vấn chuẩn bị dự án đã tiến hành thu thập các thông tin, trao đổi với người dân trong khu vực về các vấn đề liên quan đến hiện trạng kinh tế - xã hội, các vấn đề xã hội tích cực hoặc tiêu cực sẽ phát sinh khi dự án triển khai, ý kiến đóng góp của người dân trong quá trình thực hiện dự án.

III. Ý kiến thảo luận

III.1 Các vấn đề về chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số

- Người dân hoàn toàn đồng ý với chính sách của chính phủ Việt Nam, của nhà tại tại và khung chính sách dân tộc thiểu số của dự án.
- Người dân đồng ý với các biện pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực của dự án mà tư vấn nêu.
- Hoàn toàn đồng ý về các vấn đề thu hồi đất, bồi thường, hỗ trợ tái định cư mà tư vấn và Ban NLDA nêu.
- Sẵn sàng giao đất để thực hiện dự án.

III.2 Các vấn đề về giới, hộ dễ bị tổn thương, hộ dân tộc thiểu số

- Hàng năm thường xảy ra các loại hình thiên tai như gió mạnh, lũ, lũ... vào tháng 7-8 trên địa bàn.
- Các thôn đều có kế hoạch phòng chống thiên tai với phương châm 4 tại chỗ. Các công cụ phòng chống sử dụng các vật liệu tại địa phương.
- Người dân nhận thức rõ về mức độ nguy hiểm của các loại hình thiên tai. Chính quyền xã cấp phương tiện chỉ đạo để lực lượng xung kích và dân quân tại vệ sẵn sàng ứng phó khi có thiên tai.

III.3 Các vấn đề về xã hội liên quan đến dự án

Người dân trong vùng sống chủ yếu bằng nghề nông. Toàn bộ diện tích đất canh tác của người dân được tưới lấy từ hệ chứa nước khe chề Do vậy, người dân mong muốn dự án được xây dựng để cung cấp nước tưới ổn định và bảo vệ tài sản, người ở hạ du.

IV. Kết luận

- 100% Người dân tộc thiểu số được tham vấn ứng hệ việc thực hiện dự án.
- Người dân sẵn sàng đóng góp công lao động cho dự án nếu được xã huy động.
- Đề nghị nhà nước nhanh chóng đầu tư xây dựng dự án nhằm đảm bảo an toàn cho người và tài sản của người dân ở hạ du. Tắc nguồn nước tưới ổn định cho sản xuất.

Đại diện Chủ đầu tư

Đại diện cộng đồng

Đại diện tư vấn

ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN TỈNH QUẢNG TRỊ
Đại diện UBND xã
CHỦ TỊCH



GIAM ĐỐC
Trần Văn Lăng

Nguyễn Thu Hằng

Phạm Mạnh Bình



Đỗ Đình L. T. L.