



Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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A. Background and Context

1. Project Rationale

1. Persistent poverty in mountainous and isolated communities in Viet Nam is closely connected to a deficient infrastructure development including lack of a clean and efficient water supply and sanitation provision. The Government's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006–2010 puts a considerable emphasis on provision of a rural infrastructure.

2. Rural water supply and sanitation is a particularly important concern as some 38% of the rural population still lacks access to piped drinking water. Even where piped water is available it often does not meet safety standards. Pollution from salinity intrusion, livestock waste, commercial waste, and agricultural chemicals is an increasing concern in some areas, and endangers people's health. Estimates suggest that up to half the cases of infectious diseases in Viet Nam are related to poor water supply and sanitation problems.

3. The low per capita consumption and low population density in remote areas makes attaching these communities to other regional water supply services a financially unattractive proposition. However, a majority of these communities have a good potential for establishing a locally based water supply service that can be economically developed to meet local demand for clean water.

4. The primary objective of the sector Project is to develop the rural water supply and sanitation sub-projects initially in six provinces of Central Viet Nam. The main Project component includes: (i) Development of sustainable community based pipe water system; (ii) Development of improved household and public sanitation system; (iii) Development of community based Information Education and Communication (IEC) for health and hygiene behavior; (iv) Strengthening institutional capacity of relevant stakeholders. Each of these six provinces has identified a particular commune as a pilot sub-project. The Provinces in the Central Region have poverty levels higher than the national average; the investments for water supply and sanitation by local government, therefore, are limited. In the region, only 10% to 15% of households are served by a private tap or public standpipe. About half of the households obtain water from shallow dug wells, which are easily susceptible to bacterial contamination and saline intrusion; and 20% to 25% of people in the central region receive water from relatively expensive private deep wells. The region suffers from water shortages in the dry season and contaminated supplies from flooding of dug wells in the wet season. Groundwater is exploited heavily for irrigation of cash crops, resulting in frequent shortages of water. Shallow groundwater contains high levels of salinity, turbidity, hardness, fluoride, iron, manganese, aluminum, and also pollution from human and industrial waste and from livestock. Surface water is often of poor quality due to turbidity, organic matter, and pollution by surface runoff that contains micro-organisms and agricultural chemicals. River water in the lower reaches is polluted by industry and settlements upstream. As a result, many rural households, particularly ethnic minority people, have little choice as to their source of drinking water and they are sometimes forced to buy water from vendors or fetch water from long distances at high costs. The poor households have to use highly polluted water for many of their daily water needs.

5. Whilst aimed generally at improving health and welfare of households participating in the project it will, in turn, hasten the reduction of rural poverty in the region. The provision of clean water might facilitate an improvement in quantity and quality of marketable production, particularly from arable crops, livestock husbandry and/or fishing, which are the primary income

sources of poorer households. Becoming cleaner and healthier, costs and time for medical treatments will be reduced and local people can concentrate on working.

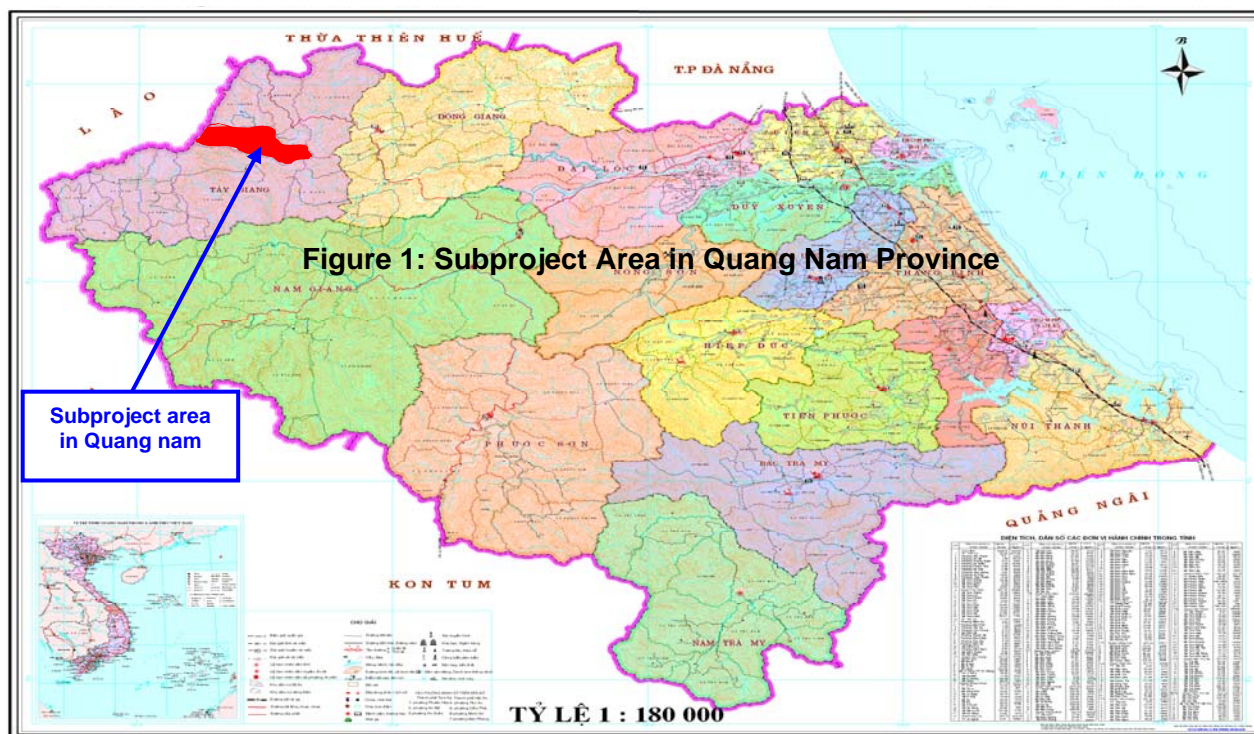
6. In preparation of the Project, six subprojects from six Provinces of Central Region have been selected. The following criteria were used in selection of subprojects: poverty ratio; ethnic minority ration; rural water and sanitation coverage ratio; per capita investment cost; and readiness for implementation. One of the sub-projects is the town center- To Vieng in the A Tieng Commune of Tay Giang District in Quang Nam Province. The Ethnic Minority constitutes the majority of the population. The Co-Tu ethnic group takes account of 57.3% of the commune population and 80% of the To Vieng town center. The household poverty rate is far above the average in Vietnam. All the villages of the commune lack water for daily use and more than 60% of population suffers from waterborne diseases. The project location therefore gives it a strong healthcare, poverty reduction and ethnic minority focus.

2. Subproject Setting

7. A water supply and sanitation subproject is planned to be implemented in the To Vieng town center of A Tieng Commune (Tay Giang District, Quang Nam Province). The subproject consists of the following components (i) construction and upgrading the water supply system with the capacity of about 3.120 m³/day, serving sufficient water for daily use of households in To Vieng town center of A Tieng Commune, including the administrative buildings of District headquarter, schools and the district healthcare Centre; (ii) construction and updating the drainage system in the District administrative area (To Vieng town center) in A Tieng Commune, and the drainage systems along the villages; and (iii) construction and improvement of latrines of households in the villages of the To Vieng town center and the villages in the A Tieng Commune; (iv) IEC campaign in the town center and the villages in the A Tieng Commune. Under the Project only pipe water system will be constructed, therefore not all the villages in A Tieng Commune can be reached through the system because of the distance. Therefore, the To Vieng town center is included for pipe water system. The other villages in the A Tieng Commune will receive improved latrine and also will be part of IEC campaign.

8. Established on 20 June 2003 by dividing the Hien District of Quang Nam Province, Tay Giang District is located in the North-West of Quang Nam Province, 180 km distance from Tam Ky Town (Capital of Quang Nam Province) and 125 km distance from Da-Nang City on the West. The District has 10 communes with the district headquarters located in A Tieng Commune. Tay Giang is classified as a poor district of Quang Nam Province and its 10 communes are also poor communes by the criteria set out by the Ministry of Labor, Invalids and Social Assistance (MOLISA). The District has border with Xe Kong Province of Laos. The total natural land area of the district is 90.297 ha, of which forestry area is 55.372 ha; agricultural land area is 2.984 ha including 1.779 ha of paddy-rice field and terrace paddy field and 1.205 ha of land for other crops; aqua cultural land is 16 ha; and the remaining 34.925 ha of land are for residential, infrastructures construction purposes and unused land. The District has a population of 16,076 persons, living in 3,213 households. The annual natural growth of population is 21.78%. The total of labourers of working age is 8,747, of which 4,279 are female labourers.

9. The District has 8 ethnic minorities groups living in it, of which the Co-Tu ethnic group accounts for 96.85%. The remaining are Muong, Tay, Hre, Thai, Monong and Cadong. Local people rely heavily upon agriculture with low productivity. The poverty rate of the district in 2008 is 57.98% (1,863 poor households out of the total 3,213 households of the district). Poverty among ethnic groups is higher compared to that of the Kinh people. The district has a total of 1,994 ethnic minority households with 9,237 people who are living under poverty.



10. A Tieng Commune is located in the North-East of Tay Giang district Center. The Commune has a population of 2,562 persons, living in 628 households. Among the 360 Co-Tu ethnic minority households (57.3% of the commune population) about a half is the original Co-Tu ethnic minority, the other half (also Co-Tu ethnic) moved to live in the area from Laos in 1977. There is no cultural difference between the Co Tu ethnic group migrated from Laos and the Co Tu ethnic minority people living in the A Tieng Commune. There is no rivalry between the migrants and original residence in A tieng commune. The Project area is adjacent to the border between Laos and Vietnam. The poverty rate of the commune in 2008 is 47%. A Tieng has a total of 6,451 ha of land, of which agricultural land area is 338 ha (226 ha for paddy rice and 112 ha for other crops); forestry land is 4,168 ha. The remaining lands are for aquacultures, infrastructures construction and unused land. The sub-project, To Vieng has 1,239 population with 80% Co Tu ethnic minority and poverty rate is 60%.

11. Households in the ToVieng and the commune are using water from (i) plastic/rubber small pipes taking water from the far streams (11 pipes in six communes); (ii) standing-water tank provided by the Program 135 (4 tanks); and a small running system serving for 25 households in Aching villages. It is estimated that about 67% of households lack water and it takes about 1.5 hours to collect a 20 litre can of water from the pipes. Local people (more than 60%) suffer from waterborne diseases, particularly scabies and diarrhoea. Of the households in the commune, 41.17% have no latrine. Other households have simple latrines covered by sacks or tree-leaves.

Picture 1: Water Supply System and Sanitation in A Tieng Commune



Water Pipe in Ta Vang Village: This pipe serves for 32 households in the village



Latrin of a household in Z' Ruot Village

3. Ethnic Minorities and Ethnic Minority Poverty

a. Ethnic Minorities and Ethnic Minority Poverty in Vietnam

12. According to the current classification accepted by the Vietnamese government, 54 different ethnic groups are recognised in Vietnam. The majority Kinh (or Vietnamese) make 87% of the total population. The 53 ethnic minority groups are varying in size from 500,000 to a few hundred members each. Ethnic minorities account for 13% of the total population, but nearly a third (29%) of Vietnam's people classified as in poverty are ethnic minority people. Ethnic minorities are over represented in poverty statistics and their poverty is more persistent than among the Kinh.

b. Ethnic Minorities and Ethnic Minority Poverty in Central Region

13. In the Central Region area, the ethnic minority groups make of 15.6% of the total population with 28 ethnic minority groups, including Co Tu, Xe Dang, Mo Nong, Muong, Thai, Tay, Gie Trieng, Hoa, Nung, Dao, Khemer, Gia Rai, Ro mam, Chut, Ba-na, Ca Rai, Bru-Van-Kieu, Barau, etc. The Ba-Na, Gia Rai, and Co-ho are the three biggest ethnic groups, making up 37.35% of the ethnic population, whereas the Brau and Ro-mam are two smallest ethnic

groups, accounting for 0.7% of the ethnic population in the Central Region. Most ethnic groups in the region still maintain a distinct cultural tradition and are not integrated in mainstream population in terms of languages, schoolings, clothing, etc. The poverty rate of the ethnic groups in the region is higher in comparison to that of the ethnic groups in other regions.

14. In the Project Provinces, the Co-Tu, Co Ho, Hre, Muong, Thai, T'Cho and some other ethnic minority groups are found. The percentages of ethnic minority groups in the Project Province, however, are relatively small, ranging from 2% to 14.4%, except one sub-project in Quang Nam Province (A Tieng Commune, Tay Giang District) where the Co-Tu ethnic minority group makes up 57.3% of the commune population.

B. Legal and Policy Framework

1. Legal and Policy Framework on Ethnic Minorities of Vietnam

15. The definition of ethnic minority status in Vietnam is based on the following criteria:

- (i) A language different from the national language;
- (ii) Long traditional residence on, or relationship with, land, and long traditional social institutional system;
- (iii) A self-provided production system; and
- (iv) A distinct cultural identity, and self-identification as a distinct cultural group that is accepted by neighboring ethnic groups.

16. The government of Vietnam has passed a series of policy resolutions related to the ethnic minority development which can be classified into three basic policy resolution groups, i.e.: (i) the first policy group relates to creating conditions for sedentary farming and settlement of ethnic minority people; (ii) second policy group relates to creating conditions for the whole socio-economic and cultural development of the mountainous ethnic minority people; and (iii) the third group relates to allocate lands and to administrate lands at the mountainous regions.

17. The first group consists of concrete policies as follows:

- (i) Resolution No.38/CP of 12 March 1968 of the Government's Council on officially launching a campaign for shifting cultivators to practice sedentarization and fixed cultivation.
- (ii) Directive No.393-TTg of 10 June 1996 of the Prime Minister on population planning, improvement of infrastructure and production restructuring in the regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous regions.
- (iii) Resolution of the IX session Party Central Committee's No 24/-NQ/TW dated on 12, March, 2003 on "Ethnic Minorities activities."
- (iv) Decision No.134/2004/QD-TTg of 20 July 2004 of the Prime Minister on a number of policies to provide support in terms of production land, residential land, dwelling houses and daily-life water to poor ethnic minority households meeting with difficulties (which is referred to as "Program 134").

18. The second group consists of concrete policies as follows:

- (i) Directive No.525/TTg of 2 November 1993 of the Prime Minister on Policies and Methods for Continued Economic and Social Development in Mountainous Areas.

- (ii) Decision No.135/1998/QD-TTg of 31 July 1998 of the Prime Minister on approving the program on socio-economic development in mountainous, deep-lying and remote communes with special difficulties (which is referred to as “Program 135”).
- (iii) Resolution No.22/NQ-TW of 11 November 2003 of the Party’s Politburo on a number of policies for the economic-social development in the mountainous communes.
- (iv) Decision No.07/2006/QD-TTg of January 10, 2006 of the Prime Minister on approving the program on socio-economic development in special difficulty-hit communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2006-2010 period (which is referred to as “Program 135 – Phase 2”).
- (v) Joint-circular No.676/2006/TTLT-UBDT-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT of August 8, 2006 providing guidelines for assessing commune capacity and decentralization procedures for commune investment owners for the Infrastructure Component under the Socio-economic Development for Extremely Difficult Communes in the Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Areas in the period of 2006–2010

19. The third group consists of concrete policies as follows:

- (i) Decision No.327-CT of 15 September 1992 of the Ministers’ Council regulating a number of guidelines and policies for the use of are land, denuded hills, forests, alluvial flats, and water bodies (which is referred to as “Program 327”).
- (ii) Decision No.163/CP of 16 November 1999 of the Prime Minister on rent and allocation of forest lands to the organizations, households and individuals for the stable & long-term use in the forestry purpose.
- (iii) Decision No.132/2002/QD-TTg of 8 October 2002 of the Prime Minister on the allocation of production and residential land to local ethnic minority people in the Central Highlands

20. The afore-said policy resolutions were promulgated to aim at creating favourable conditions to the ethnic minority people in sedentarization of farming and settlement and stabilization of production. Improvement of infrastructure for ethnic minority people in the mountainous poor communes has been paid special attention. Besides, these policies have also aimed at improving economic and cultural life, increasing education access and supporting the life of ethnic minority’s community.

21. Beside the policy groups in direct relation to the ethnic minorities, two specific Decrees relating to the grassroots democracy and public participation have also been applied in this Ethnic Minority Plan, those are: Decree No.79/2003/ND-CP of 7 July 2003 of the Government on the implementation of democracy in communes, ward and township levels and Decision No.80/2005/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on promulgating regulations for the investment supervision by the community.

2. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) Policy on Indigenous People

22. The ADB *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* (1998) focuses on the participation of indigenous peoples in development and avoiding any undesired effects of development. Indigenous or ethnic minority peoples are defined as “those with a social or cultural identity distinct from the dominant or mainstream society, which makes them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the processes of development”. The Policy recognizes the potential vulnerability of ethnic minorities in the development process; that ethnic minorities must be

afforded opportunities to participate in and benefit from development equally with other segments of society; and, have a role and be able to participate in the design of development interventions that affect them. The impacts of a project on ethnic minorities are considered significant if they positively or negatively:

- (i) affect their customary rights of use and access to land and natural resources;
- (ii) change their socioeconomic status;
- (iii) affect their cultural and communal integrity;
- (iv) affect their health, education, livelihood, and/or social security status; and/or
- (v) alter or undermine the recognition of indigenous knowledge.

23. If the negative impacts of projects and programs are unavoidable, the policy ensures that the effects are mitigated and the affected indigenous peoples are properly compensated and that the necessary assistance and rehabilitation measures to be provided are consistent with the needs and aspirations of affected people; compatible in substance and structure with affected people's culture and social and economic indicators; conceived, planned and implemented with the informed participation of affected communities; equitable in terms of development efforts and impact; and do not impose the negative effects of development on ethnic minorities without appropriate and acceptable compensation.

24. ADB's Policy on Gender and Development adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equality, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process. For projects that have the potential to have substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project.

C. Ethnic Minorities in the Quang Nam Province Project Area

1. Population

25. A Tieng Commune consists of six villages, namely Agrong, A Chiing, A Hu, Ta-Vang, Z' Ruot and R'bhoup. The commune has a population of 2,562 persons, living in 628 households. Agrong village (To Vieng), which is the centre of the Tay Giang District, located at a distance of 4.3 km from commune centre, is the village with the biggest population (330 households with 1,239 persons). The 80% population is Co Tu people and the rest is Kinh people, coming from other places (Da Nang City, Quang Nam Province and others) working as district officers; teachers; healthcare officers; and business people (managing shops, hotels, restaurants), etc. Achiing village, 1.0 km from the commune centre, is inhabited by 69 Co-Tu households with 279 persons. A Hu village is the centre of the commune, has a population of 291 persons, living in 78 households (74 Co-Tu households and 4 Kinh households). Ta-Vang village is 0.5 km from the commune centre, has a population of 227 persons, with 54 households, and is all Co-Tu people. At a distance of 2.6 km from the commune centre, Z'Ruot has 203 Co-Tu ethnic residents, living in 43 households. Located far from the commune centre, 10 km through a seasonal road, R'bhoup has a population of 323 persons, living in 54 households.

Table 1: A Tieng Commune: Population and Ethnicity

<i>Names of villages</i>	<i>Numbers of Households (HH)</i>	<i>Population (Persons)</i>	<i>Ethnic Minority Households (HH)</i>	<i>Distances from Commune Center (Km)</i>

Ag rong	330	1,239	264	4.3
A Chiing	69	279	69	1.0
A Hu	78	291	74	0
Tà Vàng	54	227	54	0.5
Z' Rươt	43	203	43	2.6
R'bhưọp	54	323	54	10.0
Total	628	2,562	360	

2. Livelihoods

26. The great majority of To Vieng town center and A Tieng Commune households rely for their living on small-scale agriculture added to animal breeding, forest products collection and fishing in streams. Except for 48 Kinh households who have a non-agricultural livelihood (involved in business such as shops and restaurant managing, providing services, etc.) and local government officers who come to stay in the commune to work in the district centre, all other households rely heavily on agriculture. On average, a household has 1.9 ha of upland and 300 m² of wet land (irrigated land). Main crops are wet rice and upland rice, maize and cassava, of which rice makes up 53% of the total productivity. Upland rice cultivation is for one harvesting season, and because of low investments and traditional cultivation skills, this rain-fed agriculture has rather low productivity (750 kg of rice/ha/year). The wet-land rice cultivation has two harvesting seasons with the average productivity of 1000 kg/1000 m²/a season. However, because of the lack of irrigation systems, the irrigated land area is limited and not all local households have wet-rice land. Ta-vang village has more wet-rice land (1.200 m²/a household), whereas Z'Ruot village has little, just 191 m²/a households averagely. A Tieng commune has an area of 31.29 ha which is potential for wet-land cultivation, however, just 12 ha of land is irrigated (30.3%).

Table 2: Irrigated Land Area of Tay Giang District

Names of Communes	Agricultural land area (ha)	Irrigated land area (ha)	Percents of land irrigated (%)
Ch's Om	70.31	20.5	29.1
Gary	46.16	10	21.6
Axan	79.15	30	37.8
Tr'hy	37.64	8	21.2
Lang	27.24	15	55.2
Anong	25.44	12	47.1
Atieng	31.29	12	30.3
Bhalee	43.80	24.2	55.2
Avuong	14.98	12	80.1
Dang	38.29	12	31.3
Total	414.3	155.7	37.58

27. Animal breeding is not developed in A Tieng commune because of the widespread occurrence of animal diseases. In 2008, the commune had 27 buffaloes, 118 cows, 217 pigs, 47 goats and 2,443 poultry birds. Animal breeding of local households is not for selling, but only for household consumptions and calendar festivity.

28. Collecting of forestry products provides an additional income to agriculture. Local people are collecting rattan, bamboo and "ba-kich" (a similar root to ginseng) to sell out to the local

market. On average, a household can get an income of 850,000 VND/year from collecting forest productions. Cinnamon plantation was the main income of local households until 2006. Currently, the cinnamon planted area of the commune is 60.68 ha with about 40% of the total households of the commune planting cinnamon (about 4,000 m²/a household). However, because of a reduction in the price of cinnamon, now only 1,600 to 2,000 VND/ a kg of cinnamon, local people are cutting down cinnamon to grow other perennial trees.

29. About 23% of households in the commune fish in the stream. Fishing is not for selling, but only for household's consumption. On average, each household has 1.200 m² of garden land. The land, however, has not been cultivated as local people do not have garden cultivation practices.

30. There are 68 local households of the commune, excluding the households moving from other places to the commune to stay, who have main incomes from non-agricultural activities. These households are mainly in Agrong village – the To Vieng town center.

Table 3: Non-agricultural Occupation Households in A Tieng Commune

Names of Village	Business/services provisions (HH)	Government Officers (HH)
Agrong	40	10
A Hu	7	5
R'bhoup	1	5
Total	48	20

31. As estimated by visited households and the statistical data of A Tieng Commune, the average monthly income of an agricultural household is 1.425.000 VND (for 4.08 members/a household). This income for a non-agricultural occupation household is 5.470.000 VND.

3. Poverty

32. In 2008, 47% households in A Tieng Commune lived under the poverty level. Among the Co-Tu ethnic minority groups, 60% of households were poor. In the subproject - To Vieng, Co Tu ethnic minority constitute 80% of the population. It is anticipated that the poverty rate in 2009 may increase because local people suffered a loss in the last harvesting season because of lack of rain. The general reasons were given for the poverty include (i) there is little wet-rice land; (ii) the upland is slope and rocky; (iii) agricultural production depends all on the weather; and (iv) lack of suitable agricultural cultivation knowledge and skills. Z'ruot is the poorest village with 72.3% of households living under the poverty level.

33. Poor households get rice assisted by 10 kg of rice/a household/time but only for special occasions such as new-year, National Day or when flooded. The assistance includes blankets and mosquito-nets for the poor households. A total of 52 poor households in the villages are living in the unsafe/temporary houses: R'bhuop (9 households); Agrong (6 households); Ta-Vang (5 households); A Hu (8 households); A Chiing (10 households), and Z' Ruot (14 households).

4. Culture

34. The Co-Tu ethnic minority group still maintain a distinct traditional culture in terms of housing, language and cultural festivals. The commune has three communal houses- traditional

Guol houses. People are still living in the Co-Tu ethnic housing style and materials. Communication at home between Co-Tu family members and within villagers is by Co-Tu language. The traditional Co-Tu ethnic customs, including weddings and funerals, are still strictly followed by villagers. The New-Rice Festival – the festival to celebrate the harvesting reasons and to thank the Gods - is organised every year with participation of all villagers and proceeds for almost a month.

5. Health

35. Tay Giang District has a District Healthcare Centre, constructed in 2006, with 30 beds and sufficient disease detection equipment such as ultrasonic, sphygmomanometer and other health-examination equipment. The Centre consists of two disease detection Departments and one obstetrics Department with seven doctors and 33 nurses and healthcare staff working in. In ten communes of the District, each commune has a commune clinic. Local people come to District Healthcare Centre for emergency cases, operations and serious diseases and for delivery. Commune clinics are for simple disease treatment and provision of medicines.

36. Unhygienic and waterborne diseases are common in the locality. According to the statistical data of the District Healthcare Centre and commune clinics, in 2008, 61.27% of local people had scabies; 31.26% contracted diarrhoea (this percentage increased to 37.13% in April-May 2008); 46 people developed cholera.

37. A Tieng commune clinic has five beds with five nurses. In six villages of the commune, there are eight trained village health-care collaborators. The commune clinic provides free-simple medicines for local people (subsidised by the Government); treats some simple diseases such as headache, scabies, fever, etc; and together with District Women Union, District Healthcare Centre and village healthcare collaborators carries out campaigns on healthcare, sanitation, hygiene for local people, as well checking diseases of women for all local women twice per year.

38. Poor and ethnic minority households are exempt from fees for health checks and treatments. Children from 1–6 receive health examinations and are treated free. However, some specific medicines – even for simple diseases - are not available in District Healthcare Centre and commune clinics. Local people have to buy medicines from the private shops (two shops) in the district centre.

6. Education

39. Tay Giang District has 8 primary schools, 4 secondary schools, 2 upper secondary schools and 2 kindergartens. There are 5,989 pupils learning in 175 concreted class-rooms and 83 bamboo-temporary class-rooms. The numbers of kindergarten children, primary school pupils, secondary school pupils, and upper secondary pupils in 2008 are 572, 2,533; 2,106 and 778 pupils respectively. The District has 334 teachers for all education levels. Even though the enrolment of children at age 6 to grade 1 is 96 %, only a little more than 35% of local children under 6 go to kindergarten. According to the statistical data of Tay Giang District Education Division, the enrolment of local children at age from 6 to 14 is 98%; the dropped out school children in 2008 was 2.86%. Annually, about 17% of secondary school pupils do not continue to the upper level and 63% of the upper-secondary school pupils stop their studying. The District is facing a shortage of teachers. Currently, the District lacks 187 teachers, 48 for kindergarten; 61 for primary school level, 45 for secondary school level and 33 for the upper-secondary level.

40. For A Tieng commune, the enrolment to grade 1 of children is 98%, just 14 children dropped out of school at secondary school level, however, 61.8% of pupils stop their studying after completion of secondary school level. One of the reasons is that, upper-secondary school education level must be in the District Centre and there is no boarding place for pupils who come from far villages. The District has one boarding school for ethnic minority pupils; however, the school is just for the 305 best pupils who are selected yearly - not for all ethnic minority children. Among Co-Tu villages of A Tieng commune, the literacy rate is 91.7%, about 80% of Co-Tu people in the villages can communicate fluently in their common language (Kinh language).

7. Gender Issues

41. Tay Giang District Women Union has 2,115 members (of which, 1,895 are ethnic minority females), with ten commune women unions. The Women Unions in district and commune levels have cooperated with different agencies such as District Healthcare Centre, District Department of Economics; District Department of Justice, to carry out five campaigns in all villages in 2008; including (i) reproductive healthcare; (ii) household's economic development; (iii) agricultural extensions; (iv) gender equity; and (v) illiteracy training provisions for Co-Tu women.

42. Even though the District Healthcare Centre, in cooperation with commune clinics, carries out women's disease checks twice per year for women in the commune level, only about 30% of the women in villages come to have a disease check. The reason given by women is that they are busy with agricultural activities and with taking care of their families. Most local women come to District Healthcare Centre for delivery (93.5%). Co-Tu women like to have more than two children. In 2008, 40% of Co-Tu women had a third child, 15% had a fourth child and 5% have a fifth child.

43. Local women are suffering from waterborne and sanitation related diseases. As stated by women in the group discussions, about 60% of women in their village have women's diseases; about more than 70% of women has scabies and it recurs every year. The statistical data of the District Healthcare Centre shows that 31% of the total of women who came to check their health in 2008 had venereal diseases. In fact, women are also responsible for taking care of family members who suffer from waterborne and sanitation related diseases, therefore, time for productive activities and taking care of themselves is limited. There is no case yet of HIV/AIDs or women trafficking in the villages.

44. Division of labor is rather equal between men and women in the families of Co-Tu ethnic minority group, except for collecting water and cooking. Collection of water and cooking are carried out mostly by women.

45. According to the data of the Social Policy Bank of District and Women Unions at all levels, 69% of women have received the low-interest loans from the Bank and from Women Union's credit programs. However, the effectiveness of the loan use is low as almost all women invested in cattle, pigs and poultry rearing while the animal diseases are widely-spreading and the local veterinary system is really weak. As a result, the animals died and women are in debt.

8. Infrastructure and Services

46. Tay Giang District has five electrified communes by the national grid, out of its ten communes. In the electrified communes, about 36% of households are connected. The District

has 708,932 km of roads, but only 94.4 km has all-year round access by vehicles. Five out of ten communes in the district have no vehicle access road to the commune centres. Four out of ten communes have telephone signals, and also just four communes have commune headquarters building for working.

47. A Tieng commune has five villages out of six villages with all-year-round vehicle access roads, except R'bhoup village which has a road that is inaccessible in the rainy seasons. Two villages of the communes have not yet been electrified and some households of these villages are using small generators in the streams to generate electricity (Pico system: 7 households in Z'Ruot and 10 households in R'bhoup village). There is no market in the commune. Telephone signals are available in the commune centre.

D. Existing Water Supply and Sanitation

48. Over the Tay Giang District, there are 35 water supply systems, constructed in 2005, serving 1,897 households. The amount of water served by these systems, however, is not adequate for daily use as some systems are not fully functioning. The remaining 1,316 households fetch water from private plastic/rubber pipes of households or from the streams. It is calculated by the District Statistical Department that up to 2009, about 12% of households in the district has access to clean water. In the Development Plan to 2020, Tay Giang District planed to construct and upgrade the systems to provide water for 2.253 households.

Table 4: Water Supply Plan to 2020 of Tay Giang District

Names of Communes	Number of systems to be constructed/upgraded by 2020 (systems)	Number of households connected (HH)
Dang	6	322
Avuong	5	232
Gary	6	219
Ch'om	8	257
Axan	7	293
Tr'hy	5	107
Lang	7	279
A Tieng	6	245
Anong	3	106
Bahalee	5	193
District Center	1	
Total	59	2253

49. According to the District statistical data, up to 2008, 31.5% of households in the district have no latrine, and 49.17% of households have no bath-room. District centre headquarters, healthcare centres, schools, commune headquarters and other administrative buildings have toilets, but are out of use, because of no water.

50. Households in A Tieng commune are using water from (i) plastic/rubber small pipes taking water from the far streams (11 pipes in six communes); and (ii) standing-water tank provided by the Program 135 (four tanks); and a small running system serving 25 households in Aching villages. These systems are just adequate for about 33% of the total households of the commune. There are 41.17% of households in the commune with no latrine. Other households have only simple latrines covered by tole, sacks or tree-leaves.

E. Land Acquisition by the Project

51. Land acquisition impacts will affect 13 households, including permanent land acquisition of 7,157 m² of land and crops/trees thereon, and temporary acquisition during construction of 22,324 m² for construction of a water pumping and treatment system. Five percent of the permanent land acquisition is agricultural land, 5% is forest land, 89% is non-agricultural land and 1% is public land. No households are being relocated. The average productive landholding per household in the project area is 1 sao (approx 500 m²) per member of the household, which is allocated by the CPC. Agricultural land to be acquired under the project is commune land leased to households. No household is losing more than 10% of total productive land/assets. The impacts of the proposed works will not adversely affect the livelihood of the Co-Tu households

52. During consultation through project preparation, affected households expressed a preference to be compensated with land (land for land compensation) rather than cash as land is fundamental to their livelihood. However, land for land compensation is difficult when the loss is very minor. Accordingly, the resettlement plan for this core subproject provides for cash compensation where the affected household will lose less than 10% of its productive agricultural land. Although it is not anticipated that any household will lose more than 10% of its agricultural productive land, if this does occur, the resettlement entitlement matrix provides for land for land compensation.

F. Expected and Potential Positive Impacts of the Project on Local Ethnic Minority People

53. It is expected that the Project will improve the living conditions of residents of Tay Giang District in general, and the Co-Tu ethnic minority people in the district in particular. The ethnic minority group will have access to clean water, use of hygienic latrines and be able to practice proper personal hygiene.

54. The provision of clean water would facilitate and improvement health and hygiene condition and quality of life. Becoming cleaner and healthier, costs and time for medical treatments will be reduced and the Co-Tu ethnic minority people can spend more time in productive work.

55. Local women are suffering from waterborne and sanitation related diseases and they are also responsible for taking care of family members who suffer from waterborne and sanitation related diseases. Time for productive activities and to take care of themselves is limited. The Project, therefore, would help to improve the quality of life for local ethnic women.

G. Expected and Potential Negative Impacts of the Project on Local Ethnic Minority People

56. Through the consultations with local ethnic minority people, they raised two potential negative impacts of the Project. These are: (i) once the Project is completed, if the drainage system is not completed or not functional, the problems of hygiene surrounding their living area will continue to occur; and (ii) households might loss land and asset through land acquisition.

H. Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

57. ADB's *Policy on Indigenous Peoples* requires preparation of an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) for all projects, which are likely to have impacts on ethnic minority communities. ADB's Policy is based on recognition of the vulnerability of ethnic minority communities to development processes, as well as the need to ensure their opportunities to participate equally in and benefit from development. If the project social and poverty analysis identifies ethnic minority people to be affected by or being beneficiaries of the project, a subproject specific EMDP has to be prepared.

58. EMDP will in the relevant context of the specific project location address the (i) aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) local social organization, cultural beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected indigenous peoples; (iii) potential positive and negative impacts on indigenous peoples; (iv) measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects; (v) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to indigenous peoples; (vi) measures to strengthen social, legal, and technical capabilities of government institutions to address indigenous peoples issues; (vii) the possibility of involving local organizations and non governmental organizations with expertise in indigenous peoples issues; (viii) budget allocation; and (ix) monitoring.

59. The EMDP will ensure the culturally appropriate implementation of the A Tiang subproject and proper social and economic benefits for the local ethnic minority people. It will:

- (i) Ensure that the benefits from the subproject for ethnic minority people are proper and culturally appropriate
- (ii) Avoid potentially adverse impacts on ethnic minority people
- (iii) Minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided.

60. The EMDP will also be connected to the Project's: (i) community based water and sanitation system; (ii) IEC campaign; (iii) *Resettlement and Compensation Plan* that is applicable if a subproject will lead to any relocation or loss of houses, land, or other assets; and (iv) *Gender Strategy*, which will ensure addressing gender issues in the relevant Project activities, and women's involvement and benefiting from the Project.

I. Development and Mitigation Activities

1. Ensuring Project Benefits for Ethnic Minority in the Area

61. The Project has to ensure that the Co-Tu villagers from the To Vieng town center of A Tieng commune will be supplied with clean-water under the Project's piped water system component. The Project has strong poverty focus. Under the Project all households will receive initial water connection for free. There will be one uniform pipe water supply system. The people will have to pay for their water consumption. The tariff is calculated to be about VND4,000 per m³. For a family of 6, using a 60 liters per capita per day, this turns out to a monthly water bill of about VND40,000. The tariff system was discussed with the people in the sub-project area. In comparison to the monthly electric bill, the tariff for water bill is small and it is affordable to the ethnic minority people.

62. The Project component on improved household and public sanitation has provision to provide poor households with grants to construct sanitation facilities in all the six villages in the

A Tiang Commune. The poor ethnic minority households will be eligible for grant to construct latrines. The grant to the poor ethnic minority households to construct latrine will ensure them to get equal benefit from the sanitation program. In addition, the Water and Sanitation Commune Committee (WSCC) will mobilize other government poverty program, e.g. Programs 134 and 135 (Phase II) to maximize the benefits of the Project for ethnic minority people.

63. The Project supports a Community Based Approach (CBA) which is essential in implementing effective, efficient and sustainable water supply and sanitation projects. Community participation is one of the key elements of CBA. The community participation will be ensured through active involvement of the local community in the WSCC and implementation of Information Education and Communication (IEC) campaign at the village level. For effective community participation, community mobilization/social preparation activities are included in the Project, so that people can make informed decision on technical design, cost of investment, community contribution for construction, and operation and maintenance work. Ethnic minority village leaders and ethnic minority representatives from the Commune and village Women's Union will be represented in the WSCC.

64. Awareness raising and motivational campaign on information and training on water use as well as hygiene behavior change will be done through culturally effective approach. The Sanitation and Health Promoters (SHP) for implementation of IEC activities will be selected from ethnic minority people. The communication materials and the campaign will be prepared in a way that is understandable to Ca-Tu ethnic minority people. These campaigns will use culturally popular media, poster and pictorial information, group meetings etc. Poster and pictorial information will be placed in village *Goul (communal)* houses and other public places. These are to ensure that all Ca-Tu ethnic minority villagers participate in the campaigns.

65. During the consultation, ethnic minority women expressed improvement of home gardening for improved health condition. The sanitation program include double vault composting poor flush latrine. The compost will be used for home gardening. The extension knowledge and initial seedling support will be provided to the households. The WSCC will coordinate with the PPMU to develop this home gardening program using compost through District, Commune and Village Women's Unions and the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. The budget for home garden improvement program will be provided from the budget provided to the HSPs for community level small scale project on health, hygiene, etc.

2. Measures to Address Potential Negative Impacts

66. The Project civil works should only be started when local people complete their harvesting activities on the affected land. This is to minimise the impacts of land acquisition on crops and trees. Land for land compensation is a necessary measure to ensure that affected ethnic minority households have sufficient land for cultivation. Local authorities have agreed with the option of land for land compensation. Affected trees and crops and other assets upon land shall be compensation in cash by the market rates at the time of compensation.

67. Technical design of the Project, particularly the route of the water-pipe and the drainage system shall be consulted with local people. Technical focus should be taken to the water discharge system from households to ensure that used-water is not concentrated and contaminated the residential areas.

68. To counter any risk of HIV/AIDs or STDs, abuse of Ca-Tu ethnic minority girls by construction laborers during the project construction, a prevention of HIV and trafficking

program will be included in the contract of the construction contractors. The prevention program will be implemented in all ethnic minority villages. The construction laborers, women and men from the ethnic minority villages will be targeted for this program.

J. Strategy for Ethnic Minority Participation in the Project

69. All Project activities that will impact on the local stakeholders have to be communicated properly with local ethnic minority people. Consultations was done with formal commune and village leaders, as well as with traditional village leaders in each of the six villages in the commune, with mass organizations including Women's Union and all Project affected households (see list of participant, Appendix 1). The proposed Project's component, the potential positive and negative impacts, local contribution, water tariff issues, etc. have been discussed with local Co-Tu ethnic minority people.

Picture 2: Consultations in Village Level



Consultation in A Hu Village



Consultation in Z'Ruot Village

70. The community participation in the Project will be ensured through various means. At the village level, the Health and Sanitation Promoters (HSPs) will organize community meetings on monthly basis as part of community mobilization/ social preparation. The community meetings will be organized for men and women separately. The community meetings will be used as a forum to discuss planning and implementation of water and sanitation facilities, community contribution to construction work, implementation of IEC campaign, home garden improvement program and monitoring of the Project activities. The HSPs will coordinate with WSCC to organize community meetings and community mobilization activities. The PPMU will have regular dialogue and meetings with the local authorities/mass organisations WSCC to get feed back from the community. Issues raised and decisions made at these meetings are requested to be recorded, and copies of these minutes of meetings to be kept and be available for the local people in the A Tieng commune office. The PPMU and will prepare a schedule to follow set milestones throughout the Project phases.

71. Apart from regular meetings with community leaders and mass organisations, WSCC, the PPMU is required to organize a participatory village meeting through HSPs during the detailed project planning and during the project implementation in order to ensure that villagers have awareness and understanding about the Project content, the benefits and risks that are related to the Project. It is crucial to invite all villagers to these meetings, and separate meetings should be organized with women to encourage participation of women. Separate meeting

should be also organized for the poor households to ensure participation of the poor and vulnerable households.

72. The aim of the consultations is that all the ethnic minority people who are expected to be affected by the Project will be properly and timely informed about the Project, its scope, implementation schedule and activities, as well as of expected impacts on the local community. The purpose of proper and timely information and consultation is that local stakeholders will gain a proper understanding of all the project issues that will affect them, and that all their concerns can be expressed and assessed in a timely manner. Villagers' opinions will be recorded in an appropriate way through minutes from the village meetings.

73. Any substantial concerns or claims brought up in meetings between the PPMU and local community representatives or in village meetings or through other consultations are required to be recorded and brought into the project planning and for making necessary adjustments in the activities throughout the project phases whenever needed.

74. Project information will also be posted in a village *Goul* house in each village. This information will be mostly pictorial in order to guarantee accessibility of the information for ethnic minority people with poor literacy skills.

75. The PPMU communication with local community representatives and villagers will be facilitated and supported by the Tay Giang district staff for ethnic minority issues in order to ensure that all information and communication with ethnic minority people will take place at a level, in a language and in a manner that is understandable for them.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

76. One of the aims of the consultation process and regular meetings is to minimize incidences of dissatisfaction among the project-affected people. Local stakeholders' opinions and concerns will be part of the project planning and implementation. The participatory approach will encourage people to raise any concerns before conflicts may appear in the design and implementation of Project activities. However, if any beneficiaries of the project are not satisfied with the design and or compensation received or any other issue, village leaders will make a grievance to the PPMU. The complaint will be assessed and negotiated into a solution between the PPMU and local authorities. However, if the conflict is not solved amicably, it will be taken to the Executing Agency (EA) under the MARD. The particular activities will be carried out after such conflict is resolved satisfactorily.

K. Strategy for Women Involvement and Benefiting from the Project

77. The community based approach of the Project will provide opportunity for women to participate in planning of water and sanitation services. Women's active involvement in planning community water and sanitation facilities would increase women's voice in community affairs. In communication and consultations with local villagers about the Project, the meetings have to be arranged separately for men and women. Since women are responsible for family health, specific attention will be given to target women in implementing the IEC. During community meetings women will be provided with Project specific information on free households connection and sanitation grant for the poor households. Capacity of village Women's Union will be developed to mobilize community for creating demand for water and sanitation service, implementation and monitoring of IEC. The capacity building of Women's Union would have

impact on sustainability of the water and sanitation services at the community level. The WSCC will include Women's Union and, Women Health Workers.

78. The Provincial Women Union will be responsible for managing the revolving loan funds for sanitation improvement. Through the Commune Women Union, the Provincial Women Union will promote public awareness about the revolving loan fund, identification of poor households for sanitation grant, process loan applications, channel payments and collect repayment, maintain accounts and records, monitor sanitation facility built through loan fund and grant.

79. For the affected households, as land for land compensation will be made, the new Land Use Rights Certificate will be registered in both husband's and wife's name. Compensation for trees, crops and assets upon land will be paid to both men and women.

L. Institutional Arrangement for Implementing the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

80. The PPMU will be responsible for the implementation of the EMDP and monitoring that all the activities throughout the Project are taking place in a culturally appropriate way for the involved ethnic minority people. The PPMU will have to set up routines for regular dialogue and meetings with the WSCC, local authorities and traditional village leaders. Tay Giang District People's Committee and A Tieng Commune People's Committee will cooperate and monitor the EMDP implementation of the PPMU. In coordination with PPMU and WSCC, the Mass organisations, particularly Women Union will play an active role in implementing and monitoring the EMDP. Quang Nam Provincial Department of Ethnicity and Tay Giang district officials with responsibility for ethnic minority issues will monitor the implementation of EMDP.

M. Budget of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan

81. Costs for implementation of the activities in the EMDP will be included in the project budget (namely from IEC and Capacity Building Item). Detailed budget will be prepared during the feasibility study, connected to the total subproject budget and its activities and phases.

N. Monitoring and Supervision

82. The PPMU will be responsible to set up routines for internal supervision and monitoring of activities against the set goals. A baseline will include the following: access to clean water supply, awareness on sustainable water management and conservation of water supplies, incidence of water born diseases school absences, time spent by women for water collection, number of days women are sick from water borne disease; number of days women and men are absent from productive activities; hygiene behaviour; traditional hygiene behaviour etc. At the commune level, local authorities together with the WSCC and HSPs will conduct the internal monitoring of project activities on an ongoing basis. Quarterly monitoring report will be prepared for field level activities. The ADB Project Review Mission will do a field monitoring of the EMDP activities.

83. Added to the internal monitoring, an external monitoring and evaluation will be conducted by an independent consultant specialised in ethnic minority, rural water and sanitation program and IEC campaign. Independent monitoring will be done during the mid-term review of the Project and completion of the Project. External monitoring report will be posted on the website.

O. Implementation Plan

84. Detailed implementation plan will be prepared following the technical design and implementation schedule of the Project. The EMDP will be updated accordingly and submitted to ADB for review. The satisfactory updated EMDP will be posted on the website.

LIST OF INTERVIEWED PEOPLE

District Level	1. Tran Van Tinh, Vice Director, Quang Nam Provincial Centre for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation 2. Ho Van Nhi, Head, District Devision of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs 3. Le Trung Thai, Officer, District Devision of Natural Resources and Environment 4. Bhriu Thi Sen, Vice Chairwomen, District Woment Union	
Commune Level	5. Bhling A Pu, Chairman, A Tieng Commune People's Committee 6. Nguyen Thanh Nam. Vice Chairman, A Tieng Commune People's Committee 7. Zoram Thi Voi – Chairwomen, A Tieng Commune Woman Union 8. Arieng Ha, Commune Cadastral Officer, A Tieng Commune 9. Poloong A Cong, Commune Officer.	
Village level Consultation Meeting	A Hu Village 10. Alang Ngay 11. Abing Trai 12. Zoram Viet 13. Bling Em 14. Poloong Chrooc 15. Zoram thi Voi 16. Bling thi Ooch 17. Alang Thi Quy 18. Alang thi Bhoi 19. Bling thi Proop 20. Bling thi Ngan 21. Ho thi Tuyet Mai	Z' Ruot Village 22. Po Loong Nhui 23. A gieng Hoom 24. Bling Tam 25. Bling Mee 26. Po loong Man 27. Bling Thi Moi 28. Zo ram Thi Hong 29. Briu T.Bai 30. Bling Thi Ngo 31. Po Loong Hanh
	ACHiing Village 32. Briu Ta Lar 33. Abing Duoi 34. Agieng Anhin 35. Agieng Anhiet 36. Po Loong Hem 37. Agieng Dep 38. Bling Manh 39. Po Loong Doc 40. Po Loong Thi Acao 41. Po Loong Thi Akinh	ACHiing Village 42. Riah Che 43. Alang Nheer 44. Zo ram Cheo 45. Zo ram Voi 46. Bling Eng 47. Po loong Thi Henh 48. C'lau Thi Deech 49. Hoih Thi Dao 50. Bling Or 51. Po Loong Hoe
	R'bhuop Village 52. Hoih Ngo 53. Alang Dai 54. Blup Cuong 55. Blup U 56. B nuoc Binh 57. Alang Thien 58. Alang An 59. Blup Yen 60. Alang Buoc 61. Zo Ram Nuong 62. Blup Ngoan 63. Blup Kia 64. Alang Thi Thanh 65. Alang Thi Uong 66. Blup Thi Be	Ag Rong Village 67. Blup Buoch 68. Bling Duoi 69. Alang Nguc 70. Bling Ngoi 71. Bnuoc Nghel 72. Ra Dac Nhap 73. Riar Nhdoi 74. Ra Dac Nhan 75. Riar Tron 76. Abing Nuoi 77. Alang Thi Them 78. Bnuoc Thi Chien 79. Bling Thi Deer 80. Alang Thi Keeng 81. Hoil Thi Guom 82. Hoil Thi Do