

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

VINH PHUC FLOOD RISK AND WATER MANAGEMENT PROJECT

**ETHNIC MINORITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(EMDP)**

**Improving and Dredging of Three-River Network in Binh Xuyen and
Construction of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject**

Hanoi, November 18 2015

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Abbreviation

CPC	Commune People's Committee
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF	Department of Finance
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DCARC	District Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Committee
DPC	District People's Committee
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
EMPF	Ethnic Minorities Policy Framework
EM	Ethnic Minority
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FS	Feasibility Study
GoV	Government of Vietnam
IDA	International Development Association
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SA	Social Assessment
USD	US dollar
VND	Vietnam dong
VPFRWWMP	VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project
WB	World Bank

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. a. 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.
<i>Culturally appropriate</i>	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.

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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The social assessment (SA) results of the project show that the project area covers seven districts and city of VinhPhuc Province, namely BinhXuyen, VinhTuong, Yen Lac, Tam Dao, Tam Duong, Phuc Yen Town, and Vinh Yen City. The SA report confirms the presence of ethnic minority communities in the project area. As per results of the screening conducted by the Ethnic Minority Development Plan, the project does not involve land acquisition of ethnic minority people in the area. It is anticipated that some adverse impacts in project area will be caused during the construction period. In order to minimize adverse impacts and increase benefits of the project to the ethnic minority communities in the area of influence, this Ethnic Minority Development Plan was prepared.

The subproject, involves rehabilitation and dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen, including Cau Bon River, Tranh River, and Ba Hanh River, aim to increase the drainage capacity of the project area, reduce flooding area, improve ecological environment of the rivers, and reduce flooding in the industrial parks in the area including BinhXuyen industrial park; Ba Thien I and Ba Thien II industrial parks; (ii) the construction of Cau Ton control gate on Cau Bon River will prevent flood from Tam Dao area through Phan River to the urban core area of Vinh Yen; and (iii) the construction of Cau Sat control gate on Ca Lo River shall prevent flood from Cau River to Ca Lo and Phan rivers, causing local flooding for Phuc Yen Town, Yen Lac District, and Vinh Yen City. The total permanent land acquired for the subproject is 666,449.2 m².

Ethnic Minority Development Plan The screening of the subproject area confirmed presence of the ethnic minority communities in the area as per the defined characteristics defined by OP 4.12 and according to the national regulation. EM people in the subproject area include seven communes and that belong to two main groups, San Diu, Tay and Muong. In which, San Diu EM people account for 99.5% of the total EMs in the area, and represent 35% of the total population in the area. During implementation of the project, an estimated 20 EM households could be temporarily affected.

Benefits and Impacts.

Benefits, rehabilitation and dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen, including Cau Bon River, Tranh River, and Ba Hanh River, will ease the drainage capacity of the project area, reduce flooding area, improve ecological environment of the rivers, and reduce flooding, all benefits that will be shared by the EMs

Impacts, the sub-project impacts assessment (SA) confirmed that land and assets of EM peoples will not be permanently acquired for the subproject implementation. However temporary land acquisition, and impacts on the fishing activities, could affect EMs.

The EMDP was prepared to ensure project's benefits will be leading to enhance agricultural productivity. Therefore the EMDP is focused ensuring EM have access to training (e.i. vocational) and are targeted audience for the information and communications of the project to deliver the needed for example traffic safety training and raise the awareness on potential social evils during the construction..

Mitigation measures guide affected EMS to select crop varieties that have growth duration suitable to the construction schedule; raise community awareness of traffic safety and social evils prevention during the construction period; ensure contractors measures for transporting materials and restore the affected infrastructure to its original conditions.

Legal Framework. The elaboration of this EMDP has determined by the relevant laws, decrees and circulars of the Government of Viet Nam (GOV) for the minority community and in compliance with the policy Indigenous Peoples, OP 4.10 of the World Bank.

Gender. The social assessment show that with regards to public services access, there is no discrimination nor obstruction to men or women in their access to healthcare, education as well as social and cultural institutions, but there is a tradition that bans female family members the right to inherit land, which denies women accessibility to this key asset

Information Disclosure and Public Consultation The public consultation with the EM communities in the subproject area was conducted in between September and October 2015 to assess the impact on livelihoods and determine the action/mitigation measures to meet the needs of the community. The consultation results are incorporated in this EMDP. The process of consultation and information disclosure will continue to be conducted during the rest of the project implementation. Consultations with the EM communities, also informed about the benefits brought by the subproject, and adverse impacts that negatively affect people in the area. EM communities in the subproject area confirmed the EM peoples' broad support to the subproject implementation.

Implementation Arrangements. The VinhPhuc Provincial People's Committee (VinhPhuc PPC), on behalf of the Government, is the project owner. VinhPhuc PPC is responsible for the entire project. VinhPhuc ODA PMU, was established to coordinate the project implementation. The VP-ODA PMU is responsible for the overall implementation of EMDP prepared under the sub-project and ensuring that all project stakeholders understand the purpose of EMPF, and how EMDP for each sub-project are prepared and approved prior to implementation

Grievance Redress Mechanism The complaints resolution mechanism for the EM will be conducted through the grievance redress mechanism applicable and established to the whole project. However, if local leaders could provide support or guidance for conflict resolution, the traditional procedures for this cases would be taken into account.

Monitoring and Evaluation The implementation of the EMDP will be monitored and guided on a frequent basis by the PMU. The independent monitoring reports of EMDP implementation will be submitted in biannual basis to the World Bank.

Activities proposed to ensure the EMs benefit from project investments expected to boost the farming activities, and business, training courses will be designed that (i) are accessible and content culturally appropriate curriculum for the EM peoples; and (ii) support women to participate to reach at least 30% of the participants.

Budget EMDP will be implemented as a standalone program. The total cost estimates for the implementation of EMDP is VND 834,785,000, equivalent to USD 37,267(exchange rate VND 22,400 = US\$1). The cost of compensation and assistance for the temporary effects on livelihoods is included in the total project cost.

I. Introduction

1.1 Project Background

VinhPhuc is a land-locked province adjacent to Ha Noi. The province is positioned in three key development regions of Vietnam: the Red River Delta Region, the Ha Noi Metropolitan Region, and the Northern Key Economic Region. VinhPhuc has population of about 1 million (2013 data), 22.4% of the population lives in the urban areas and 77.6% in the rural areas. Per capita GDP was VND 52 million in 2012, higher than the national level of VND 36 million. The provincial poverty incidence in 2012 was 7.3% (GSO, income based measures), lower than the national level of 11.1%.

Despite the fast economic growth, VinhPhuc is facing a number of challenges, including frequent flooding, regional water pollution, lack of infrastructure and weak institutional capacity, which have become bottlenecks for VinhPhuc to sustain its further growth. Due to its low elevation in the Red River flood plain, two third of the province is prone to flooding. There is an especially high risk from flooding in the areas of the Phan River basin where the provincial capacity city of Vinh Yen and most of FDI zones are located. Frequent floods have caused serious impacts on agriculture in rural areas, the city of Vinh Yen and the industrial zones and enterprises, including significant loss of agriculture and industrial productivity – impacting on livelihoods – and deterioration of infrastructure in both rural and urban areas. Initial estimates of the flood damage during the period 2006-2013 are about US\$ 150 million, including significant agricultural production losses of around 30% of total crop values. Flooding also causes significant disruption to traffic in Vinh Yen City and several industrial zones. Health related costs are considerable.

Accelerated deterioration of water quality has been observed in Phan River catchment, including rivers and lakes around Vinh Yen City. Water pollution not only impact on public health locally, but also affects VinhPhuc's medium long term plans to foster service and tourism sectors as part of Metropolitan Ha Noi.

All these water related challenges need to be addressed by the PPC. The provincial government is determined to address the flooding and water pollution challenges to its long term sustainable development, especially to (i) improve the agricultural productivity in the entire catchment; (ii) safeguard rural communities, Vinh Yen City and the economic development zones; and (iii) improve the investment environment for FDI. The central government and Development Partners (DP) are working with VinhPhuc to address these water related challenges. Government funded support includes some limited dredging works for the Phan River and the Vac Lake in Vinh Yen City, construction of number of small pumping stations to divert water from fields to the Phan River and pilot water pollution control in some villages in Phan River catchment. JICA has constructed a 5,000m³/day wastewater treatment plant and 34km of primary and secondary sewer in Vinh Yen City and plans to expand the second phase of an 8,000m³/day capacity wastewater treatment plants and related sewers. ADB has planned to help VinhPhuc through Green Cities Project, including building the tertiary sewer and households' connections to JICA financed WWTP and rehabilitating 150ha of lakes in Vinh Yen City, including dredging and embankments. However, there are still critical gaps to address flooding in the province and water pollution in the Phan River catchment. The government has approached to the World Bank for

support to fill these gaps. The Project is to be named the VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFRWMP).

Objectives of the Project

The objective of the proposed project is to provide a sustainable water environment for the long term economic and social development of VinhPhuc Province. In particular, the project would focus on ensuring flood control in the central catchment of the province and halting the rapid deterioration of surface water quality. The project development objective will be achieved through (i) supporting structure measures for flooding control and river rehabilitation; (ii) improving wastewater collection and treatment in districts small towns and rural villages; (iii) establishing water resource and water quality monitoring and flooding and emergency response system; and (iv) institutional development and training for the government departments and water sector practitioners aimed at managing the river basin and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

Components of the Project

The VinhPhuc Flood Risk and Water Management Project (VPFWMP) consist of three following components:

Component 1- Flood Risk Management includes support for structural flooding measures in the basin B1, B2 and B3 as well as in catchment C; and structural improvements related to water management in the Phan River and three rivers in Basin B and C.

Component 2- Water Environmental Management includes support for wastewater collection and treatment system in the towns and rural villages along the Phan River.

Component 3- Project Implementation Support and Institutional Strengthening includes (i) consulting services and activities supporting project implementation; (ii) water resource and flooding early warning and emergency response; and (iii) institutional development and capacity building for government departments and water sector practitioners to support them to manage the river basin and water related sectors in an integrated manner.

The Rehabilitation and Dredging of Three Rivers in BinhXuyen and Rehabilitation of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subcomponent will bring overall positive impacts to the medium-and long-term socioeconomic development in the project area as well as VinhPhuc Province. The subproject is implemented to contribute to flooding management of VinhPhuc Province. In which (i) the rehabilitation and dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen, including Cau Bon River, Tranh River, and Ba Hanh River, aim to increase the drainage capacity of the project area, reduce flooding area, improve ecological environment of the rivers, and reduce flooding in the industrial parks in the area including BinhXuyen industrial park; Ba Thien I and Ba Thien II industrial parks; (ii) the construction of Cau Ton control gate on Cau Bon River will prevent flood from Tam Dao area through Phan River to the urban core area of Vinh Yen; and (iii) the construction of Cau Sat control gate on Ca Lo River shall prevent flood from Cau River to Ca Lo and Phan rivers, causing local flooding for Phuc Yen Town, Yen Lac District, and Vinh Yen City. The total permanent land acquired for the subproject is 666,449.2 m².

The screening of the project confirmed the presence of the ethnic minority communities in the area. However when assessing the sub-project impacts, it was confirmed that nor land neither and assets of EM will not be acquired for the subproject implementation.

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

This EMDP is prepared as per the requirements of OP 4.10, Indigenous Peoples, on the basis of the draft social assessment report, which was conducted for the project (October 2015)

The objectives of the EMDP are to:

- (a) Identify potential impacts of the subproject on the EM communities for avoidance/mitigation;
- (b) Ensure activities are targeting EM peoples so as for them to receive social and economic benefits of the subproject in a culturally appropriate manner addressing gender and intergenerational for training and livelihood improvements. The activities in the sections below are proposed on the basis of consultations with EM peoples and the results of the project's social assessment.

II. Legal and Policy Framework on Ethnic Minority People

2.1. The National Policy Framework on Ethnic Minority People

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 Socio-Economic Development Plan and Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Vietnam specifically call for attention to EM. 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 EM is in place. The legal framework has been updated in 2014 (see Table 1).

The Government of Vietnam has developed a series of policies to enhance socio-economic condition of EM in the mountainous and remote regions. After the program 124 and the program 125 phase 1, phase 2, the government launched the Program 135 phase 3, to enhance socio-economic development in poor communes located in mountainous areas or areas inhabited by ethnic minorities. The Government assigned the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA) to guide projects preparation for ethnic groups with less than 1,000 people (e.i. Si La, PuPeo, Ro Mam, Brau, O Du peoples). The government also conducted a Rapid and Sustainable Pro-poor Program 61 in 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, to develop and preserve the cultural identity of the peoples in the family of ethnic groups of Vietnam.

Participation of local people are directly related EMDP is stated in the 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 rising on self-discipline, respect, strictly abiding law of officials and public servants, and the employees for EM respect. In addition, the EMs legal framework was updated in 2014, as 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 Dec. 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. The World Bank's OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples

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 to be 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 are identified 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.

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

In the context of this subproject, the EM groups in the subproject area are likely to receive long term benefits through flooding management, but they may be negatively affected to the social and cultural life of ethnic minority communities in the subproject area and adjacent areas during the construction process.

III. Socioeconomic Information of the Ethnic Minority People in the Subproject Area

The dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen will cause impacts on eight communes and one town in Phuc Yen Township and BinhXuyen District of VinhPhuc Province. The subproject area covers the following communes, namely Huong Son, ThienKe, Ba Hien, Tam Hop, Son Loi, and HuongCanh Town in BinhXuyen District, and Cao Minh and Nam Viem communes in Phuc Yen Township. The land acquisition area required for the subproject is 666,449.2 m². The subproject to be implemented comprises the followings:

- (i) Rehabilitation and dredging of Cau Bon River;
- (ii) Rehabilitation and dredging of Tranh River, construction of Ba Cau dam on Tranh River;
- (iii) Rehabilitation and dredging of Ba Hanh River, and embankment of some sections of the river;
- (iv) Rehabilitation and dredging of the river section connecting Cau Bon and Tranh rivers, and embankment of some sections of the river;
- (v) Construction of Cau Ton control gate on Cau Bon River; and

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- (vi) Construction of Cau Sat control gate on Ca Lo River.

According to the initial screening, the subproject implementation will not affect permanently land and assets of the EM households in the area. However, construction and implementation of the above-mentioned subcomponents, will have impacts in the area of influence of the subproject or adjacent areas. The consultation shows that the subproject implementation may (i) affect land temporary during constructions (ii) affect fishing activities if the construction is carried out during the rainy season; (ii) could cause negative effects on the social and cultural life of the EM communities living adjacent to the subproject area.

The section below will present (i) an overview of the EM communities in the subproject area and the adjacent areas; and (ii) social and cultural characteristics of the EM groups who were consulted in the area of influence.

3.1. Overview of the EM communities in the area of influence

The EM screening results confirm the presence of the EM communities in the following areas:

- Subproject area: two subproject communes, namely Cao Minh and ThienKe, in BinhXuyen and Phuc Yen districts.
- Upstream of subproject area and adjacent areas: the area of influence covers five communes in the upstream area of the three river network in BinhXuyen and identified adjacent areas, including Ho Son, Hop Chau, Minh Quang, Trung My, and Ngoc Thanh in Tam Dao and Phuc Yen districts.

The total number of EM people living in these seven communes represents 35% of the total population in the area. The EM people belong to two main groups, San Diu, Tay and Muong. In which, San Diu EM people account for 99.5% of the total EMs in the area (see appendix 1).

3.2. Characteristics of San Diu EM group in the area of influence

Livelihood activities

Farming

The livelihoods of San Diu EM people depend on agriculture. Their main crops include rice, maize, and vegetables. Rice is primarily grown for family consumption while maize and vegetables, particularly chayote, are cash crops that generate income to the households. Some EM people fish on the river in their free time.

Livestock raising

In addition to crop farming, livestock raising is an important sector that contributes to income of several households. Traditionally, livestock production was primarily for household consumption in special occasions such as funerals, weddings, anniversaries, and ancestor-worshipping days. Currently, a number of households have expanded the farming activities beyond households' consumption. Certin San Diu EM households have developed pig, chicken, duck, and goat farming models as well as beekeeping for honey, especially the area around Tam Dao.

Forestry development

There are forest lands in some areas where San Diu people live. Therefore, a number of San Diu EM households have planted trees, afforestation combined with livestock raising, and grown fruit trees, bringing high economic efficiency. The forest-based livelihood activities have contributed to increase incomes for people, linking economic development with forest protection.

Non-farm Local employment. Although they are economic activities newly developed in the study area, these non-farm activities are considered as significant source of income of the households. For males, the construction labor, in the 18 to 40 age group, is common. Locally they often working groups, but also in other provinces and cities nationwide. As for females, especially the youth, they are often hired to work at the shops and stores in the district and city centers in the province or the neighboring provinces. Other women, including middle-aged women, are workers at the large companies in the province as well as other provinces. In San Diu EM people are increasingly involve in local commercial activities in shops that are providing agricultural services (i.e. seeds, fertilizers, and milling), motels/guesthouses, clothing stores, coffee shops, restaurants, and transport and freight services. The growth of different types of services reflects an economic dynamic and cultural diversity development within the area of San Diu EM people.

Cultural characteristics

San Diu people often live in hamlets located at the foot of low mountains or on flat hills; only a few live in the high mountains. Traditional houses of San Diu EM people were built in the past of bamboo and wood with thatch roofing. To date, most of them are brick houses with tiled, cement and 1-3 floors are common.

The costumes of San Diu people are still present among the elderly, especially women, but increasingly fading among youngsters, for example women's clothing is currently wear only for cultural performances. Traditionally, each family had their own middle name in order to distinguish the rankings and generations and treasured those who had the same family name. Now in days the type of family of San Diu people in the subproject area entails 2 to 3 generations living together and men play an important role in decision making, having only sons the right to inherit family properties. The rule of marriage of San Diu people is based on exogamy and monogamy.

The San Diu is deeply influenced by Taoism, which is shown in their identity and shaman and identity ceremonies, with many gods, ghosts, ancestor veneration and spirit worship. The ancestral altar is placed in the middle of the house; a throne made of jackfruit wood and is scented and painted with red and gold, with dragon-shaped arms are in the altar. At the middle of the throne placed a porcelain incense bowl deeply influenced by Taoism. Religiosity often is a way to address pressing life daily life problems.

San Diu people still preserve and develop their tradition of antiphonal singing tradition (*Soong Co*). San Diu children, at the age of 12 and 13, usually follow their older brothers and sisters to practice singing and master *Soong Co* folk songs when they are 14 or 15 years old. Most villages have created at least one *Soong Co* singing club in their hamlets.

Gender issues

The social assessment show that in terms of land and asset ownership and resource access between men and women activities do not differ between males and females. With regards to public services access, there is no discrimination nor obstruction to men or women in their

access to healthcare, education as well as social and cultural institutions. Boys and girls have equal opportunities to go to school. However, within the family, the role of men is enhanced by the influence of patriarchy and men hold an important role in decision making and have the right to inherit property.

IV. Potential impact

4.1. Positive impacts

The implementation of the Project will bring about overall positive impacts on the socioeconomic development in the medium-and-long term of the project area as well as VinhPhuc Province. The construction of the infrastructure and improvement of drainage system and water quality will reduce the frequency and severity of floods in the area, improving the infrastructure system and creating benefits for the environment, public health, and socioeconomic development. Improving water management system and polluted water sewage system will facilitate the economic development as well as the growth of services and tourism of the province. The Project will also contribute to creating job opportunities for local people during construction period and improving transport networks, preventing floods, and protecting people's houses from damages caused by frequent flooding, thus facilitating tourism and transportation.

In the subproject area, the rehabilitation and dredging of three river network in BinhXuyen and rehabilitation of Cau Ton and Cau Sat control gates will bring the following benefits to the people, both Kinh and EM people alike, living in the area:

- The subproject implementation will contribute to the drainage in BinhXuyen catchment. The dredging of Cau Bon, Tranh, and Ba Hanh rivers will address the congestion and ensure quick drainage during flood season to serve the agricultural production, industrial development, and economic stability.
- The subproject will ensure irrigation for late winter-spring crop and early summer-autumn crop, specifically increasing winter-spring crop area that was abandoned.
- The subproject implementation will contribute to store water in the entire catchment area in the winter to create power for the pump stations along the river to irrigate drought-affected agricultural land in the subproject area, specifically creating irrigation sources for winter-spring cropland that is drought-affected.
- It will also contribute to improving significantly domestic water quality for the households who are often flooded every year along the rivers.
- Last but not least, the subproject will improve the water pollution and increase water surface area for aquaculture development.

The FS consulting estimates that there are 1.245 HHs who living in the project and adjacent areas, will be accessed the benefits mentioned above.

4.2. Adverse impacts

Apart from benefits brought by the subproject, the construction activities may cause potentially adverse impacts. The screening results show that, in addition to the land acquisition impacts, people in the subproject area will be affected by potential impacts during construction process, which are identified as follows:

- Potential temporary impacts on livelihood and income: in EMs land, farming activities and potential impact on fishing activities
- Impacts on road traffic and mobility of local people
- The transport of materials cause damages to the infrastructure.
- Increase in social evils due to incoming people to the areas

It is estimated that around 20 EM households could be potentially affected as a result of the subproject implementation. However, the impact could not be confirmed at this stage. Once the detailed engineering design and construction measure become available during construction, this impact on EM will be defined. Every effort will be made to ensure temporary impact on local EM peoples (either land acquisition or fishing activity) should be avoided through exploring alternatives of construction measures. For example, dredging operation should be carried out during the dry season when fishing activities are minimal, or absent to avoid such temporary impact. If the impact is not avoidable, compensation will be made to the affected EM, as per project's RPF through RAP. The RAP will be updated during project implementation to reflect this impact, if any.

4.3. Mitigation measures

With regards to impacts related to temporary impacts on land, impacts on trees and crops as well as water surface of the households/individuals, these impacts will be minimized by applying compensation and assistance measures as established in the Policy Framework prepared for the Project. As to the potential impacts as identified above, in order to minimize these impacts, the following mitigation measures will be taken:

- Inform people concerning construction schedule in advance so that they could actively select crop varieties that have growth duration suitable to the construction schedule;
- Raising community awareness of traffic safety and social evils prevention during the construction period;
- Request the contractors to take measures for transporting materials or sludge and comply with the regulations on the load of vehicles transporting materials and waste. In case the local infrastructure is damaged due to the transport activities, the construction unit must restore the affected infrastructure to its original conditions before returning to the locality;

Table 2: Summary adverse impacts and mitigation measure

Adverse impacts	Mitigation Measures	Implementing agency
Temporary effects on agricultural production	Announcement to local people before the construction	VP-ODA PMU should require contractor to closely work with local authorities for timely information dissemination for each commune
Traffic effects and increased social evils	Raising community awareness of traffic safety and social evils prevention for the local people	VP-ODA PMU should closely work with the relevant authorities to develop a communication strategy for these issues. Based on the available communication system in communes to disseminate the project

Adverse impacts	Mitigation Measures	Implementing agency
		contents to households
Infrastructure effects	The Contractor will comply with the rules of materials transportation and infrastructure rehabilitation	VP-ODA PMU should require contractors to comply with the contract provisions on the load and the measures to ensure the environmental sanitation during the transport materials as well as provisions for offsets when infrastructure damaged

In order to increase the socioeconomic benefits to the area, some activities/measures will be encouraged to apply as follows:

- Organize technical training courses on agricultural production; provide intensive cultivation knowledge and techniques to people; provide new crop varieties which bring high economic efficiency.
- Organize technical training on aquaculture for the EM households in the area for household economic development.

V. Summary of Consultation with the EM Communities

5.1. Objectives of public consultations

Consultation with the EM peoples present in the subproject area and with other stakeholders have been conducted, on the basis of identified impacts, with the aims to a) avoid social conflicts that may arise as a result of the subproject, b) avoid/minimize adverse impacts caused by the subproject, and c) learn about opportunities brought by the subproject to ensure EM peoples present in the subproject area could receive socioeconomic benefits that are culturally appropriate to them.

5.2. Public consultation methods

This EMDP was prepared on the basis of on free, prior, and informed consultation as per OP 4.10.

Inquiry techniques: the following techniques were used to solicit the feedbacks of the EM peoples included: group discussions, participant observations, community meetings. The consultant team is aware of the comfort that needs to be maintained with regards to use of language on the part of EM peoples. As such, before the consultation, check was made to ensure the consulted EM peoples have a preference for the language to be used during the consultation exercise. To ensure language comfort for the EM consulted, each EM groups were consulted separately. A local person (of the same EM group) were invited to join the consultation just in case local EM language is required to promote the free exchange of information between the EM peoples, and the consultant team. The representatives' participated ethnic HHs in the consultation meeting can use fluently Viet language. It should be noted that the person who led the consultation process and interview has extensive experience back grounds with EM peoples in Vietnam.

Consultation process: Seven consultation exercises were implemented in Oct 2015 in the communes' where the EM's project area and adjacent communes. The major exercise involves primarily the group techniques such as group discussions, participant observations, community meetings (as mentioned above). Please note that to identify the impact at household level, household survey was adopted and the free, prior, and informed consultation principle is maintained.

Discussions with the EM communities are conducted at the cultural houses of the hamlets. These meetings are informed beforehand to the affected communities.

5.3. Consultation results

During the EMDP preparation process, public consultation with the EM communities was conducted in October 2015. By providing project information and potential impacts (positive and adverse) to the EM households, the consultation has covered the following important aspects: a) what the potential impacts on households and communities are; b) on the basis of measures proposed to minimize adverse impacts, which suggestions/proposals would ensure that the adverse impacts can be avoided/minimized for all levels of impacts; and c) which socioeconomic opportunities brought by the subproject are for the EM households.

Table 3: Public Consultations with the EM communities

Or.	Time/ Address	Participants	Total of participants	Sex	
				Male	Female
1	30 th Oct. at the Dong Dam village in Ngoc Thanh commune	Head of village and , representatives' community and ethnic HHs	10	6	4
2	30 th Oct. at the Ban Trau village in Trung My commune	Head of village representatives' community and ethnic HHs	8	7	1
3	31 st Oct. at the Ban Long village in Minh Quang commune	Head of village and representatives' community and ethnic HHs	10	6	4
4	31 st Oct. at the Nui Ha village in Ho Son commune	Head of village and representatives' community and ethnic HHs	10	10	0
5	31 st Oct. at the Ky Nguyen village in Hop Chau commune	Head of village and representatives' community and ethnic HHs	10	9	1
6	15 th Oct. in Cao Minh commune	Head of village and representatives' community and ethnic HHs	9	6	4
7	11 th Oct. in Cao Minh commune	Head of village and representatives' community and ethnic HHs	9	5	4

The results of the public consultations show that:

- a) The EM communities and households in the subproject area confirmed that they were informed about the subproject. As to the EM communities in the communes adjacent to the subproject area, they were also aware of the subproject through consultation meetings organized by the consulting agency. The EM households thus support the subproject implementation in the area.
- b) Through the public consultations, the EM people were aware of the benefits and positive effects brought by the subproject. In addition, adverse impacts caused by the subproject were also identified.

Being fully informed about the subproject, the EM communities have given their broad support for the subproject implementation. In addition, they have specific comments and suggestions which focus on two aspects: (i) recommendations related to the subproject construction activities; and (ii) proposals related to community development. Their comments are summarized as follows:

- The subproject should be implemented in a timely manner to minimize the impact;
- Support clean water;
- Organize technical training courses on livestock raising; provide financial support and information on market for livestock products for people; establish small-scale livestock raising enterprise models.
- Organize technical training courses on agricultural production with focus on clean vegetable growing model for exports.
- Support people in using available financial resources to invest in activities that generate economic benefits for the households.

5.4. Public consultation during EMDP implementation

In order to ensure the transparency of the consultation and the meaningful participation of the EM peoples during EMDP implementation, the following EM community consultation framework will be used during the project implementation, and is summarized as below:

- During EMDP implementation, the same consultation approach (which has been used during EMDP preparation) will be adopted. Specifically, consultation will be on the basis of free, prior, and informed manner, and in a participatory manner. This is to ensure the EM communities' feedback are made based on their actual needs which arise when EM people understand more (during EMDP implementation) about the potential adverse impact so as to appropriately propose ways to minimize such adverse impact, as well as to development activities that they need to support their livelihoods restoration, and their development needs (which should be in line with the Project goal).
- The EM communities will be consulted on all of the project activities during the project cycle.
- The participation of the EM communities in the project activities will be guaranteed by the PMU, social and political organizations and local agencies responsible for ethnic minority affairs. Meetings and consultations will be conducted including separate meetings with EM men and women in order to know their opinions about

the project activities as well as identify the positive and adverse impacts caused by the Project on their life.

- Information and communications activities will be conducted continuously during the project implementation process to ensure that all of the stakeholders are fully aware of and understand the project. Communications activities include disseminating information, organizing public meetings, conducting interviews, and receiving feedback from the EM communities. The feedback should be reviewed, considered, and solved in a timely manner.
- Community consultations will be documented and submitted to World Bank for review and examination.
- During the project implementation, the consultation and information disclosure to the affected EM communities should use methods and communication means appropriate in terms of cultural and gender aspects in order not to create communication barriers. This can include translating documents into ethnic languages, using interpreters during the public meetings, using more visual communication means, and organizing separate meetings with men and women.

VI. Activities Proposed for EM Peoples

As mentioned above, the EMDP aims to provide additional socioeconomic benefits for the EM households as per OP 4.10. These benefits will be provided through activities such as training on agricultural extension, business development, and traffic safety, which are define to ensure results of the project. The following training courses are therefore proposed on the basis of consultation with EM peoples:

- (i) Training to raise awareness of the communities about livestock raising and agricultural production: Activities contribute to agricultural growth, economic restructuring, poverty reduction, and living standard improvement for the communities. Agricultural production and aquaculture area are expected to be expanded after the subproject implementation.
- (ii) Training on business development in order to support community development in a longer term through household economic development. The purposes of the training courses are to encourage members (EM households) to identify/analyze new business ideas that can be developed into viable business plan, as an output of the training, which will help them, get a loan from a local bank and successfully start a new job.
- (iii) Raising community awareness of traffic safety and social evils prevention: This activity aims to reduce temporary negative impacts during construction period. The risks of traffic unsafely and social problems can be minimized through this activity.

To ensure the EMs benefit from project investments expected to boost the farming activities, training courses will be designed to ensure that (i) the contents are culturally appropriate to the EM peoples; and (ii) women are encouraged to participate with at least 30% of the participants

Table 4: Summary Proposed activities and Support contents

Proposed activities	Support contents	Implementing agency
Agricultural and husbandry development	Agricultural production technical training for ethnic households who wishing in the agricultural production development and techniques, especially aquaculture activities that will also be provided to requested ethnic households.	VP-ODA OMU will closely work with agricultural extension centre in local field to search the agricultural and livestock development models. After that, the technical training well be conducted for ethnic HHs.
Commercial development	Support ethnic households who wish in economic development the oriented small and medium business. Train the ethnic HHs who identify business and develop into viable plans. Support ethnic HHs can access to local credit.	VP-ODA PMU will conduct the consultant to train for ethnic households; VP-ODA PMU will closely work with local authorities to create the well atmosphere for ethnic HHs who have access to preferential credit of the State.
Raising community awareness of traffic safety and social evils prevention	Public communication in the project and adjacent areas on traffic safety and social evils prevention during the construction	Based on the available communication system in communes, VP-ODA PMU will closely work with local authorities to disseminate the project contents for households in the area according to a weekly frequency

VII. Information Disclosure and Dissemination

This EMDP will be disclosed on Bank’s Infoshop prior to project appraisal.

During the preparation process, the final EMDP/RP will be disclosed locally at the public places including CPC/DPC offices and community houses. Such EMDP will be disclosed in a form and language understandable to the EM peoples as well as other project stakeholders. These documents will also be disclosed on the Infoshop of the World Bank.

During the project implementation process, PPMU and the local authorities at all levels will ensure that all EM households in the subproject area are informed and invited to the public consultations to be conducted during EMDP implementation.

VIII. Implementation Arrangements

The VinhPhuc Provincial People's Committee (VinhPhuc PPC), on behalf of the Government, is the project owner. VinhPhuc PPC assumes an overall responsibility for the entire project.

VinhPhuc ODA PMU is established to coordinate the project implementation. The VP-ODA PMU is responsible for the overall implementation of EMDP prepared under the sub-project

and ensuring that all project stakeholders understand the purpose of EMPF, and how EMDP for each sub-project are prepared and approved prior to implementation. The VP-ODA PMU is also responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the EMDP, including monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the EMDP.

The VP-ODA PMU is responsible for assigning appropriate staff and budget – sufficient to implement an EMDP. 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.

At the outset of the project implementation, the VP-ODA PMU staffs will be provided with intensive trainings to enable them to be able to undertake screening of ethnic minority peoples in the subproject area. Where local capacity is insufficient to prepare an EMDP, qualified consultants may be mobilized to assist the VP-ODA PMU in development of EMDP for the subprojects. EMDP should be prepared in accordance with the EMPF.

The VP-ODA PMU staff that is in charge of EMDP implementation will incorporate the Vinh Phuc province Ethnic Committee to check and review this EMDP implementation.

At the district level, officials of the DPC Ethnicity Division will coordinate with the VP-ODA PMU and Vinh Phuc province Ethnic Committee to perform it. They will provide feedback from ethnic people and EM community to PPC and relevant agencies.

At the commune level, community leaders and representatives of minority group leaders is the key person in the EMDP implementation. They will be directly support local people overcome the difficulties in the project implementation process; Organize community meetings to disseminate information about the project; provide information on the EMDP mitigation and development activities; and support local authorities and VP-ODA PMU in preparing the list of participants of the EMDP development activities

Responsibility for implementation of EMDP is as follows:

- The general responsibility of the elaboration and implementation of the EMDP belongs to the VinhPhuc ODA PMU. The VP-ODA PMU will employ consultants in close coordination with such relevant agencies as Departments at provincial level, district People's Committees involved in the sub-project and affected communities to implement the EMDP..
- The EMDP of subproject havebeen made by social consultant hired by the PMU on the basis of principles of the EMPF. The VinhPhuc PPC will be responsible for approving and implementing the EMDP.
- The fund for the preparation and implementation of EMDP of the subproject will come from the counterpart fund of the VinhPhuc province.

The VP-ODA PMU, via Environment and Resettlement Division, will be responsible for ensuring effective implementation of the EMPF and the EMDP in close consultation to the same level departments and project districts.

IX. 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 VP-ODA PMU, 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 EM representatives or village leaders can lodge their complaints to the PPC or to the VP-ODA PMU 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. VP-ODA PMU and independent monitoring consultant are responsible for monitoring the progress of resolution of EMs' complaints. All cases of complaints must be recorded in VP-ODA PMU 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 mechanism of complaint and complaint and grievances resolution steps 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 District People's Committee (DPC)

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 Provincial People's Committee (PPC)

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 - Court of Law Decides

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.

X. Monitoring and Evaluation

Responsibility of overall monitoring and implementing the EMDP will be subjected to external independent monitoring by a qualified consultant. The external independent monitoring consultant will be hired by the VinhPhuc ODA PMU. This service could be integrated into the contract for independent monitoring of the implementation of RPF and RAPs.

Internal Monitoring

The VP-ODA PMU will be responsible for the overall implementation and internal monitoring of this EMDP.

External Monitoring

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

Table 5: Monitoring indicator

Monitoring and Evaluation Issues	Basic indicators
1. The progress of EMDP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The plan is shared with the communities. - The plan I responds to demands of ethnic minority people. - Adequate staff resources available to implement the plan.
2. Implementing community consultations and local people’s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local EM community, commune authorities and village leaderships and mass organizations are provided with

Monitoring and Evaluation Issues	Basic indicators
participation	information on EMDP, and grievance mechanisms. - Local EM community, commune authorities and village leaderships and mass organizations are involved in monitoring the implementation of EMDP.
3. Implementation of measures to mitigate negative impacts from the facility.	- All measures for mitigating negative impacts from the subproject are effectively implemented.
4. Implementation of specific developmental interventions for local ethnic minority people	- All activities that support the training are been implemented
5. Grievance Mechanisms	- Ethnic minority community has a clear understanding of the grievance mechanism and relevant organization documents and reports type, and resolution reached

XI. Implementation Schedule and Budget

11.1. Implementation schedule

EMDP will be implemented in two years, 2016 and 2017, to ensure that the majority of the EM households (non-affected households but present in the subproject communes and adjacent areas) will receive socioeconomic benefits in agricultural extension and business development (according to their recommendations/suggestions in the public consultations).

Table 6. Implementation Schedule

Activities	Progress
Information dissemination and community consultation	Q3/2015
Preparing the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	Q4/ 2015
Submitting the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	Q4/ 2015
Approving the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	Q4/ 2015
Information dissemination after EMDP to be approved	Q2/2016
Implementing measures to mitigate negative impacts	Q2/2016
Implementing measurements or training for ethnic minority people	Q3/2016
Monitoring and evaluation	Q3/2016

Activities	Progress
Implementing the construction	Q4/2016

11.2. Budget

All necessary costs to carry out the activities proposed in this EMDP will be funded by the Government of Vietnam. VP-ODA PMU will coordinate the EMDP implementation in a timely manner to ensure that EMDP can support the EM peoples present in the subproject area to receive culturally appropriate socioeconomic benefits.

The costs for reducing the damages due to the transport activities, and to restore the affected infrastructure to its original conditions before returning to the locality are included in RAP accordingly

Table 7. Cost estimates of EMDP implementation

Activities	Monitoring and evaluation indicators		Costs (VND)	Implementation proposals
	No. of beneficiaries	No. of courses		
Technical training on agricultural production and livestock raising	840	7	232,400,000	Organize courses in the communes in the proposed area
Training on business skills and capacity (ILO <i>Start Your Business</i> program)	420	7	241,500,000	Organize courses in the communes in the proposed area
Communications on traffic safety, social evils prevention,	6,832		252,000,000	Broadcasting system in the communes in the proposed area Basic communications during the project construction phase
Subtotal			725,900,000	
Contingency cost			72,590,000	
Management cost			36,295,000	

Total (VND)			834,785,00	
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APPENDIX 1: Population and Ethnicity Distribution in the Subproject Area and Adjacent Areas

Rehabilitation and Dredging of Three River Network in BinhXuyen and Rehabilitation of Cau Ton and Cau Sat Control Gates Subproject (*)

No.	District/ Commune	No. of HHs	No. of persons	In which												
				Kinh		EMs			San Diu		Tay		Muong		Other groups	
				No. of HHs	No. of person s	No. of HHs	No. of person s	EM percen t (%)	No. of HHs	No. of person s	No. of HHs	No. of person s	No. of HHs	No. of person s	No. of HHs	No. of person s
I	Tam Dao															
1	Ho Son	1,419	6,079	990	4,343	429	1,736	28.56	425	1,728	-	-	2	5	2	3
2	Hop Chau	2,536	8,866	1,554	5,274	981	3,590	40.49	968	3,540	8	25	5	25	-	-
3	Minh Quang	3,015	11,330	1,293	4,589	1,722	6,741	59.50	1,711	6,706	2	7	-	-	9	28
II	BinhXuyen															
4	Trung My	1,672	7,261	697	3,013	975	4,248	58.31	975	4,248	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	ThienKe	1,851	6,641	1,846	6,619	5	22	0.27	3	12	2	10	-	-	-	-
III	Phuc Yen															
6	Cao Minh	2,760	11,077	2,693	11,005	67	72	2.43	45	48	22	24	-	-	-	-

7	Ngoc Thanh	2,854	12,986	1,456	6,623	1,398	6,363	49.00	1,398	6,363	-	-	-	-	-	-
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(*) Source: VinhPhucProvincial Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs -September, 2015.

APPENDIX 2: List of participants

No.	Full Name	Address/Unit	Male	Female
I. Phuc Yen Town				
I.1. Ngoc Thanh Commune				
1	Nguyen Thi Sinh	Dong Dam Village		1
2	Duong Van Dung	Head of Dong Dam Village	1	
3	Ly Ngoc Binh	Dong Dam Village	1	
4	Truong Ngoc Ninh	Dong Dam Village	1	
5	Dam Thi Hoi	Dong Dam Village		1
6	Duong Van Binh	Dong Dam Village	1	
7	Dang Thi Thanh	Dong Dam Village		1
8	Ly Van Hung	Dong Dam Village	1	
9	Tran Ngoc Mau	Dong Dam Village	1	
10	Ly Thi Mai	Dong Dam Village		1
		Total	6	4
II. Binh Xuyen District				
II.1. Trung My Commune				
1	Truong Minh Sau	Head of Ban Trau Village	1	
2	Po Van Hai	Ban Trau Village	1	
3	Luu Van Tu	Ban Trau Village	1	
4	Duong Van Dieu	Secretary of Ban Trau Village	1	
5	Truong Van Dang	Ban Trau Village	1	
6	Truong Thi Tu	Ban Trau Village		1
7	Diep Duc Tran	Ban Trau Village	1	
8	Truong Quang Ngoc	Ban Trau Village	1	
		Total	7	1
III. Tam Dao District				
III.1. Ho Son Commune				
1	Lam Van Tran	Head of Nui Ha Village	1	
2	Luu Thi Sau	Nui Ha Village		1
3	Dang Thi Loan	Nui Ha Village		1
4	Lam Van Giac	Nui Ha Village	1	
5	Lam Van Tho	Nui Ha Village	1	
6	Nguyen Thi Hoa	Nui Ha Village		1
7	Luu Van Tam	Nui Ha Village	1	
8	Dang Van Hoa	Nui Ha Village	1	
9	Ta Van Sau	Nui Ha Village	1	
10	Luu Thi Cao	Nui Ha Village		1

		Total	6	4
III.2. Minh Quang Commune				
1	Truong Van Thanh	Ban Long Village	1	
2	Nguyen Van Son	Ban Long Village	1	
3	Trinh Van Nam	Ban Long Village	1	
4	Luu Van Thanh	Ban Long Village	1	
5	Le Van Minh	Ban Long Village	1	
6	Trinh Van Hien	Ban Long Village	1	
7	Duong Van Tha	Ban Long Village	1	
8	Luu Van Thang	Ban Long Village	1	
9	Truong Dinh Huong	Ban Long Village	1	
10	Luu Van Hung	Ban Long Village	1	
11	Le Thanh Than	Ban Long Village	1	
12	Trinh Dinh Dung	Ban Long Village	1	
		Total	12	0
III.3. Hop Chau				
1	Lam Quang Trung	Head of Ky Nguyen Village	1	
2	Ly Ngoc Huu	Fatherland Front of Ky Nguyen Village	1	
3	Lam Van Khoat	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
4	Do Van Nhat	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
5	Duong Van Hanh	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
6	Ta Van Lam	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
7	Lam Ba Thanh	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
8	Do Van Tu	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
9	Hoang Van Nhat	Ky Nguyen Village	1	
10	Dang Thi Moi	Ky Nguyen Village		1
		Total	9	1

