

**BINH THUAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

DAM REHABILITATION AND SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROJECT

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

**SUBPROJECT: QUAO DAM REHABILITATION AND
SAFETY IMPROVEMENT, BINH THUAN PROVINCE**

CONSULTING FIRM

BINH THUAN – 25 JUNE, 2015

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Abbreviation

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
DRSIP/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
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
ODA	Official Development Assistant

Glossary

<i>Project impact</i>	Means positive and negative impacts on EMs caused by all project components. Adverse impacts are often consequences immediately related to the taking of a parcel of land or to restrictions in the use of legally designated parks or protected areas. People directly affected by land acquisition may lose their home, farmland, property, business, or other means of livelihood. In other words, they lose their ownership, occupancy, or use rights, because of land acquisition or restriction of access.
<i>Displaced (affected) people</i>	Refers to individuals or organizations that are directly affected socially and economically by Bank-assisted investment projects caused by the involuntary taking of land and other assets that results in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location. The involuntary taking of land includes the exercise of possession when the proprietor has allowed and benefited from others' occupation of the area. In addition, displaced person is one for whom involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas that result in adverse impacts on livelihoods also.
<i>Indigenous Peoples</i>	Is equivalent with <i>ethnic minority peoples</i> in Viet Nam to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identify by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, social, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.
<i>Vulnerable groups</i>	People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or

mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits, include: (i) women headed household (single, widow, disabled husband) with dependents, (ii) disables (loss of working ability), the elderly alone, (iii) poor household, (iv) the landless, and (v) ethnic minority groups.

Culturally appropriate Means having regard for all facets of the cultures, and being sensitive to their dynamics.

Free, prior and informed consultation 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.

Collective attachment Means that for generations there has been a physical presence in and economic ties to lands and territories traditionally owned, or customarily used or occupied, by the group concerned, including areas that hold special significance for it, such as sacred sites. "Collective attachment" also refers to the attachment of transhumant/nomadic groups to the territory they use on a seasonal or cyclical basis.

Customary rights to lands and resources Refers to patterns of long-standing community land and resource usage in accordance with Ethnic Minority Peoples' customary laws, values, customs, and traditions, including seasonal or cyclical use, rather than formal legal title to land and resources issued by the State.

I. Introduction

1.1. Project description

- Name of project: Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Project (DRSIP)
- Funded by: World Bank (WB)
- Managing agency: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)
- Project owner: Central Project Office (CPO)
- Project duration: 6 years from 2016 to 2021
- Budget: 460 million USD

Overall goal

The overall goal of the project is to support the implementation of the Government's 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:

- Improve dam safety by dam rehabilitation, installation of monitoring equipment, operation and maintenance planning.
- Strengthen institution of dam safety management at national and system levels by completion of institutional framework on dam safety, including development and management of databases, addition of regulations, standards, guidelines, building capacity and coordination mechanism between stakeholders.
- Improve flood management capacity at the basin level and coordination mechanism of reservoir operation by improving forecasting capacity, developing integrated flood management plan and training for capacity building.

It is proposed that the project consist of four principle components.

Component 1: Dam Safety Rehabilitation

Component 2: Dam Safety Management and Planning

Component 3: Project Management Support

Component 4: Disaster Contingency

1.2. Subproject description

The Quao Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Subproject, in Ham Tri and Thuan Hoa communes, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan province was proposed to be involved in the DRSIP project. The project area is about 31km away from Phan Thiet to northwest.

Construction of Quao reservoir was started in 1986, and completed in 1998. The reservoir located in Ham Tri and Thuan Hoa communes has storage of 73 million m³ and water surface

area of 6.8 km². It serves to irrigate the paddy land of 8,120 ha in Ham Thuan Bac district and water supply for domestic use of the people in the region and aquaculture. Currently, it is supplemented by water from the Luy river, so total irrigated area of Quao reservoir is 11,000 ha and water supply to Phan Thiet city with a capacity of 25,000 m³/day.

The subproject will rehabilitate the main dam which was deformed and subsided at many points in order to ensure dam safety and stable water supply for water demand of downstream people.

Objective of Subproject

Objective of the Quao Dam Rehabilitation and Safety Improvement Subproject is to provide stable irrigation water to 8120 ha as designed and extend irrigation for over 3000 ha of agricultural land of 12 communes in Ham Thuan Bac district. In addition, the project will improve the water supply for the city of Phan Thiet and people in the subproject area.

The subproject will ensure the dam safety to protect the lives and property of the people downstream, increase crop yield, food security, contribute to improve the lives of people in the subproject area, promote socio-economic development and environmental landscape of subproject area.

Specific objectives

- Supply of irrigation water for 11,000 hectares of agricultural land
- Increase agricultural yield.
- Ensure dam safety to protect the lives and property of the people downstream.
- Improve capacity management for sustainable irrigation systems.

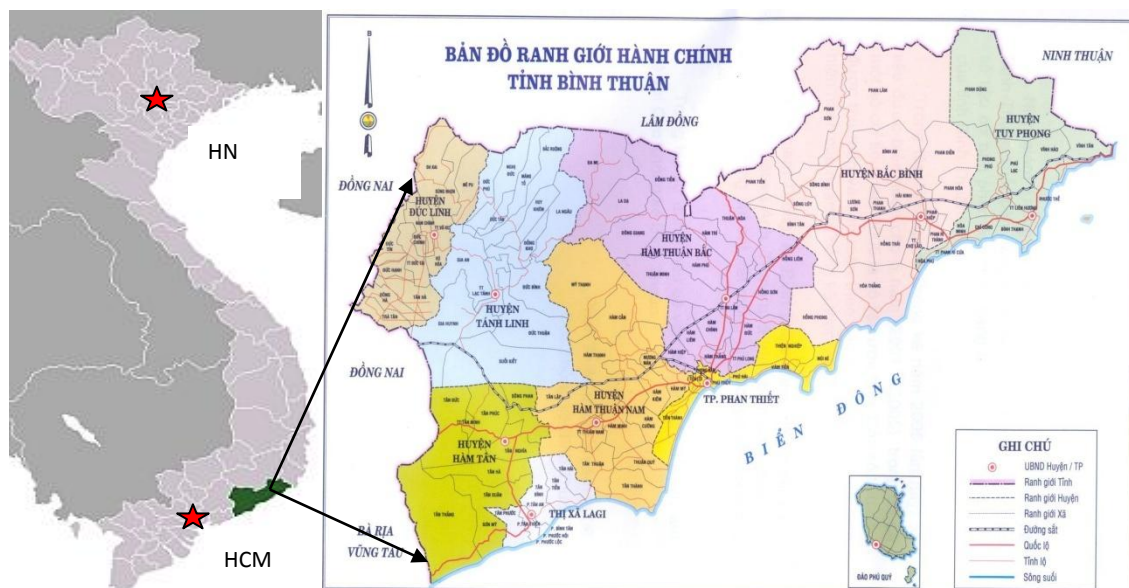


Figure 1: Administrative map of Binh Thuan province

1.3. Objective of Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

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

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

II. Summary of Policy Framework for 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 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/QĐ-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

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-UBDT 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-UBDT 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-UBDT dated 12 January 2007 of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affair on the strategy of media for the program 135 phase 2

2.2. World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (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 was prepared on the basis of the Project's EMPF (please see the EMPF for details).

III. Social assessment of overall subproject

3.1. Positive impacts

Improvement of dam safety

Most irrigation projects in Vietnam, including Quao reservoir, was built in the 1980s. It was out of date and damaged under the impact of complex environment with sun, rain, wind, storm, temperature, humidity etc. and especially, in the context of climate change.

The earth dam of Quao reservoir has been existing for a long time (since 1980s) without rehabilitation. The dam condition is degraded. Water storage and flood control capacity are reduced with high risk of unsafe.

Therefore, the subproject aims to rehabilitate the damaged items and thereby improving the dam safety.

Safety for people in the downstream of dam

The deterioration of reservoir infrastructure is a potential threat to the lives and properties of the people in the downstream. Besides, the flood also caused serious damage to the local people in terms of human lives, animals and properties. In Ham Tri commune, people told that, during the flood, in addition to the loss of life and property, people had to pay for costs, which is ten times higher than normal, of transportation for agricultural products to avoid the flooding area. Therefore, improvement of dam safety will not only improve safety for people living downstream but also save the costs in their agricultural production.

Improvement of water distribution for agricultural development

The reservoir will help to stabilize and increase the irrigation discharge in the dry season. Therefore, it will expand the irrigated area, improve the reliability of domestic water supply for population downstream. It also facilitates flood control effort, and reduce the possibility of damage due to floods.

It will also help improve agricultural production and rural life, contribute to improved food security. Binh Thuan is in the driest area in Vietnam. Water shortage caused limited land development. Many area of agricultural lands were abandoned by prolonged drought. In Thuan Hoa commune, people said that: "*Plenty of water exploration drill was conducted but results were not very satisfactory because water sources were dried up*". The implementation of the subproject will improve the capacity of the water storage, thereby creating opportunities for the construction of irrigation intake for 2,000 hectares of agricultural land in Thuan Hoa commune.

Reduction of environmental pollution and negative impact of climate change

The reservoir will contribute to microclimate, restore environmental landscape, increase humidity of the areas, create favorable conditions for the formation and development of vegetation, positively affect the ecosystem around the reservoir. The reservoir will contribute

to reduce daily temperature range, create conditions for growing heat-adapted crops and improve groundwater level for fire fighting for the forest and favorable for irrigation in higher areas. It will improve water balance between different areas; between surface water and groundwater etc.

Promotion of local economic development, improvement of income and lives of people

Currently, the main source of income of people in two communes is based on the dragon tree. Beside the demand for land and water is an indispensable problem. While land resources are relatively full, the loan can be supported from the bank or from the local authorities, water is a difficult problem of people, especially with the people in Thuan Hoa commune. The poverty rate in Thuan Hoa is higher than the Ham Tri, while land resources of Thuan Hoa is no shortage but they lack of irrigation water. Besides, the lack of water also cause inconvenience in daily life of local people such as sanitation problems, especially affecting women and children. Thus, the subproject will improve water reserves to increase supply of irrigation water for Thuan Hoa commune, then, people have more opportunities to develop dragon fruits, raise incomes and improve livelihoods.

Impact on gender issues

The lack of water in domestic production creates a lot of adverse effects to the people in the locality. In many areas, due to the lack of water, men and women have to spend most of the day to carry water for production and living. As for single male householders or elderly, it is a difficult problem than others.

Lack of water is the cause of the problems of hygiene, environment, toilets, baths, laundry ... women, boys and girls are seriously affected because of their biological characteristics, and the lack of water increase the risk of their health than men.

Thus, the provision of sufficient water for production and daily life will shorten the time for production of male and female residents in the areas, creating conditions and opportunities for them to participate in social activities. Enough water also contributes to reducing the burden on vulnerable groups such as single women, elderly and reduce the risks to women and children.

3.2. Adverse impacts

Land acquisition and resettlement

The survey data show that in Thuan Hoa commune, the subproject requires land acquisition of 164,332 m², including 162,000 m² of permanently productive land acquisition, 2,332 m² of permanently residential land acquisition and no temporarily land acquisition. All 18 HHs are severely affected, with loss more than 20% of farmland, including 10 relocated households, 3 households of vulnerable groups (1 poor, 2 lonely HHs). The relocated households are now

living within the dam's service corridor. However, the subproject implementation will not affect any land and assets of EM households in subproject area. Detail of impacts and compensation for land acquisition and resettlement is presented in the Resettlement Action Plan of the subproject (please see the RAP prepared for this subproject).

To minimize the impact on land acquisition, during detailed design, design consultant should consult the local community to seek measures to minimize land acquisition and other adverse effects to people. On the other hand, a Resettlement Policy Framework for the whole project and a Resettlement Action Plan for Subproject is prepared to ensure that all losses of people affected by the project are caused fair compensation.

Risks in security and health

A large number of workers will be present in the locality during the construction, which may potential cause disturbances to local socio-economic condition.

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 in Thuan Hoa and Ham Tri communes which are next to the construction site. A Public Consultation, Participation And Communication Plan (Annex 3 of the subproject Social Assessment), and a [Public Health Intervention Plan](#) (Annex 3 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.

The construction will be accompanied by a negative impact on the environment, such as dust, noise. Besides, the disease problems can also arise due to movement of people from one place to another. 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 3 of the subproject Social Assessment)

Transportation of construction materials will cause the impact on the movement of people and the risk of traffic accidents.

Therefore, the subproject owner and the contractor have to prepare worker management plans for prevention of adverse effects on the community. On the local side, it is necessary to prepare the communication plan to equip people with knowledge of minimum social issues that may arise as well as to protect people from risks of diseases coming from outside.

Risks in production

According to the commitment of local governments at all levels and related agencies, every effort will be made to avoid disruption of regular water supply for agricultural production for the population downstream. Construction measures anticipated at this stage indicate that water supply will assure as if there were no construction activities.

Plan is being made to ensure the construction will cause no, or minimal impact to the agricultural activities and livelihoods of the local peoples.

3.3. Mitigation measures

Consultation with stakeholders

In order to avoid/mitigate the risks associated with the above mentioned potential adverse impacts, consultations with the local communities have been made during the project preparation process. For those who are affected with land/crops/structures due to land acquisition to support the construction, they will be compensated for, and supported as per the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that has already prepared for this subproject. During subproject implementation, PPMU will cooperate with local authorities to disseminate project's objectives and policies to the communities downstream the reservoir to ensure the community members understand the purpose of the subproject and collaborate to avoid/minimize the potential impact – as a result of the subproject implementation.

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Although efforts have been made to avoid land acquisition and relocation of local people, this could not be avoided. A Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared for this subproject. The RAP will ensure affected households are compensated for, and supported in a way that will not worsen their livelihoods. The RAP will ensure all affected households will be compensated at replacement cost for their losses, and will be provided with rehabilitation support so that they could restore their livelihood – at least to the pre-project level.

Plan to mitigate the damage caused by flooding or drought during construction process

It is necessary to prepare a specific plan for water supply during construction process as well as water regulation plan to inform the plans to local people to avoid damage to agricultural production and people's lives.

Measures to reduce risks for vulnerable groups

Vulnerable group includes the ethnic minorities, single women, the elderly, boys and girls. In the process of project implementation, negative impacts can be arisen, so it should be concern to vulnerable groups. It should attract the participation of these groups in the communication or consultation activities to collect their needs for projects, thereby building plans with timely response. It should be paid attention to boys, girls and ethnic minorities in equipping the knowledge related to issues on health, community safety such as social evils and security.

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

IV. Socio-economic situation of ethnic minorities in the subproject area

The proposed subproject is located in Binh Thuan province where 27 ethnic groups are present in the province area, accounting for 7.33% of the provincial population. The subproject area is defined in the area of Ham Thuan Bac district, in which two communes Ham Tri and Thuan Hoa are affected by the subproject. Total number of EM people in the two communes is 1025, accounting for 23.1% of population of two communes.

According to results of screening, the subproject implementation will not affect directly land and assets of EM households in its area. The following sections are about (i) overview of EM communities in the subproject area, and (ii) social characteristics of EM groups which were consulted in the subproject area.

As mentioned in Section 1 (Introduction), the followings are results of social assessment for EM people in the subproject area in accordance with OP4.10 (see SA for more detail of impacts on overall people in the subproject area). Information and analysis in these sections are only derived from EM people involved in the interviews and group discussions.

4.1. Characteristics of EM in the subproject area

In the project area, ethnic minorities are living in both affected communes. According to the Census of EM distribution in Binh Thuan province, to December 31, 2013, there are 12 ethnic groups in Ham Thuan Bac district. The minority groups lived many years in this area include: Cham, Co Ho, Ra glai. Besides the indigenous ethnic minority groups, this province had many ethnic groups migrated from the northern provinces to live in this place in the 1980s and 1990s of the last century. These other EM peoples are very few and they live together with other group without their owned cultural activities as a ethnic community.

The Cham, Co Ho and Raglai are EM groups living in the subproject area for a long time together with Kinh people - as shown in the map below (red area). Most of EM peoples can speak Vietnamese language. Therefore, it is not difficult for them to communicate with other people. They still retain characteristics of traditional culture such as polytheism in Co Ho, Raglai community, or Brahmanism and Islam in Cham communities.

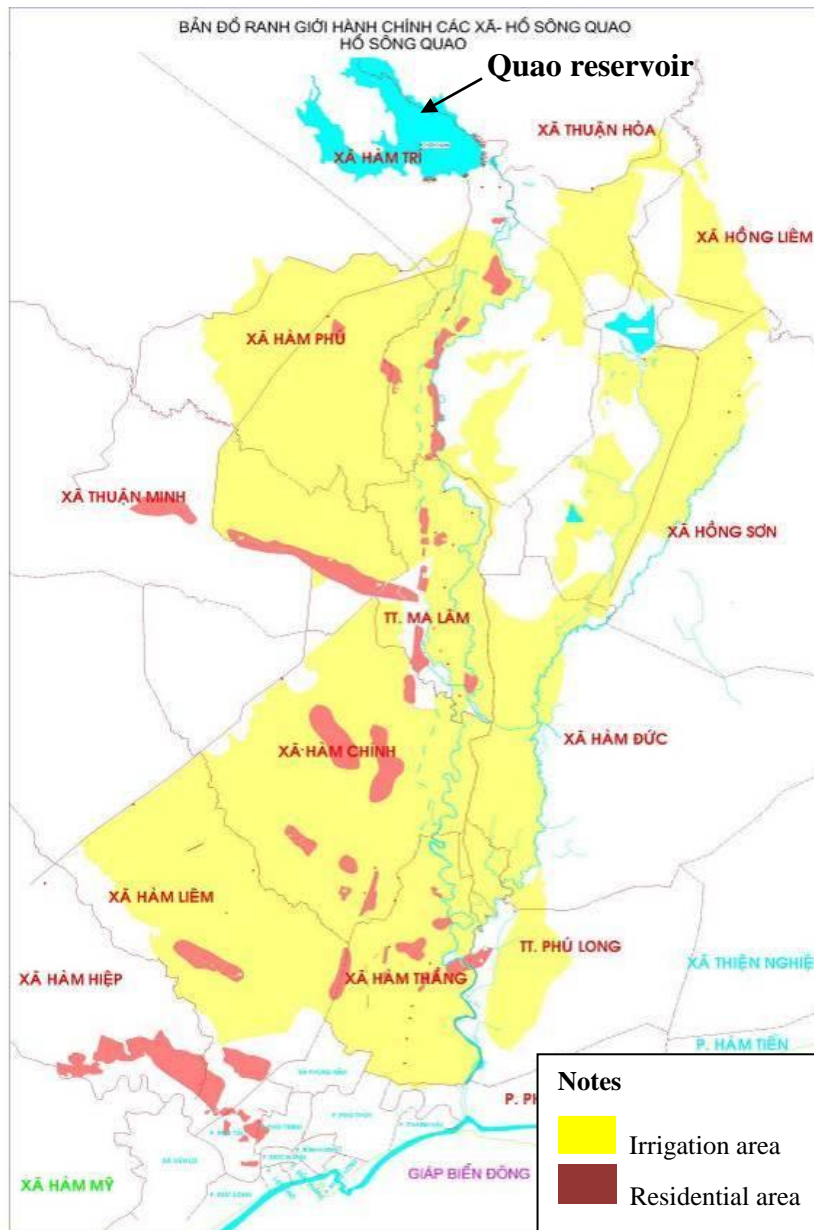


Figure 2: Subproject area where EM peoples live

In the structural and social organizations, village is the highest social organization. In the community of Co Ho and Raglai, head of the village is elected is healthy, with strong command, high knowledge and grasp of village traditions; he plays an important role in guiding the villagers to organize their production, lives, settlement of the village foreign affairs. In Cham community, priest is village leader, also a dignitary of the religious system of the Cham. In the tradition and present, this ethnic group follows matriarchy, children follow and inherit the property of their mother's family, and power in the family belongs to the mother or mother's brother. Nowadays, along with the social development, matriarchal families gradually become disintegrated, replaced by the nuclear family. Change in the community of these two ethnic groups is that children may follow family of their father or mother, works in the family are with the consent of both spouses.

Form of marriage is monogamous, after marriage the wife's family is the primary residence. Because education is more advanced than previous time, marriage age also increases, child marriage is still existing, but not common as before. The ritual of funeral retains traditional customs. These ethnic groups use both the native language and Vietnamese. Raglai and Cham languages belong to the Austronesia language system and Co Ho language belong to the Mon – Khmer language system. Particularly Cham people still keep their text writing (Sanskrit and ancient Cham). The ethnic groups keep consciously on the mother tongue transmitted to children in families and communities. Cham communities also organize classes to teach writing for future generations.

In Thuan Hoa commune, the main income source of the Co Ho and Raglai ethnic groups is dependent on activities related to natural resources such as arable land, livestock, forest exploitation and forest protection. In farming activities, ethnic communities face with difficulties for water. The main water source for planting in this area is dependent on rainwater. This region is regularly affected by drought. Therefore, revenue of the ethnic minorities is very low, agricultural products are mainly used for food needs of the family.

Ethnic minorities often raise cows, pigs and goats. It is also difficult due to the lack of water for cattle and depends on natural food sources. In drought, reserves in natural food supply are not enough for large numbers of cattle.

Besides agriculture and livestock, some ethnic minority households have sources of income from the exploitation of forests. However, the current income of the people from forest resources is also reduced due to dwindling forests.

Some ethnic minority households also have income from part-time employment, however this work happen seasonal and unstable.

In short, the main source of livelihood for ethnic minorities depends mainly on land resources. Agricultural activities and livestock are considered the main sources of household income. Stable water source is important factor boosting agricultural production and husbandry in the province.

In Ham Tri commune, livelihoods of Cham group are earned from crop, livestock and small trading. In particular, cultivation and trading are two main livelihood source of this ethnic group. During farming activities, villagers had many advantages from natural conditions such as large area of land, abundant water resources, farmers have cultivated 3 crops with the main crops are rice, vegetables, beans and sugarcane. But in the rainy season, the area was often flooded by the flood discharge that affects crop yields.

Gender issues

Kinh and other ethnic groups (Co Ho, Raglai ...) have higher degree of gender equality than Cham in the production and caring activities. In ethnic groups of Co Ho and Raglai, women and men share the responsibility for caring, production and community activities more than

the Kinh and Cham. For example, in reforestation activities, participation ratio of each ethnic groups are 32.1% in Cham group, 37.9% in Kinh group, 62.5% in other groups (Co Ho, Ragiai ...). This activity is normally joined by both men and women, or only men. Nearly 2/3 of other ethnic households (Co Ho, Raglai ...) have both male and female participants, this confirms the shared work evenly among Co Ho Raglai families. With these ethnic groups, women generally take the key role of child care. Regarding participation in community activities, percentage of the Kinh, Cham and other ethnic groups (Co Ho, Ragiai ...) are respectively 54.9%, 50.0% and 46.2 %. The proportion of women participating in the meeting are 3.7%, 7.9% and 38.5%. The proportions of men participating in the meeting are 41.5%, 42.1% and 15.4%.

4.2. Information of EM people from household survey

Occupation

Agriculture, forestry and aquaculture attract the most labors in the province with 49.4% of the surveyed population involved in these works. The other occupations account for small proportions such as workers (1.9%), state officer/staff (4.2%), trading, service supplier (1.1%) and housework (1.5%).

Table 2. Employment of ethnic minority people (n=51)

No.	Employment	Quantity (person)	Proportion (%)
1	Disabled person	7	2.7%
2	Agriculture and forestry farmer	130	49.4%
3	Trading, service supplier	3	1.1%
4	State officer & staff	11	4.2%
5	Student, pupil	35	13.3%
6	Small industry & handicraft laborer	24	9.1%
7	Worker	5	1.9%
8	Armed force	8	3.0%
9	Housewife	4	1.5%
10	Retiree	11	4.2%
11	Short-term employee	35	13.3%
12	Unemployed person	24	9.1%
13	Other	36	13.7%
	Total	263	100

Living standard

Self-assessment of life is not high, only 7.8% of wealthy HH, 54.9% of medium HH, 23.5%

of needy HH and 13.7% poor HH. The female-headed households have lower living condition than male-headed households; ethnic minority households (Co Ho, Ra-giai,...) have lower living condition than the Kinh and Cham.

As for food of EM households, 68.6% of households is not in food shortage, only 3.9% of households in food shortage in 4 months a year, 15.7% of households in food shortage from 1 to 2 months.

High proportion of the interviewees (49%) rated the unchanged trend in local development in the last three years, only 39.2% of households had better living conditions than 3 years ago, Percentage of households with worse life is 11.8%.

Table 3. Living standard of EM households

No.	Living standard	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Type of living standard of households	51	100
	Wealthy	4	7.8
	Average	28	54.9
	Straitened	12	23.5
	Poor	7	13.7
2	Lack of foods over the past 12 months	51	100
	Yes, 1-2 months	8	15.7
	Yes, 3-4 months	6	11.8
	Yes, over 4 months	2	3.9
	Do not lack	35	68.6
3	Living conditions over the past 3 years	51	100
	Unchanged	25	49.0
	Better	20	39.2
	Worse	6	11.8

Education

Educational attainment in primary school accounts for higher percentage than other education groups (43.7%). Both communes have made universal primary education and 100% of 5 year old children went to school. All households of ethnic minorities are entitled to the allowance for children to go to school, but the ratio of children dropping out of school in the ethnic minorities, Co Ho and Ra-giai, is higher.

Table 4. The education level of the households' members (n=51)

Education attainment	Quantity	Ratio %
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	(person)	
Illiterate	57	21.7%
Not yet school	28	10.6%
Primary school	115	43.7%
Secondary school	27	10.3%
High School	23	8.7%
Vocational school	2	0.8%
College/university	11	4.2%
Total	263	100.0%

Land use

As reported by the CPCs, every year, the commune submitted to the district plan for the issuance of Land use right certificate (LURC) for local people (including residential land and productive land). There are significant differences between ethnic groups with the Kinh and Cham. 46.2% of other ethnic groups do not have a LURC in comparison with 18.4% of Cham and 11.0% of Kinh. This is also the group with worse living conditions and economic conditions than the other two groups. So, the absence of LURC is one of the reasons for this group struggling economic development.

Health insurance

Number of EM households with health insurance is 76.9%. Under the health insurance law, the ethnic minorities in the economic difficulty area are supported for health insurance.

Water use

Water uses are relatively diverse. Water use for drinking is from wells (56.9%) and tap water (43.1%). Most of water use for bathing is mainly from wells (86.3%), while productive water is taken from irrigation systems (60.8%).

Table 5. Water use situation

Water use	Drinking water					
	Wells	Tap water				Total
Ratio (%)	56.9	43.1				100
Water use	Bathing water					
	Wells	Tap water				Total
Ratio (%)	86.3	13.7				100
Water use	Productive water					
	River	Reservoir	Wells	Irrigation	Rain	Total
Ratio (%)	2.0	15.7	7.8	60.8	13.7	100

Housing

Housing is considered as one of the important criteria for assessment of the standard of living of the people. According to the survey results, 94.1% of households live in this kind of semi-permanent house; 2.0% of households in the timber, iron roof houses and only 2.0% of households in permanent house.

Table 6. Types of houses of ethnic minority households (n=51)

No.	Type of house	Quantity (household)	Proportion (%)
1	Solid house	1	2.0
2	Semi-solid house	48	94.1
4	Temporary house	2	3.9
	Total	51	100.0



House of Co Ho ethnic group in hamlet 29, Thuan Hoa commune

V. Summary of consultation results with the EM communities

5.1. Objective of community consultation

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

basis of the above, confirm if there is a broad community support for the subproject implementation..

5.2. Consultation methods

Various inquiry techniques, such as focus groups discussion, key informant interview, field observation, and household 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 inquiry 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 Cham, Co Ho, Ra glai ethnic group ... 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) was 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).

5.3. Consultation outcome

a) Ethnic minority households in the consultation confirmed that they were informed about the subproject. Ethnic minorities gave broad support for implementation of the subproject.

b) EM households understood the potential project impacts. They also understood there are no negative impacts related to land acquisition, or restricted water supply from the reservoir during implementation and agreed. They also understand some potential adverse impact that are likely to occur, particularly the impact due to the influx of workers and the potential health risks. However, on the basis of the proposed mitigation measures for such risks, they have supported the subproject implementation given the overall goal of the subproject that promises to enhance the safety for them and the improved water access. They also agreed

with this development activities proposed under this EMDP given that the activities proposed ensure they can receive socio-economic benefits that are appropriate to their culture.

On the basis of the potential impact of the project, mitigation measures, and the development activities proposed under the EMDP, the EM communities expressed their broad support for the subproject implementation. In addition, they have specific ideas / suggestions focus on two issues: (i) recommendations related to the subproject during construction; and (ii) proposals related to community development. Their comments are as follows:

During construction of the subproject:

- The implementation of subproject should proceed quickly to minimize the impact;
- Ensure water supply for production in major crops

Community development:

- Support clean water systems, latrines for people.
- Enhance the vocational training at local level.
- Support the models of animal husbandry, cultivation and vocational training.
- Strengthen communication activities in suitable language of the communities.

On the basis of the social assessment for this subproject, there are no EM peoples who would be affected as a result of land acquisition. At the command area which uses the water from the reservoir for irrigation purpose, there is no adverse impact anticipated for the EM peoples. An EMDP has been prepared for this subproject - on the basis of social assessment and consultation with the EM peoples to offer development opportunities for these EM present in the subproject area. At the reservoir site, a RAP has been prepared to ensure the loss of land/crop anticipated for some households will be appropriately and timely compensated for – as per project’ RPF.

Free, prior and informed consultations with EM indicated that because there is no adverse impact anticipated for the EM peoples, and that the EMDP was prepared to provide development opportunities to EM peoples, there has been a broad community support from the EM peoples (Thuan Hoa and Ham Tri communes) for the subproject implementation.

5.4. 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/RAP implementation.

5.5. Disclosure of EMDP

Once preparation of an EMDP is completed, it needs to be disclosed to affected EM peoples and their communities, i.e. at CPC, DPC, community hall. The EMDP needs to be disclosed in an appropriate language and manner to ensure affected 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 are affected by 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 Binh Thuan province, districts, communes related to the subproject) and in a form and Vietnamese language to affected EM as well as key stakeholders. The EMDP for this subproject 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 of the EMDP is disclosed locally at central and project levels.

This section was prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for detail).

VI. Development activities proposed under this EMDP

As mentioned above, EMDP aims to provide additional socio-economic benefits to EM households under OP 4.10. These activities are related to training, including training on agriculture extension, business development, and the law on traffic safety. The following development activities were proposed by the ethnic minority on the basis of consultation with them.

(i) Training to raise awareness of the community on husbandry and agricultural production. The activity contributes to agricultural growth, economic restructuring, poverty reduction, improvement of EM lives. It is estimated that 1,025 EM households in the subproject area will be trained, with the participation of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development

(ii) Training to raise awareness of the community on traffic safety and prevention of social evils: It is estimated that 1,025 EM households will be trained.

(iii) Business Development Training: this is an important activity for household for economic development. A standardized training program that will be used, namely "Start Your Business" (developed by the International Labor Organization). The training courses aim to members (as EM households) to determine / analyze new business ideas to be developed into a viable business plan, as an output of the training, which will help them get a loan the subproject for a job that they plan to do.

It is estimated that 1,025 EM households will be trained with participation of Women Union, Farmer's Association .

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

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

VII. 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.

At the 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.

At 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.

VIII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

The grievance mechanisms under the Project will be two-tiered: one internal to the communities concerned and the other, involving third-party/external mediation. For each Project province, a Grievance Redress Committees will be established from villages/districts to provincial levels built on the existing structures consisting of concerned departments, mass organizations, women and ethnic representatives. At the village level, community based co-management will incorporate in the existing grievance mechanisms that will be chaired by elder and/or spiritual/tribal leaders, which are largely acceptable to local communities, particularly the ethnic minority groups.

The grievance redress mechanism will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, as well as those that may have interests in a Project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome, either positively or negatively. The Project will provide training and support to strengthen these existing structures for effectively and collectively dealing with possible grievances that may arise during the course of the project

implementation. All complaints and grievances must be properly documented by PPMU, with copies being filed at commune and district levels.

If the affected EM peoples are not satisfied with the process, compensation or mitigation measures, or any other issue, the EM themselves or EMP's representatives or village leaders can lodge their complaints to the PPC or to the PPMU following the grievance redress mechanism established in the EMDP. All grievances will be addressed promptly, and in way that is culturally appropriate to the affected EM peoples. All costs associated with EM's complaints are exempt to EM complainants. PPMU and independent monitoring consultant are responsible for monitoring the progress of resolution of EMs' complaints. All cases of complaints must be recorded in PPMU project files, and be reviewed regularly by independent monitoring consultant.

The grievance redress mechanism is established on the basis of the Vietnam's laws.

The steps of Grievance Redress Mechanism are as below:

First Stage - Commune People's Committee

An aggrieved APs may bring his/her complaint to the One Door Department of the Commune People's Committee (CPC), in writing or verbally. The member of CPC at the One Door Department will be responsible to notify the CPC leaders about the complaint for solving. The Chairman of the CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved APs and will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints handled by the CPC

Second Stage - At People's Committee (DPC) of Ham Thuan Bac district

If after 30 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the APs is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the APs may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DRC of the district. The DPC in turn will have 30 days following the receiving date of the complaint to resolve the case. The DPC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles and will inform the DRC of district of any decision made. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they wish.

Third Stage - At People's Committee (PPC) of Binh Thuan province

If after 30 days the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the DPC, or if the PAP is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the PAP may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or lodge an administrative case to the District People's Court for solution. The PPC has 45 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PPC secretariat is also responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Affected households can also bring their case to Court if they want.

Final Stage – At the Court

If after 45 days following the lodging of the complaint with the PPC, the aggrieved PAP does not hear from the PPC, or if he/she is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the case may be brought to a court of law for adjudication. Decision by the court will be the final decision.

Decision on solving the complaints must be sent to the aggrieved APs and concerned parties and must be posted at the office of the People's Committee where the complaint is solved. After three days, the decision/result on solution is available at commune/ward level and after seven days at district or province level.

To ensure that the grievance mechanism described above are practical and acceptable by the ethnic minority affected by the subproject, this will be consulted with local authorities and local communities taken into account of specific cultural attributes as well as traditional, cultural mechanisms for raising and resolving complaints/conflicts. If the ethnic minority objects, efforts will be also made to identify and determine ways to resolve that is culturally acceptable to them.

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

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

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

Where complaints are made verbally, such complaints should be recorded into the grievance recording system for timely following up and resolving.

Leaflets 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 was prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for detail).

IX. Monitoring and Evaluation

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.

Internal monitoring

The CPMU under the CPO will be responsible for the overall implementation of EMDP. CPMU is responsible for overall guidance to the PPMU and implementation of subprojects' EMDP on the part of the PPMU.

Table 7. Internal monitoring indicators

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

Independent monitoring

An independent monitoring consultant (IMC) will be contracted to monitor the implementation of social safeguards of subprojects, including the EMDP. Monitoring report will be submitted to the World Bank for review and comments. Independent monitoring should be conducted twice a year during the implementation of the Project to timely identify issues that might need immediate action from CPMU and PPMU.

Table 81. Independent monitoring indicators

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

This section was prepared on the basis of the EMPF (please see the project's EMPF for detail).

X. Costs and budget

Fund for EMDP implementation of subproject will be charged on the basis of specific activities proposed in each EMDP. The funds to establish and implement EMDP will be financed using Bank's fund under the DRSIP Project. PPMU will cooperate to implement EMDP to ensure EM present in the subproject area receives socio-economic benefits consistent with their culture.

Table 2: Cost estimate of EMDP

	Activity	Number of courses	Number of benefited HHs	Unit cost/course (VND)	Amount (VND)
1	Training on agriculture extension techniques (crop specific)	5	1025	75,000,000	375,000,000
2	Training on business development skills	5	1025	210,000,000	1,050,000,000
3	Guidance on traffic safety and prevention of social evils	5	1025	180,000,000	900,000,000
	Sub-total				2,325,000,000
	Contingency (10%)				232,500,000
	Management cost (10%)				232,500,000
	Total (VND)		1025		2,790,000,000
	Total (USD)				127,981

(Exchange rate: 1 USD = 21,800 VND)

Annex 1. Distribution of ethnic minorities of communes in the subproject area (*)

No.	District/commune/ethnic group	Population		Ethnic minorities	
		Household	People	Household	People
	HAM THUAN BAC DISTRICT	42,056	171,343	2,874	12,964
1	Dong Giang commune	634	2,475	568	2,338
	Cham			26	95
	Co Ho			473	1,996
	Gia Rai			66	235
	Tay			2	6
	Nung			1	6
2	La Da commune	736	3,296	538	2,560
	Cham			5	21
	Co Ho			495	2,394
	Dao			1	1
	Tay			31	116
	Hoa			1	3
	Muong			3	17
	Khmer			2	8
3	Dong Tien commune	237	1,050	227	997
	Cham			3	9
	Co Ho			221	979
	Cho Ro			1	2
	Nung			2	7
4	Ham Phu commune	2,005	8,414	220	1,001
	Cham			218	995
	Gia Rai			2	6
5	Ham Tri commune	2,073	8,606	440	2,207
	Cham			432	2,175
	Gia Rai			8	32
6	Thuan Minh commune	1,732	6,982	191	859
	Cham			5	18
	Gia Rai			181	819
	Khmer			5	22
7	Thuan Hoa commune	1,425	5,795	254	1,122
	Cham			6	22
	Gia Rai			85	376

	Co Ho			160	712
	Tay			3	12
8	Ma Lam town	3,564	14,539	324	1,471
	Cham			319	1,454
	Gia Rai			2	6
	Co Ho			2	7
	Muong			1	4
9	Phu Long town	4,148	16,196	15	62
	Cham			2	6
	Hoa			12	52
	Nung			1	4
10	Hong Liem commune	2,339	10,014	11	31
	Cham			3	10
	Hoa			3	6
	Nung			2	6
	Thai			2	5
	Ra Glai			1	4
11	Hong Son commune	3,324	13,589	7	28
	Cham			1	5
	Nung			6	23
12	Ham Duc commune	4,568	19,094	9	34
	Cham			3	10
	Hoa			3	13
	Thai			3	11
13	Ham Liem commune	3,038	11,209	6	19
	Cham			3	9
	Hoa			2	8
	Nung			1	2
14	Ham Chinh commune	3,509			

			14,265	5	20
	Ra Glai			3	14
	Tay			2	6
15	Ham Hiep commune	3,011	12,644	1	3
	Nung			1	3
16	Da Mi commune	1,082	4,187	58	212
	Hoa			18	64
	Tay			24	95
	Thai			1	6
	Muong			7	21
	Khmer			2	7
	Nung			3	8
	Dao			1	1
	Co Ho			2	10

(* Source: Census survey on ethnic minorities till 31 December, 2013 by Ethnic Minority Committee of Binh Thuan Province.

Annex 2. Minutes of EM consultation

1

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự Do - Hạnh phúc
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Bình Thuận, Ngày 19 tháng 3 năm 2015

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
DỰ ÁN SỬA CHỮA VÀ NÂNG CAO AN TOÀN ĐẬP

Về việc: Đánh giá tác động xã hội của TPA hồ sông Quao tại DTB
Địa điểm: xã Hàm Tiến - Huyện Hàm Thuận Bắc
Thời gian: 8h30 ngày 19 tháng 3 năm 2015

1. Nội dung và các kết quả:

1.1 Thành phần tham gia:

- Đại diện ấp Lâm Giang xã Hàm Tiến
- Ông Lê Văn Phúc Chánh
- Từ văn xã hội CVĐ
- Đại diện cộng đồng Thủy lợi Sông Quao

Tổng số người dự họp: 10, trong đó có 7 nam, 3 nữ,

1.2 Mục đích của buổi tham vấn

Thông tin về dự án và các nội dung liên quan đến tác động xã hội, thu hồi đất và tái định cư.

1.3 Nội dung tham vấn

- Thông tin về dự án, các tác động xã hội của dự án;
- Các tác động thu tái định cư và Chính sách tái định cư
- Bối cảnh và các kiến nghị của địa phương liên quan đến tác động xã hội và tái định cư của dự án?

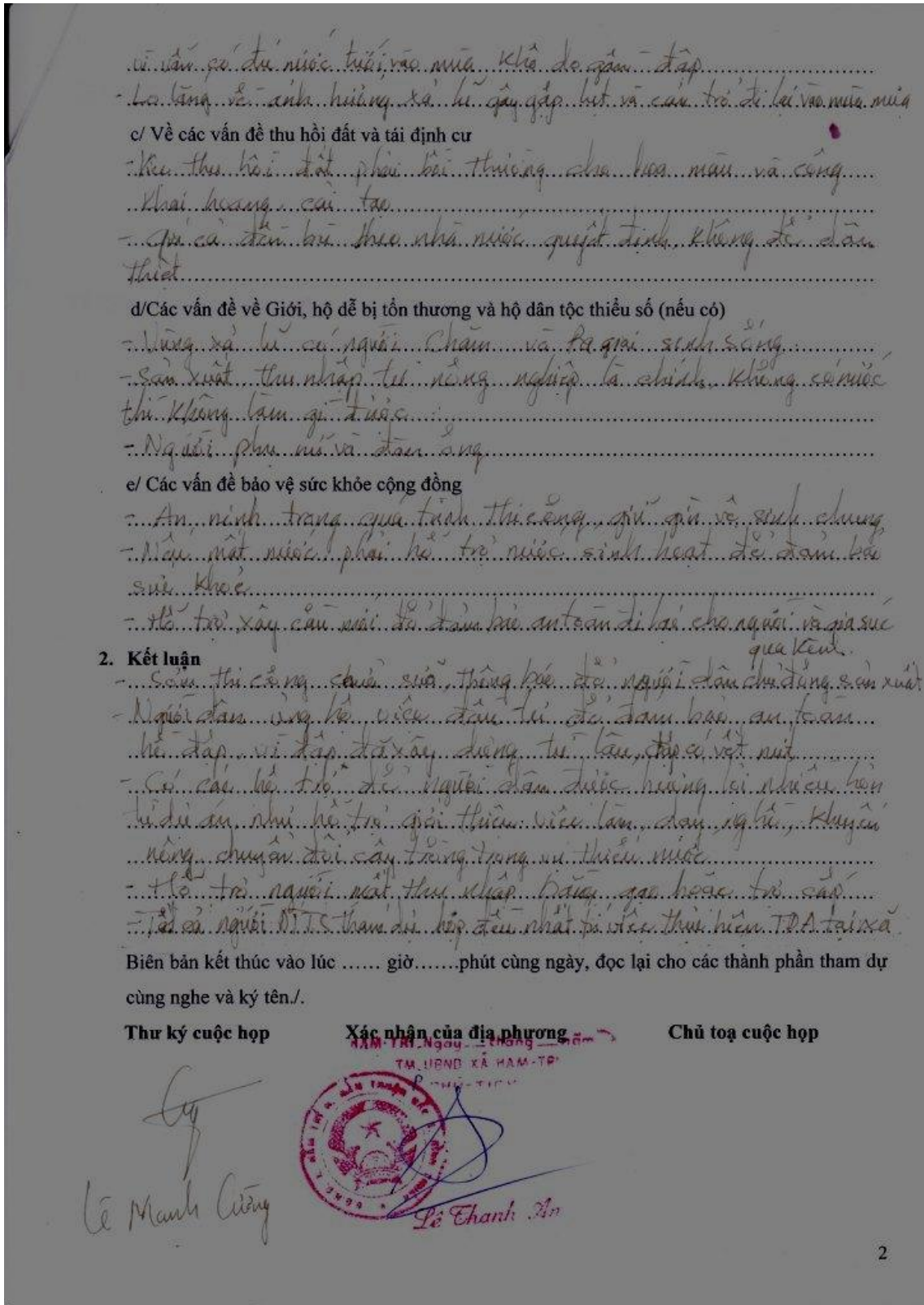
1.4 Tóm tắt Kết quả tham vấn

a/ Mục tiêu và quy mô dự án

- Hồ Sông Quao cấp nước cho cả huyện Hàm Thuận Bắc và Thành phố Phan Thiết
- Sửa chữa đập bảo trì nước tưới phục vụ mùa khô và tưới tiết và lũ vào mùa mưa

b/ Tác động xã hội của dự án

- Hồ Sông Quao giúp người dân trong xã chủ động về nguồn nước tưới và sinh hoạt (Đặc biệt thuận lợi hơn các xã khác



Annex 3. Summary of EM consultation meetings

No.	Project area	Time	Place	Participants	Consultative result
1	Thuan Hoa commune, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan province	March 18, 2015	Dan Hiep hamlet, Thuan Hoa commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of village authorities - Village patriarch of Dan Hiep hamlet - Representatives of K’Ho and Raglay ethnic households (06 HHs) - Social Consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Through group discussion and interviews in Thuan Hoa households recorded the majority of farmers that support the project. - In the opinion of the community, the project will not affect the production and daily life of local people that are not so dependent on the water resources from reservoir of Quao river. - The people want after repairing and upgrading reservoirs, people are provided water from Reservoir of Quao river for production and also helping increase of household economy. - Building process may affect some households getting water from Dai Ninh dam through reservoir of Quao river as making social insecurity. - Ethnic minority groups like listening to their language as well as being shy of speaking in front of crowd as a habit. So information public and consultation workshops should still speak by local language. - Furthermore, in the process of project implementation, the project can ask for the support of the village patriarch who will call local people for supporting the project

2	Ham Tri commune, Ham Thuan Bac district, Binh Thuan province	March 19, 2015	Lam Giang village, Ham Tri commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Representatives of Lam Giang hamlet - Representatives of Cham ethnic Households (06 HHs) - Social Consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The people have received information about the project through television, radio and social meeting notice. - People support the project implementation because the reservoir is having cracks and the area is lack of water - The project will potentially affect a portion of production and daily life of local people dependent on water resources of Quao River. However, after the project complete, it will increase reservoir capacity and promote development of local people through production increase. The people want the project to be implemented to ensure the safety of reservoirs and dams, and contribute to the local water supply. - The people want after repairing and upgrading reservoirs, people are provided water from the reservoir of Quao river for production to increase household economy. The process of building the dam will not affect activities growing dragon fruit and livestock, the people still maintain their livelihoods - The process of construction can affect producers depend on water resource from reservoir of Quao river and household fishing on the lake - The construction process may disturb social order. - Recommendation: During implementation of repairing dams, people who wish to be supported by the project as transformation plant in reason of shortages water (cash crops, plants need less water); supporting people lost income by rice
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					or allowances; the process of construction and repairing must happen quickly to reduce the impact; ensuring water levels for production in major crop
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