

Ethnic Minority Development Plan 1 (EMDP 1)

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NORTHERN CHU AND SOUTHERN MA RIVERS IRRIGATION SYSTEM PROJECT

Ethnic Minority Development Plan 1



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ABBREVIATION

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP/AH	Affected Person / Affected Household
CEM	Committee of Ethnic Minorities
CDR	Cua Dat Reservoir
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPO	Central Project Office
CSB	Community Supervision Board
CWU	Commune Women's Union
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DoC	Department of Construction
DoF	Department of Finance
DOLISA	Department of Labour, Invalids and Social Assistance
DONRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC	District People's Committee
DRCs	District Resettlement Committees
EA	Executing Agency
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
EMDP 1	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan of First 10km of North and South Main Canals
EMSA	Ethnic Minority Specific Action
EM	Ethnic Minority
FF	Father Land Front
GoV	Government of Vietnam
HH	Household
ICMB(3)	Irrigation Construction and Management Board (No. 3)
IMC	Irrigation Management Company / Independent Monitoring Consultant
IoL	Inventory of Loss
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IRP	Income Restoration Programme
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LURC	Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MoC	Ministry of Construction
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MOLISA	Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Assistance
MONRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
NCSMRIP/S	Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation Project / System
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMC	North Main Canal
PCEM	Provincial Committee of Ethnic Minorities
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPMU	Provincial Project Management Unit
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSRC	Provincial Steering Resettlement Committee
RP-PMU	Resettlement Provincial Project Management Unit
RP	Resettlement Plan
RP1	Resettlement Plan of First 10km of North and South Main Canals
SAH	Seriously Affected Household
SPA	Social Poverty Assessment
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SMC	South Main Canal
ToR	Terms of Reference
USD	United States Dollars
VND	Vietnam Dong
WUG	Water User group
WU	Women Union
WUA	Water User Association
YA/YU	Youth Association / Youth Union

GLOSSARY

Affected person (AP): means any person or persons, household, firm, private or public institution that, on account of changes resulting from the Project, will have its (i) standard of living adversely affected; (ii) right, title or interest in any house, land (including residential, commercial, agricultural, forest, salt mining and/or grazing land), water resources or any other moveable or fixed assets acquired, possessed, restricted or otherwise adversely affected, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily; and/or (iii) business, occupation, place of work or residence or habitat adversely affected, with or without displacement. In the case of a household, the term AP includes all members residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by a project or any of its components.

Affected community: village impacted by (a) land acquisition due to any project activity, whether anyone will be relocated or not; (b) receiving relocated households or (c) in the vicinity and likely to be socially or culturally impacted by the project in a negative manner.

Entitlement: resettlement entitlements include compensation and assistance.

Compensation payment: compensation in kind, in cash or both, at full replacement value, for lost assets.

Assistance and rehabilitation: support provided to project affected households losing assets, employment or livelihood sources, in addition to compensation payment for acquired assets provided, in order to restore livelihoods.

Livelihood: capabilities, assets and activities required to maintain living standards and quality of life, including cash incomes and self-consumption.

Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) policy of the Asian Development Bank for social and environmental safeguard dated June 2009

Plan: set of principles, objectives, procedures and budget defined in advance to ensure sound and smooth operation of the project. Quantitative targets (land, persons) in the plan are foreseen targets. They will be adjusted as needed during the project implementation.

Relocation: physical resettlement of a project affected household from its pre-project place of residence and/or business.

Vulnerable groups: distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being further marginalised by the effects of land and property recovery or other project impact. RP defines as vulnerable households (1) female headed households with dependents, (2) illiterate individuals, (3) households with disabled household heads, (4) households falling under the current Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Affairs (MOLISA) benchmark poverty line, (5) children and elderly households who are landless and with no other means of support, (6) landless households other than households with stable non-farm incomes; (7) severely affected household; and (8) Ethnic minorities.

Ethnic minority people: According to ADB definition, the term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense 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 identity 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, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

In Viet Nam, Indigenous People term refers to Ethnic Minority people

Consent of Affected Indigenous Peoples Communities. For the purpose of policy application, this refers to a collective expression by the affected Indigenous Peoples communities, through individuals and/or their recognised representatives, of broad community support for the project activities. Such broad community support may exist even if some individuals or groups object to the project activities.

Broad community support: Ascertain the consent of affected Indigenous Peoples communities to the project activities where Indigenous Peoples groups are deemed to be particularly vulnerable

Meaningful Consultation. A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.

Exchange Rate:

1 USD = 21,300 VND
(October, 2013)

Executive Summary

A. The Project Description

1. The Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System Project (NCSMRIS) is invested in three phases: (i) Phase 1: Construction of the Main canal and control structures that is financed by the GoV fund. This phase has started in 2011 and will be finished by 2015; (ii) Phase 2: Construction of North main canal (34.3km) and South Main canal (23.5km), and branch canals and on-farm structures which are financed by ADB and GoV. This phase is planned to physically complete in mid 2017; and (iii) Phase 3: Construction the extension of North main canal (Km34.3 - Km47.3) and the extension of the South main canal (km 23.5-km 46.5), and improvement of the existing irrigation pumping station on Ma river that will be financed by the international and local funds, starting in 2014.

2. The NCSMRIS is implementing in 6 districts of Thanh Hoa province in the northern central region of Vietnam, namely Tho Xuan, Yen Dinh, Thieu Hoa, Ngoc Lac, Thuong Xuan and Cam Thuy¹. The project command area is about 23,899ha locating in the western part of Thanh Hoa province. This area covers the low-lying land in northern Chu river and Southern Ma river. The construction of North and South main canals under phase 2 affects 22 communes in 3 districts of Thanh Hoa province, including Tho Xuan, Ngoc Lac, and Yen Dinh districts.

3. Due to investment phasing and to optimize the implementation especially to ensure timely implementation of the two first ICB (International competitive bidding) civil work packages, corresponding to the first 10 km of the North and South Main Canals respectively, it has been agreed to divide the Resettlement Plan (RP) into 4 RPs, with RP1 covering the areas under the first two first ICB packages. The remaining areas will be covered under RP2, RP3, and RP4. The detailed engineering design (DED) for the main and secondary canal sections have been prepared and approved in stages.

4. The DED and detailed measurement survey (DMS) for the first 10 km for both the North and South main Canals have been prepared and approved by the CPO. The fund for implementation of the RP1 has been allocated by the government for this year (2013). The DMS of RP-PMU also have identified that the project directly affects to some productive and residential lands, houses, livelihood systems of ethnic people in a number of communes, so according to ADB Indigenous Peoples safeguards, an EMDP (in Vietnam it is Ethnic Minority Development Plan - EMDP) needs to be prepared.

5. Under RP1 area, there are 7 communes located within project site affected by that 10km of NMC and SMC, including 4 communes of Kien Tho, Lam Son, Minh Tien and Ngoc Trung in Ngoc Lac district and 03 communes of Xuan Chau, Xuan Thien, Tho Minh of Tho Xuan district. In those 7 communes, excepting Xuan Thien and Tho Minh communes, the 5 remaining ones have ethnic minorities residing in the areas. So along with RP1, the EMDP1 is prepared to assist 5 communes where ethnic minority people live affected. EMDP 1 is only covering areas of 5 ethnic communes under RP1 area.

B. Objectives of EMDP

6. The overall objective of the EMDP1 is to (i) minimise and mitigate project impact on the livelihoods of ethnic minority people in the area affected by the project; and (ii) ensure that the process of project implementation fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights

¹ The NCSMRIS is implementing in 6 districts but DMS shows there are only 5 districts to be affected by the project except Thieu Hoa.

and cultural uniqueness of ethnic minorities in the project affected area, and takes into account their development needs and aspirations.

C. Measures to minimize negative impacts and support to economic development of ethnic Minority

7. A key component of ADB's resettlement policy is to avoid wherever possible the need for involuntary resettlement. During the PPTA, the technical design options were discussed amongst the engineering team and between local officials and the resettlement experts to minimise the need to acquire land and demolish properties and crops/trees.

8. Although many efforts have been made to mitigate adverse impacts on local people, it would be unavoidable to recover land and other assets of farmers. Under RP1 and EMDP 1, so far, there are 1654 AHs. Of which, number of ETM affected HHs are 481 accounting for 29.1 % of total AHs.

9. Among 1.560 households having the impact on their land holding including residential land and productive land, total of 433 affected households (27.8%) belong to Muong group. If calculating among 481 of EM affected AHs, 90% HHs affected on both residential land and agricultural land.

10. DMS data also show that the EM households loss totally 369.810,5 m2 of various types of lands and some of them lose two or more types of land. 136 EM HHs are affected on residential land with total acquired area of 53,823.5 m2; 88 HHs affected on garden land with area of 69,702.8 m2; 368 HHs affected on cultivation land with area of 220,727.3 m2; 18 HHs affected on forestry land with area of 23,917.3 m2 and 13 HHs affected on aquaculture land with area of 2539,6m2. Besides, 1200 m2 graveyard of Cemetery of Duc Thinh village – Kien Tho commune will be acquired by the NCSMRIP project.

11. Calculating the level of losses of productive land shows that 119 EM HHs have less than 10% of agricultural land affected; 205 EM HHs have 10% - 50% of agricultural land affected and 68 HHs have 50% - to above 70% of land affected. There are 5 HHs to be displaced to another locations and 36 HHs have to rebuild house on the remaining land.

12. Nearly two thirds of ethnic minority households affected by the project have not yet obtained the land use right certificates. However, under the provisions of the 2003 Land Law and policy framework for compensation and resettlement of project NCSMISP, these households are entitled to receive full compensation and support as those who have granted LURCs and have right to involve in the IRP (see more in RP1).

13. EMDP has stated the importance of support to the livelihood/income restoration and through a number of activities to support the restoration of livelihoods, EM people will increase their income , diversify sources of income from a number of non-agricultural occupations, from the intensive cultivation of rice, sugarcane, corn. WU districts will also transfer techniques for growing GAC tree with high value, and some other crops.

14. As those in vulnerable groups, affected families of ethnic minorities will be supported VNĐ 2 million to invest in economic development. Besides, they will also receive support "plants, animal varieties and seeds". They also have chances to participate in some training programs in the form of "field training" (demonstration models in paddies). The displaced families will be donated cows with high breeding value. Some typical EM households in each commune will be funded to develop animal models / or economic case. District Women Unions will organize field trips aiming learning good models of doing business outside the

province for the EM people. Some of the inter-village roads and Xuan Chau Tien Minh will be upgraded by funds from EPDP.

15. Also, in conjunction with the Gender program, ethnic minority communities will be given the opportunity to participate in the training programs as environmental protection, health care and HIV/ AIDs. Some specialists of Women Unions of two districts will make programs to guide AHs how to use compensation's money in good way.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

16. A well-defined grievance redress and resolution mechanism has been established to address AP grievances and complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement and EMDP1 implementation in a timely and satisfactory manner. All APs will be made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing grievances and an appeal process through the Public Information Brochure.

17. There are 5 steps in the process to address complaints of ethnic minority AHs. In accordance with the Laws of Vietnam, there are only 4 steps in the grievance process. However, for the minority communities, the village chief (or village elders) also are seen as reputable, experienced people and get equally important role as government offices in addressing social conflicts in their communities. They often play an important bridge between the ethnic minority people and the authorities. So, participants in consultancy meetings have proposed further recommendation that the village head, village elders should involve in the first stage of grievance process. Complaints of PAP (including EM AHs) on compensation, relocation or support of EMDP1 should be, in the first instance, lodged with the village chief or the head of the tribe ("village elder"). The conflicts need to be resolved at first at the community consultation meetings.

18. Ethnic minority HH are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement requirements; compensation policy, entitlements, rates and payment; and, strategies and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance programs. They are also entitled to complain if their culture, traditions and belief are not respected. Their complaints can be made verbally or in written form. In the case of verbal complaints, the committee hearing the complaint will be responsible to make a written record during the first meeting with the AP. APs who present their complaints will be exempt from all administrative fees incurred and will be provided with free legal representation should they lodge appeals to district courts.

E. Institutional Arrangements in EMDP1 Implementation

19. **CPMU responsibilities:** MARD will delegate responsibility of the Executing Agency to a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) within MARD's Central Project Office (CPO). With the help of the project implementation consultants, CPMU will provide overall management and coordination of the project, support the DARD for updating EMDPs/GAP of the project's components; consolidate project progress reports on EMDPs/GAP submitted by the DARD for relevant ministries and ADB; and recruit and supervise the external independent organisation (or consultants) for external monitoring.

20. **Thanh Hoa PPC** is responsible for reviewing and approving the overall RP and EMDP, including RP1 and EMDP1 in so far as they apply within the territory of the province. The PPC will direct the DPCs and other related departments or organisations to provide resources for implementation of the RP and EMDP. The PPC also monitor the implementation of the RP1 and EMDP1 through RP-PMU and PPMU.

21. **PPMU Responsibilities:** Activities of implementation and monitoring EMDP1, GAP will be assigned to PPMU by the PPC. The implementation is included selecting construction units to build/ Upgrade inter-village road in Minh Tien and Xuan Chau communes; purchasing of amplifier, televisions, radio speakers and chairs for cultural houses of the affected ethnic villages. It also is the tasks as selecting relevant services/ agencies/ institution to carry out EMDP1 activities, especially training programmers on farming of livestock/animals and prevention of diseases for livestock/animals. PPMU is directs and supports District Women Unions (Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac WUs) on implementing GAP and a part of EMDP1's actives mentioned in section 5 this report.

22. **The DWUs/CWUs** are responsible of implementing some training programs related to gender, environmental protection, reproductive health and propaganda to increase awareness on HIV prevention, and implementation some technique transfer programs in planting Gac fruit trees, breeding cattle. They also carry out program support in kind (breeding pig, or chicken / duck etc.) for effected ethnic HHs (700.000 VND/ hh), monitoring the economic activities of ethnic HHs with the fund of 2 mil per a HH.

23. All other training programmers on farming of livestock/animals and prevention of diseases for breeding cattle and live stocks can be carried out by staff/ specialists of agricultural extension centers, institutions or universities. As needed, DWUs can combine with health specialists of district Center for preventive health care and department of Health and mention these to PPMU to invite them to carry out trainings. These actions are under management and supervision of CPMU and PPMU.

24. **Commune People's Committee (CPC)** is responsibilities to help DRCs, RP-PMU and PPMU in the updating of the RP, EMDP, GAPs and their implementation.

25. The villagers / ethnic APs involved upgrading the dams, irrigation systems and roads connecting villages with the support of the project. They also appoint their representatives to oversee implementation of the EMDP.

F. Monitoring and Evaluation of EMDP1 Implementation

26. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are to (i) ensure that the standard of living of APs is restored or improved; (ii) monitor whether the time lines are being met; (iii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and social development support programs are sufficient; (iv) identify problems or potential problems; and (v) identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

27. The following indicators should be periodically monitored during RP1 and EMDP1 implementation besides those monitoring indicators mentioned in the RP.

- (i) Whether affected villages have started supplementary ethnic minority measures;
- (ii) The food security situation in target villages, with a record of food prices on local markets and identification of any household at risk;
- (iii) Provision of information in a form appropriate to the languages spoken by local residents and their literacy levels;
- (iv) Timely provision of training and subsidies to the agreed amount;
- (v) The percentage of minoritie women/ men of affected households represented in the trainings disaggregated by gender.
- (vi) Complaints and grievances on (a) interaction with worker camp; (b) cultural aspects and (c) others.

G. EMDP1 budget

28. The total base cost of EMDP is estimated at 3,202,930,500 VND (150,372 USD equivalents). This includes specific measures and management costs and contingency but not covers for land acquisition and main income restoration program as it has been part of the RP1. Budget for gender consideration is also an additional to support gender issues on ethnic minority. In detail, amount of income livelihood activities is \$98,268; Fund for training and visiting good business model is \$31,925. The training fund also covers all payment for expert/ trainers (see more the detail in item 9). Management amount is \$7,160.6 and 5% of contingency is \$13,019. Cost for monitoring and assessment have been put in full cost of RP1.

29. All expenditures for GAP and EMDP1 will be under supervision of PPMU and CPO.

1. Introduction

1.1. General introduction

1. The Government of Vietnam has been implementing an overall investment program for the Development for Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System (NCSMRIS) in three phases: (i) Phase 1: Construction of the Main canal and control structures that is financed by the GoV fund; This phase has started in 2011 and will be finished by 2015; (ii) Phase 2: Construction of North main canal (34.3km) and South Main canal (23.5km), and branch canals and on-farm structures which are financed by ADB and GoV. This phase is planned to physically complete in mid 2017; and (iii) Phase 3: Construction the extension of North main canal (Km34.3 - Km47.3) and the extension of the South main canal (km 23.5-km 46.5), and improvement of the existing irrigation pumping station on Ma river that will be financed by the international and local funds, starting in 2014.

2. The program will enhance water supply capacity, reduce assumption of rural energy and assure the food security. On December 12th 2011, ADB approved for financing the phase 2 that is named as the Development of Northern Chu and Southern Ma Rivers Irrigation System (NCSMRIS). The outcomes of the Project are expected as (i) enhanced capacity for water resources management, improved irrigation and drainage services, improved O&M of irrigation and drainage systems; (ii) improved irrigation and drainage infrastructures; (iii) improved access to and use of agricultural services, agricultural outputs and information; and (iv) effective project management. The NCSMRIS is implementing in 6 districts of Thanh Hoa province in the northern central region of Vietnam, namely Tho Xuan, Yen Dinh, Thieu Hoa, Ngoc Lac, Thuong Xuan and Cam Thuy. The project command area is about 23,899ha locating in the western part of Thanh Hoa province. This area covers the low-lying land in northern Chu river and Southern Ma river. The project location map is in Figure 1.1.

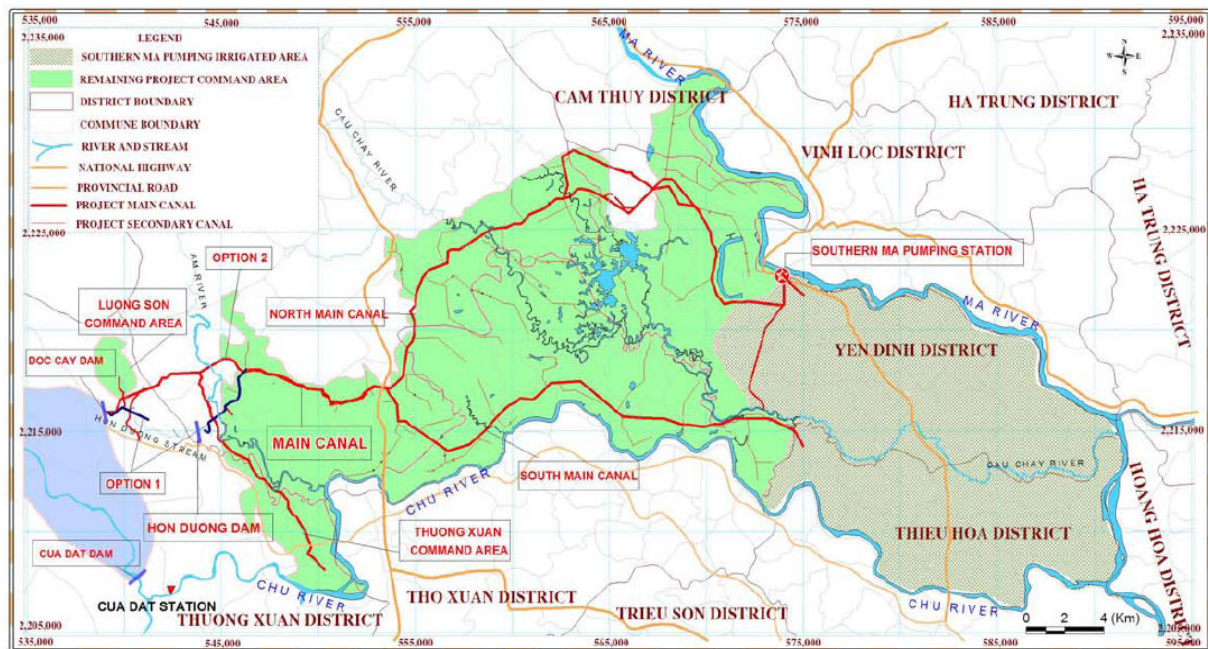


Figure 1-1 Project Map

3. The positive impacts of the irrigation project are improved access to water supply for irrigation through sustainable and efficient management systems which have already been applied in other areas of Viet Nam.
4. The construction of canals shall reduce the cost of irrigation by providing water by gravity over wider areas. The performance of water supply systems with a cost effective service will improve the health and living conditions of the local people in the region.
5. The Project plans to have an investment program in 5 years. The NCSMISP consists of:
 - (i) Construction of North main canal: 34,929 km long. This canal is in the northern part of the drainage area of the project and has 24 primary canals, 131 secondary canals and 48 tertiary canals (including the upgrading works that shall be carried out in Phase 3).
 - (ii) Construction of South main canal: 23,545 km long. This canal runs along the south boundary close to Chu river and has 21 primary canals, 64 secondary canals and 20 tertiary canals (including the upgrading works that shall be carried out in Phase 3).
6. Table below lists and describes the on-canal structures.

**Table 1-1 : Number of on-canal structures on North and South main canals
(new development)**

Type of works	North main canal (34,929 km)	South main canal (23,545 km)	Total
Pumping stations	3	0	3
Drainage sluices	50	41	91
Regulators	4	4	8
Vehicle bridges	26	28	54
Foot bridges	34	19	53
Culverts	0	7	7
Water steps	2	4	6
Intakes	17	14	31
Siphons	0	1	1
Culvert	2	1	3
Weirs	10	0	10
Total	148	119	267

7. The NCSMISP (**the new development area**) will affect on 22 communes in 3 districts (Tho Xuan, Ngoc Lac and Yen Dinh) in Thanh Hoa province. These districts locate in the high mountain area and river-flooded area in Thanh Hoa province where 95% of its population is farmers.

1.2. Scope of works of RP1 and EMDP 1

8. Due to investment phasing, two civil work packages for the first 10km construction of the NMC and SMC will be procured in the end of 2013 to select the construction contractors. Responding to the project implementation progress, and to optimize the implementation especially to ensure timely implementation of the two first ICB (International competitive bidding) civil work packages, corresponding to the first 10 km of the North and South Main Canals respectively, it has been agreed to divide the Resettlement Plan (RP) into 4 RPs, with RP1 covering the areas under the first two first ICB packages. The remaining areas will be covered under RP2, RP3, and RP4. The detailed engineering design (DED) for the main and secondary canal sections have been prepared and approved in stages. The DED and detailed measurement survey (DMS) for the first 10 km for both the North and South Main

Canals have been prepared and approved by the CPO. The fund for implementation of the RP1 has been allocated by the government for this year (2013).

9. Under RP1 area, there are 7 communes located within project site affected by that 10km of NMC and SMC including 4 communes of Kien Tho, Lam Son, Minh Tien and Ngoc Trung in Ngoc Lac district and 03 communes of Xuan Chau, Xuan Thien, Tho Minh of Tho Xuan district. In those 7 communes, except Xuan Thien and Tho Minh commune, the 5 remaining ones have ethnic minorities residing in the areas.

Table 1-2 : Extent of AHs according to DMS in framework of RP1

	District/ Commune	Total AHs ¹	No. of reloc ated HHs	HHs with houses rebuilt on remain ing land	HHs lost equal or more than 10% productiv -e land	HHs lost partially their resident ial land	No. of HHs lost less than 10% their productiv e land	No, of HHs affecte d the leased land	No. of HHs affected houses and structur es	No. of HHs affected crops and trees	N0.0f HHs affected business
A	Ngoc Lac	840	27	78	394	204	144	158	223	786	8
1	Kien Tho	482	3	30	270	93	126	23	112	450	0
2	Lam Son	165	21	29	55	56	5	75	58	150	7
3	Minh Tien	129	1	12	59	32	12	50	31	124	1
4	Ngoc Trung	64	2	7	10	23	1	10	22	62	0
B	Tho Xuan	814	10	9	366	18	313	70	61	814	0
5	Xuan Chau	50	2	0	6	10	3	41	3	50	0
6	Xuan Thien	488	1	8	179	1	264	0	27	488	0
7	Tho Minh	276	7	1	181	7	46	29	31	276	0
Total of AHs in RP1 area		1,654	37	87	760	222	457	228	284	1,600	8

Source: RP1 report, September 2013

10. Extent of impacts of the NCSMRISP on HHs living in 7 communes (RP1 area) according to DMS of RP-PMU, is presented in Table 1-2. There are total of 1,654 affected households (AHs) in 7 communes including 481 ethnic minority HHs. The affected ethnic minority HHs is accounting for 29.1% of total affected HHs. Kien Tho is the commune with highest number of affected ethnic minorities and Xuan Chau is the commune having the least amount of affected ethnic minorities.²

11. Because of the significant positive and negative impacts on population in general and ethnic minorities in particular, the NCSMRISP is classified Category A according to classification requirements of ADB safeguard policies of Resettlement and Indigenous Peoples.

12. As mentioned in investment phasing above, beside the RP1 prepared for 7 communes within first 10 km of north and south main canals, an EMDP (EMDP1) is also prepared for affected ethnic minorities by a consultant of update period. However, among 7 communes, except Xuan Thien and Tho Minh communes, only 5 remaining ones have ethnic minorities residing in the areas. This EMDP1 is prepared for 4 communes of Ngoc Lac district (including Kien Tho, Lam Son, Minh Tien and Ngoc Trung commune) and 01 commune of Tho Xuan district (Xuan Chau commune).

² According to consultation in Xuan Chau commune, a couple of Kinh people husband and Muong people wife are affected by acquisition of residential land and garden land. By Vietnam's law, this HH is eligible to classify in ethnic minority HH affected by project.

13. The overall objective of the EMDP 1 (in ADB term it is Indigenous People Plan - IPP) is to:

- (i) minimise and mitigate project impact on the livelihoods of ethnic minority people in the area affected by the project;
- (ii) ensure that the process of project implementation fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of ethnic minorities in the project affected area, and takes into account their development needs and aspirations; and
- (iii) ensure that the affected communities are consulted on the potential impacts and the mitigation measures, and they can participate fully in decision-making, implementation and supervision; and can access all benefits of the project equally with other ethnicities.

14. Extent and types of negative impact of NCSMRISP and its mitigation on ethnic people in scope of 5 communes in RP1 will be presented in detail in the section 5.

2. Legal Framework for ethnic minority Development.

2.1. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement on ethnic minority development.

15. According to the ADB's safeguard policy statement,³ the term Indigenous Peoples is used in a generic sense 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 identity 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, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and
- (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

16. Social Safeguard Requirements number 3 of the ADB SPS also outlines the requirements that borrowers/clients are required to meet in delivering Indigenous Peoples safeguards to projects supported by ADB. It discusses the objectives of an EMDP and scope of application, and underscores the requirements pertaining to (i) undertaking the social impact assessment and planning process; (ii) preparing social impact assessment reports and planning documents; (iii) disclosing information and undertaking consultation, including ascertaining consent of affected Indigenous Peoples community to selected project activities; (iv) establishing a grievance mechanism; and (v) monitoring and reporting. This set of policy requirements will safeguard Ethnic Minority Peoples' rights to maintain, sustain, and preserve their cultural identities, practices, and habitats and to ensure that projects affecting them will take the necessary measures to protect these rights.

2.2 National Legal and Policy Framework for Ethnic Minority People.

17. The equality and right of every ethnic person living in Vietnam has been clearly stated at the highest level in the constitution of 1992. Its article 5 declares that:

“The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the unified State of all ethnicities living in on the territory of Vietnam. The State carries out a policy of equality, solidarity and mutual cultural assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of national discrimination and division. Every nationality has the right to use its own language and system of writing, to preserve its national cultural identity, and promote its fine customs, habits, traditions and culture. The State issues a policy of comprehensive development and assistance, and gradually improves the material and spiritual living conditions of the national ethnic minorities”.

18. With the above directions , the application of social policy and economics to suit each region, with each nation, are concerned with the needs of ethnic minority groups , is a requirement . Plan for Socio-Economic Development and Strategy for Economic and Social Development called for particular attention to ethnic minority groups . Major programs targeting support the development of the ethnic minorities, including 135 programs 135 (infrastructure for poor, remote areas) and program 134 (delete temporary housing) have been summarized in the appendix 12.4. State policies also aim to support medical health insurance and education conditions for ethnic minority groups as Decision No.289/QĐ-TTg dated 18th March 2008 and Decision No. 52/2010/QĐ-TTg. Domestic legal framework

³ ADB SPS June 2009, SR3 Appendix 3.

was updated in 2013 with a number of documents relating to the minority and legal policies to support enhancing legal awareness of ethnic minority people in the poorest districts . All the laws and references are outlined below.

2013	Decision 551/QĐ-TTg issued on 04/04/2013 by the Prime Minister approving the program to support infrastructure investment, support for the development of production of extremely difficult communes , border communes, communes in safety zones (in France war time), difficult villages (referred to as Program 135 Phase III).
2011	Decree No. 05/2011/NĐ-CP on the EM works. This Decree prescribes the activities of works on Ethnic Minority to ensure and promote equality, solidarity and mutual assistance for mutual development, mutual respect and preserve the cultural identity of peoples living together on the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
2010	Decision No. 52/2010/QĐ-TTg of the Government on the legal support policy for increasing awareness and knowledge on the law of poor EM people in the poor districts for period 2011-2020.
2009	Decision No. 236/QĐ-UBND dated on 30/07/2009 of the Committee for EM Affairs on the establishment of the Board of Research and development of the socio-economic development programme for 2011-2015 for the most difficult communes and villages in the mountainous areas and areas with many EM people
2008	Decision no. 1048/QĐ-UBND of Thanh Hoa province on the compensation costs for affected properties.
2008	Decision No.289/QĐ-TTg dated 18th March 2008 by the Prime Minister regarding issuance of policies to support ethnic minority groups, HHs under national preferential treatment policies, the poor, near-poor and fishers.
2007	Decision no. 112/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 05-March-2007 on the policy of assistance for relocation and agriculture for Ethnic Minorities from 2007 to 2010.
2007	Decision no. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 20-July-2007 on the policy of assistance to improve knowledge of laws as a program of 135, phase 2.
2007	Decision no. 01/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 31-May-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the recognition of communes, districts in the mountainous areas
2007	Decision no. 05/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 06-September-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on its acceptance for three regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas based on development status
2007	Circular no. 06 dated 20-September-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee guidance on the assistance for services, improved livelihood of people, technical assistance for improving the knowledge on the laws according the decision 112/2007/QĐ-TTg
2007	Decision no. 06/2007/QĐ-UBND dated 12-January-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the strategy of media for the program 135-phase 2
2007	Decree 84/2007/ND-CP of the Government of Vietnam on revision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement when land acquired by State and grievance redress.
2007	Decree 123/2007/ND-CP on revision and supplementation of some regulations in decree 188/2004/ND-CP of November 16, 2004 on methods to determine land prices and assorted land price brackets.
2006	Joint circular No. 676/2006/TTLT-UBND-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT guiding the implementation of the socio-economic development program for the extremely difficult communes of ethnic minority and remote population in the 2006-2010 period
2005	Decision No. 80/2005/QĐ-TTg regard to issuance of regulation of investment supervision by the community
2004	Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 20th July 2004 of the Prime Minister on constant implementation of support policies on production land, residential land and potable water for poor ethnic minority households (also called Program 134)
2003	Decree No. 79/2003/ND-CP of July 07, 2003, promulgating the regulation on the exercise of democracy in communes

2001	Decree No.70/2001/ND-CP: all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife.
1998	Decision No.135/1998/QĐ-TTg dated 31st August 1998 of the Prime Minister of Government, approving the program on socio-economic development for ethnic minority groups and extremely poor population in mountainous and remote communes (also called Program 135)
1998	Decree no. 59/1998/ND-CP dated 13-August-1998 of the government on the functions, tasks, authorities and structure of the committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas

2.3. Consistency of National Legal Framework and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement on ethnic minorities.

19. There is a fairly consistency between ADB policy and the Government's policy of ethnic people mentioned in the table above.

20. Social safeguard of the ADB related to Resettlement and Ethnic minority, emphasized that the ADB funded projects have to mitigate impacts on land, assets of HHs at the lowest level and need to have livelihood recovery programme so that HHs' lives will be better or at least equal to which they had before the project. The affected HHs, regardless to Kinh people or ethnicity, will be consulted and compensated for the affected land and assets in equal price and should be supported by the livelihood recovery programme if it is shown that these communities suffer the obviously negative impacts from proposed project. It is similar with the contents of the Decree 84/2007/ND-CP of the Government of Vietnam on revision of issuing LURC, land acquisition, implementation of land use right, procedure for compensation, resettlement when land acquired by State and grievance redress.

21. ADB's ethnic policies also ensure that minority communities must be benefited from the project. Similar to ADB policy on minorities, ethnic minority policies was issued by Vietnam Government with the aim of creating favorable conditions for ethnic minorities sedentary and stable production, economic development and social culture. Consistent with the goal of supporting ethnic minority groups affected by the project, all the villages / hamlets of ethnic minorities in the project area have the right to participate in the activities of the development plan minorities and benefit from the project NCSMRISP.

22. Moreover, both ethnic policies not only refer to the need respecting human rights and culture of indigenous ethnic minorities, but also require meaningful consultation with ethnic households. It is included as the Decree No. 79/2003/ND-CP of July 07, 2003 of the Government on grassroots democracy promulgating the regulation on the exercise of democracy in communes requires "People know, people discuss, people do and people supervise" and Safeguard Policy Statement of the ADB requires the borrower to engage in a process meaningful consultation with the ethnic minorities communities at the beginning of the project preparation.

3. Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of the Ethnic Groups

23. The information in this section were collected from various sources such as: i) the socio- economic statistics and demographic data provided by CPCs and DPCs; ii) Information from first social impact assessment (first SIA) done by Mar Donald consultants in 2011 and updated in 2013 by the independent consultant of CPMU; iii) DMS data for RP1 report; and iv) data from the Women's Union of Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac district.⁴

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of ethnic minorities

24. The ethnic groups, present in the project area and districts are part of the 54 ethnic groups recognised in Vietnam (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1 : Ethnic groups in Vietnam and in 5 ethnic minority communes in project areas

Ethnic groups	Ethnolinguistic family	Population in Vietnam (%)	NGOC LAC ETP: 70,4% of total Population				THO XUAN ETP: 4.6%
			Kien Tho	Lam Son	Minh Tien	Ngoc Trung	Xuan Chau
Kinh	Viet-Muong	87.0	40%	98%	37%	39%	68,6%
Thai	Tay-Thai	1.8	0	0	0	0	0
Muong	Viet-Muong	1.5	60%	2%	63%	61%	21,4%
Dao	Mong-Dao	0.9	0	0	0	0	
Others		8.8					

Source: data collected from statistics of communes, provided by DWs, July 2013

25. Muong and Thai people, according to natural distribution, remain the main ethnic groups of Ngoc Lac and Tho Xuan districts. Besides, some other ethnic groups living in 14 communes include Dao, Tay and Khmer people, etc. (refer the Map of the Distribution of Ethnic Minorities of 5 districts – Annex 10.3). However, Muong is main group in 5 ethnic minority communes under RP1's area (update SIA, June and July, 2013).

26. Table 3-2 (in next page) shows that total number of HHs in 05 communes is 8,085, equal to 34,094 people with average family scope of 4.25 persons/HH. In which the ethnicities reach 15,654 people, accounting for 45.9 % total population of 5 communes. According to data provided by CPCs of 5 ethnic minority communes, there are 3,600 EM HHs, equal to 44.5% of total number of HHs. Excepting Lam Son, the all of 3 communes of Minh Tien, Ngoc Trung and Kien Tho (in Ngoc Lac district) have percentage of ethnicity reaching over than a half of total population with 63%, 61% and 60%, respectively. However, due to big scope, number of ethnic minority HHs of Kien Tho commune is 1.69 times higher than of Minh Tien commune and 5 times higher than of Ngoc Trung commune. Xuan Chau commune has percentage of ethnic minority reaching about 1/5 total population.

⁴ There is no quantitative survey on EM HHs in update period (April, 2013-April 2014).

Table 3-2: Some figures on demographic and socio-economic of ethnic minority of 5 communes

District	NGOC LAC				THO XUAN	
Commune	Kien Tho	Lam Son	Minh Tien	Ngoc Trung	Xuan Chau	Total
Area*	2965,19 ha	1288,42 ha	1721,44 ha	1490.65 ha	1354 ha	
Population (head)*	11,475	4709	6399	5506	5995	34,094
Total of Household*	2660	1221	1436	1202	1562	8085
Annual Income/ head (VND Mil)*	12,9 mil	13 mil	9 mil	11,5 mil	11 mil	
Ethnic people*	6885	302	4032	3359	1283	15,654
% Ethnic People*	60%	6.4%	63%	61%	21,4%	45.9 %
Estimation of ethnic HHs	1530	117	904	747	302	3600
% Affected ethnic minority HHs/ total /Ethnic people)**	392 25.6%	8 6.84%	48 5.31 %	32 4.28%	1 0.33%	481 13.7%
Name of ethnic group***	Muong , Tay	Muong	Muong	Muong	Muong, Tay, Khmer	

Sources: *Calculation from socio-economic data provided by CPCs of 5 communes, July 2013

** DMS for RP1.

*** Update social impact assessment in July, 2013

27. Regarding affected HHs in DMS data for RP1, as mentioned above, 481 ethnic HHs are affected by the proposed project, making up 5.94 % of total number of HHs in 5 communes and equal to 13.7% of number of total 3,600 ethnic HHs in RP 1 area (see in the table 3-2).

28. According to information provided by WUs in 5 districts as Ngoc Lac, Thuong Xuan, Tho Xuan, Yen Dinh and Cam Thuy, number of population of labour age accounts averagely for 60% of total population of 5 districts within project site, in which agricultural labour reaches approximate 98% in Minh Tien, 95% in Ngoc Trung, 60% in Kien Tho, 39% on Lam son and 85% in Xuan Chau commune.⁵ This issue should be paid attention during preparation of income and production recovery program for the AHs to ensure the appropriateness with their farming job.

29. Key ethnic group living in 5 communes within the project area is Muong. Besides, there are some Khmer and Tay households in Xuan Chau commune. Muong ethnic group has been living there for many years. Each ethnic group has distinct cultural identity which could be recognised by traditional festivals and language they live together in villages with Kinh people and have Kinh's housing type and communicate by Vietnamese. Therefore, it is difficult to recognise who is Kinh or Muong people if don't ask their origin. They are always solidarity and help each other in their life and production.

3.2 Social and family characteristics of affected Muong Group under RP1

3.2.1 Social features of Muong People

⁵ Source: Reports by CPCs and Wus in 5 districts during consultation June and July 2013.

30. According to SIA, Muong people, named Mol, Mual, Moi, Moi bi, Au to, Ao to, is an ethnic group living in mountainous area in northern part of Vietnam and they live most densely in Hoa Binh province and mountainous districts of Thanh Hoa province such as Ngoc Lac, Cam Thuy, Thach Thanh, Ba Thuoc and Quan Hoa. Mường people live and cultivate permanently in areas where productive land is available, close to roads and convenient to work and travel. In the 5 project communes, they live together with Kinh people in villages and integrate their lifestyle and cultivation habits with the Kinh's.

31. Muong people are tradition farmers and paddy rice is their main food crop. Significant secondary income of Muong families is exploiting forestry products such as agarics, cat's ear, cinnamon, honey, timber, bamboo, rattan, etc. Typical handicrafts of Muong are weaving, knitting, reeling silkworms, etc. Many Muong women do weaving with quite sophisticated skills. In the project area, these handicrafts are also fallen into oblivion or narrowed in scope. All 4 affected communes of Ngoc Lac district have some HHs weaving of brocades. However, brocades products have been used within families without any external exchange due to low productivity and mismatch with taste of the young. Result of consultation shows that they, especially women, expect that the proposed project will support them to recover their traditional handicrafts. They want to visit and get experience from brocades weaving models of women in Lang Chanh district (within the province) which have been supported by an NGO named Craft Link in designing and product consumption. From that their traditional handicrafts will be recovered to help them gain more income beside agriculture.

3.2.2 Family Structure

32. The family structure of ethnic minorities in the project area now has significantly changed. Regardless of whether they are of Thai or Muong group, now, there are few traditional families with three or four generations living together (expanded family), comprising of some nuclear families living under one roof. Various reasons are attributed to explain this fact, but firstly, it is usually explained with one economic reason: now land is owned by the State and the State assigns land-use rights to family households. Therefore, each large family, if it splits into small or nuclear families has opportunities to receive more land than they can assemble as one large family. In addition, splitting into nuclear families facilitates the economic development of each family to be more active and autonomous compared with being dependent within a large family.

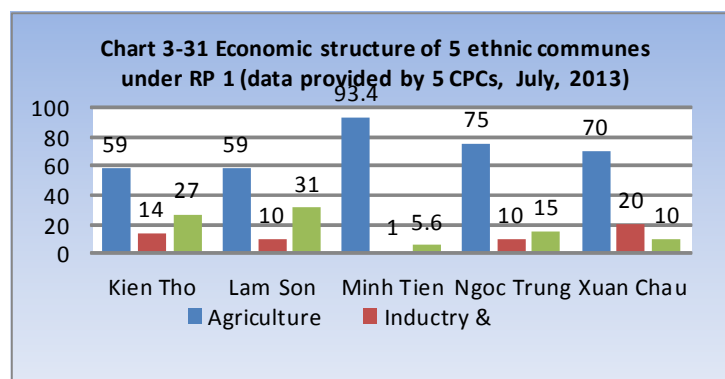
3.2.3 Relations between Muong and Kinh Groups

33. Mường group in the project area of five communes lives together and has good relations with Kinh groups. They reside intermingled and get on well together, learning each other about production experiences. In fact, there is no bar to marriage between ethnic groups and male and female of different ethnic groups intermarry. This reflects the increasing integration among ethnic groups in the area project. Although there is different customs and habits, Kinh and minority groups in the project area are living in harmony and without conflict due to culture difference. This situation is an advantage to handle resettlement issues, especially for the integration between settlers and host communities.

3.3 Economic features.

3.3.1 Economic structures and income and living conditions

34. Chart 3-31 shows that agriculture accounts the highest percentage in economic structure of communes, especially Minh Tien commune. Business and service are quite developed in Lam Son commune. Minh Tien has industry and handicraft accounted only for 1% and business/services only for 5.6% of total economic structure. This seems to be the reason making Minh Tien become a poor commune with the highest poverty incidence (under MOLISA benchmark poverty line) at 34.23%.



35. Annual average income per capita of population in 5 communes ranges from VND 9 million (Minh Tien commune) to 13 mil (Lam Son commune). By month, the average income ranges from VND 750,000 to VND 1,083,000. There is no specific income data on affected ethnic HHs in DMS, however, the consultation meetings in commune also present that income of ethnic HHs is often lower than average income per capita of commune. The consultations at 04 communes as Kien Tho, Ngoc Trung, Lam Son and Minh Tien also show that an ethnic woman gains really low monthly income (VND 300,000 to 450,000) with agricultural work. The EM men also do mainly agricultural work with low income. Decline of sugarcane's price in past two years together with natural disasters make income from agriculture of HHs in general and EM HHs in particular reduce significantly (update social impact assessment, June and July, 2013).

36. If Xuan Chau (Tho Xuan district) and Ngoc Trung (Ngoc Lac district) are considered to be located in the remote areas, 3 remaining communes of Lam Son, Minh Tien and Kien Tho are located quite close with Ngoc Lac district centre and Ho Chi Minh road, convenient to travelling and business. However, only Lam Son commune's population has better living condition than 4 remaining communes because most of them are former workers of former state farm and have retirement pension. All HHs of 5 communes are using national power grid however it is unstable. Each commune has primary, secondary schools and commune healthcare centre.

37. Almost HHs have brick house grade 3 or 4, the traditional stilt houses are no longer popular in project site. Almost HH use domestic water from dug wells. The ethnic HHs often build simple latrines by brick or temporary ones shield by thatch/bamboo (update social impact assessment, June and July, 2013).

3.3.2. Poverty incidence

38. According to socio-economic data of 5 CPCs, although business reaches a quite high percentage in economic structure, poverty incidence of Kien Tho commune still ranks second following Minh Tien with 33.12% total number of HHs of the commune. Ngoc Trung commune comes third with poverty incidence of 29.8%. Xuan Chau has approximate 1/5 of total number of HHs classified as the poor HHs, equal to 22.13% Lam Son is the only commune has low poverty incidence with 1.47%.

39. The ethnic HHs often account a high percentage (more than 60%) of the poor HHs of each commune. The reasons for poverty of ethnic HHs set out in FDGs include:

- (i) Production much depends on nature, especially irrigation. The field can grow only one rice crop and therefore brings the low productivity. Income from Sugarcane remains unstable due to fluctuating prices;

- (ii) Lack of cultivation land and production capital;
- (iii) Lack of production knowledge and experience;
- (iv) Short-handed households or with long time ill family's member; and
- (v) Women-headed HHs with lots of children and dependents.

40. In 481 affected ethnic HHs within RP1 framework, 28.9 % of ethnic HHs are the poor (refer table 3-32). Kien Tho and Minh Tien are two typical localities for affected poor ethnic HHs. 17.5% poor ethnic HHs are also women-headed HHs. Some others are households under preferential treatment and also have disables. The support and livelihood recovery programme for ethnic HHs should pay special attention to the poor, short-handed, elderly and disable ethnic HHs because they may have no working manpower or cannot participate into the vocational support programme.

Table 3-2 : Poor HHs (under MOLISA poverty line) in 481 ethnic HHs affected in 5 communes

Dist.	NGOC LAC				THO XUAN	
Commune	Kien Tho	Lam Son	Minh Tien	Ngoc Trung	Xuan Chau	Total
Affected ethnic HHs	392	8	48	32	1	481
Poor ethnic HHs	120	0	17	2	0	139
%	30,6%	0%	35,4%	6,3%	0%	28,9%

Source: DMS data provided by PR-RPMU for RP1 report, 10/9/2013

3.4 Livelihoods in the Project Area

3.4.1 Overview

41. This section describes the livelihoods of ethnic minorities commune based on information of Social impact Assessments done in 2011 and updated in 2013.

42. In general, the project area is half-mountainous and half-plain and fully rural area. The main crops of the project communes are paddy rice, sugarcane, cassava and maize. Paddy rice is cultivated in the wetland, sugarcane and cassava planted in the hills and low mountain slopes, maize cultivated in alluvial land along rivers and low mountain slopes.

43. Livelihoods of local Muong people are mainly based on land. Some HHs in Lam Son, Kien Tho, Minh Tien and Ngoc Trung commune hired land for farming sugarcane, pineapple and pay rent annually. Many people in Lam Son are staff of Song Am farm and retired soldiers and have retirement pension subsidies. Generally, in area of 5 communes, it is very few people have off-farm jobs such as selling food, groceries, carpenter, grinding rice and maize and doing hired jobs for others such as exploiting ashlar facing and paving stones for producing construction materials. Young labourers often go to cities and other provinces to work.

3.4.2 Infrastructure and Services

44. Road: Excepting Xuan Chau and Ngoc Trung, the all three remaining communes are easy to link with centres of districts and Thanh Hoa city by the inter-district paved roads system and Ho Chi Minh road. However, roads from commune centre to villages are in poor condition, often earth roads and difficult to travel by motorbike or bicycle in wet season. The longest distance from the village to commune centre is approximate 4-5km. People and authorities of Minh Tien commune propose that EMDP of project support to construct the vehicle roads connecting Huong Tien village to the commune's secondary school with length of about 300m, facilitating travelling of students and local people.

45. **Electricity.** All households of the project communes have electricity from the national power grid. However, the power line to villages is poor quality and the power is often cut off.

46. **Market.** Every commune has a market. There are shops run by local people in each village and in the commune centre with reasonable prices for consumption products due to favourable transportation condition.

47. **Media.** Every commune in the project area is equipped with a loudspeaker system for daily dissemination of information. However, the consultations show that loudspeakers system to the villages is mostly out of order or is limited in operation. Many villages with affected HHs propose project support to provide sound amplifier sets and loudspeakers for the village's cultural houses for community activities. Approximate 95% of HHs own TV. Mobile phones become the most popular communication tool in villages.

3.4.3. Main Live hood Sources

48. **Agriculture and Forestry.** The main income of almost people in project sites under RP1 is agriculture including cultivation and husbandry with family scope. The main types of plants cultivated by people include paddy rice, maize, soybean, groundnut, sugarcane, vegetables and some fruit trees. Depending on locality and water resource, people produce 2 seasons (paddy rice + crops) or 3 seasons (two paddy-rice seasons and 1 crops season) per year. However, in the surveyed localities, a lot of people suppose that their current agricultural production is precarious because of depending too much on weather and operation of electric pumping stations. Meanwhile, the electricity source is unstable and cause interruption to irrigation water supply for farming.

49. Farming systems in the project districts are typical of the agro-ecological region with the following main cropping patterns:

- (i) Spring rice + Summer rice + Winter Upland crops (Maize or Soybean or vegetable);
- (ii) Spring rice + Summer rice;
- (iii) Spring maize + Summer rice.

50. **Paddy fields.** Areas suitable for paddy cultivation are limited. All project communes cultivate wet rice with two crops a year. Percentage of the paddy fields over total natural area of the communes is different, about 8.2% in the communes of Thuong Xuan district, 15% in Ngoc Lac, 50% - 65% of the communes in Tho Xuan and Yen Dinh respectively. Percent on average of the area used for rice production, with a maximum of 24.2 percent in Kien Tho commune and a minimum of 4.8 percent in Luong Son.

51. **Upland, hilly land.** Sugarcane and cassava are cultivated on upland and hills beside maize, soybean and groundnut. Upland and hilly land account the main of agriculture land of Thuong Xuan and other communes in Ngoc Lac district. Garden (and related to garden economics) is absent or limited with a few of fruit trees.

52. **Husbandry** plays an important role in income of HHs. Buffalo, cow and pig are the main animals in the villages within project site. However, in recent years, farming is reduced due to diseases. Aquaculture is less developed in the project villages due to lack of water and inappropriate terrain.

53. Non-timber forestry products (NTFPs) include various bamboo shoots and other diversified plant species. Forest protection contracts (intending to protect forest area) were in place under the 661 program until recently.

54. **Non-Agricultural Income Sources.** Mechanised rice and maize milling is available in every village. Alcohol brewing (mostly from cassava and rice) is very popular. Households living in commune centre area often do business such as selling food, soft drink, groceries. Brick-making and mason are also the popular jobs undertaken by men.

Table 3-3: Main Livelihood Sources

Main Livelihood Sources		Sales or Self-consumption, Location
Farming	Paddy rice	Little for selling, mainly for food
	Sugarcane	Popular and main income source. Input for Lam Son sugar factory
	Maize	All is sold for daily expenses, some are used for feeding livestock
	Cassava	All is sold for daily expenses
	Vegetables, fruit trees	For daily food
	Rubber tree	Selling, good income source
Livestock	Buffalo, cow	Popular, reducing, income used to buy properties, equipments
	Pig	Popular, reducing, local breeders, taking full use to sell
	Chicken, poultry	Poor growth due to diseases, kept on upland fields, mainly for self-consumption
	Goat	Increasing, for selling
	Fish	Keeping in small ponds for food
Forestry	Luong bamboo	mainly planted in Phung Giao, Phuc Thinh,
	NTPF	Bamboo shoots and various other products for family consumption and selling, produced in Phung Giao, and Phuc Thinh.
Others	Fishing, snails	For food and sale. Less developed
	Service, grinding	Collection of Luong bamboo, maize and cassava. Many rice and maize grinding machines in villages. Grocery services
	Alcohol brewing	Rather popular, for home use and sale
	Ashlars facing & paving stones	Popular incomes for the people in the rest times between crop seasons

Source: livelihoods assessment, August 2010.and social survey April – May 2011 and update from May to July, 2013

3.4.4. Health Care

55. Commune Health Stations are present in each commune and there is a hospital in each district. While Xuan Chau commune (Tho Xuan district) and Ngoc Trung commune (Ngoc Lac district) is located far from the district hospital about a hour of driving motorbike (approximate 30km) with difficult travelling road, Lam Son, Minh Tien and Kien Tho are located relatively near with the district centre with distance of about 13-15km. There are also private health providers in some communes, mainly for traditional healthcare. All ethnic women give birth in commune's health-care centre. Villagers could access easily to the commune health care centre.

56. Results of the consultations and FDGs show that women with gynaecological problems make up the high rate in almost localities. About 75% of women are notified to have gynaecological problems for each time of commune gynaecological examination. In the group discussions, it was said by lots of people that the reason for gynaecological disease is related to environmental condition and working environment of women (unsafe water, lack of sanitary bathing places or flood). Moreover, many other opinions mention the limited knowledge on disease prevention and treatment of both men and women. A lot of men expressed that they have never heard or discusses about prevention of diseases of the reproductive organs and are not aware of that the husband needs to have coordination activities with his wife in gynaecological treatment. Therefore, there should be the programme improving knowledge of both men and women including the ethnicity on reproductive health and gynaecological treatment.

3.4.5. Education

57. All the project communes have a school with primary and secondary levels and kindergartens. However school facilities are poor and many villages are far away from a school. Many adults have only completed grade 7. Rate of illiterate female from surveyed HHs⁶ is 54.9% higher than of male 45.1%. Percentage of female members finished high schools education is lower 42.7% compared to 57.3% of men and the rate of women finished technical/vocational training is also lower: 38.2% compared to 61.8% of men. Difficult economic conditions lead to high numbers of children dropping out of school. The lack of high school and of opportunities for non-agricultural employment leads to low motivation for study among the young people.

3.4.6. Culture

58. **Community structure.** Before, Muong and Thai people lived in traditional stilt houses crowded in clusters and depended on rice farming. Muong people have longstanding cultures with the diversified folk songs. However, they don't have specific their own writing and use Viet-Muong language. Therefore gradually, living together with Kinh people makes some change in their habits and customs. Many HHs change to live in brick house, commonly built by concrete roof or house grade 4. Few families live in traditional stilt houses made of wood and bamboo. Extended families with several generations living in the same house are tending to disappear among all groups, including Muong people.

59. **Religion, graveyards and tombs.** The Thai and Muong are animists. The Thai and Muong protect graveyard areas in which trees or soil cannot be disturbed. Cattle and poultry are used among all groups for sacrifices during special events. Muong people often bury dead persons in garden and don't exhume as Kinh people. However, experience in compensation for replacing of cemeteries, graves of Muong people from Ho Chi Minh road construction project in Kien Tho, Minh Tien, Minh Son commune (Ngoc Lac district) shows that in needed cases, the project staff should pay attention to burial custom of Muong people and consult them about time and location of new burial. The social consultations show that end of lunar year is the most suitable time for replacing graves and wish of AHs is compensation for ceremony for moving graves.

3.5. Status of Land-Use and legal right on land of affected EM Households

60. Provision of land use right certificates (LURCs) on agricultural land in the project area is well advanced. Legally, land use rights have been allocated to each household, and households have received their titles according to Decree 64/1993/ND-CP of Government on allocation of agricultural land to farmers. LURC on residential land is under provision in the project communes. LURCs have been allocated with no time limit on residential land, for 50 years on production forestry land, and for 20 years on paddy fields. Quota of residential land in the project communes is 2,000m² if that land was used since 1980 onward and 400m² if used after 1980 to now. This should be paid attention to identifying land origin for compensation.

61. The survey result doesn't show any case of EM without land in project communes. All Muong households have land allocated or inherited from their primary generations. Natural forest in the project site is under State's management, prohibiting hunting and exploitation. Many HHs signed forest protection contract with CPC and receive remuneration for this job. Forestry land is allocated to ethnic people farming long-term trees within time limitation of 50

⁶ The survey of HHs was done by Mac Donald consultancy firm in 2011.

years. The area of land allocated by household is very uneven between communes depending on their land fund.

62. Acquired land of the affected ethnic minority HHs includes many types such as residential land (housing land and garden land), agricultural land for long-term trees, aquaculture land and forestry land. According to estimation of RP-RPMU staff in charge of Ngoc Lac district, only about 1/3 of AHs have LURCs and some others are applying to register LURCs according to recent decision of Thanh Hoa province. The HHs, who are not provided LURCs, have used land for long time without disputes. There are no conflicts on land between HHs and public land encroachment. Some EM HHs in Lam Son and Minh Tien have the affected field land and rubber planting land which are rent of farms of communes. The AHs often raise their concerns about land titles and compensation when currently they have not received LURCs. However, under the provisions of the 2003 Land Law and policy framework for compensation and resettlement of project NCSMISP, these households are entitled to receive full compensation and support as those who have granted LURCs and have right to involve in the IRP (see more policy framework of RP1).

3.6 Gender Issues

63. Law for gender equality issued in 2006 and came into effect in 2007 has created more opportunities for commune's women. However, in project site, men of Muong group or other EM groups are considered the household's head and have higher right than women and can still make lots of decisions without consent of their wives. Women are often in charge of managing cash income within the family and make decisions themselves for daily expenditures. Boys are preferred than girls due to traditional opinion that boys will be the descendant who care for clan worship. The issue of physical violence (hitting, punching) of men to women still exists, however, has much declined compared with 5 years ago. Violence often occurs in families whose husband is addicted to alcohol and gambling. However, through the consultations, a lot of women including EM women frankly admitted that they themselves "sometimes also cause mental violence" to their husbands such as nagging, berating whenever feeling displeased.

64. Housework division still remains as traditional. According to consultations, the same as Kinh women, the EM women undertake about 80% the hard household chores and work more than men 10 to 14 hours per week. In family, women take the main responsibility of housework and taking care of children. Although a lot of men think that they should share housework with their wives, but in fact, average time of working of women is much longer than of men. As the result, women are too busy and have no time for relax. However, men often undertake the harder jobs such as soil digging and pesticide spraying. EM men also often involved in jobs like brick-making, carpentry or mason. Women often take part on harvesting, poultry, daily shopping and household chores.

65. According to socio-economic survey figures, rate of school attendance among boys and girls of all ethnic groups are about 53.6% and 46.4%, respectively. and education attendance level of boys is higher than that of girls. One of reasons for that is due to lack of labourers and early marriage of woman leading to girls often dropping out school early. The social assessment also found that women get married at very young ages in all groups, even when girls are under 18 and commonly each couple has 2 or 3 children.

66. About 30% of young people (most of men) leave their villages to find jobs in other provinces and big cities and often come back on Tet holidays. This results in lack of labour and gender imbalance in division of labour in households as well as in communes. Therefore, many households have to hire labours to take care of and harvest sugarcane. This leads to difficulty in application of advanced science and technology for production in

the project communes. Moreover, women at home have to take care of all housework as well as on-farm work.

67. LURCs are currently converted from being registered in only the name of household's head (normally the husband) to in the names of both husband and wife according to Land Law 2003 and Law for Gender equality.

68. Women in some affected villages expect to improve their livelihood after acquired land by promoting "intensive and poly farming" (investment in technique and diversification of agriculture and livestock). Therefore, they need training in non-agricultural occupations and livestock technique (see more details in Table 2.2 and Appendix 11.2).

69. Different from traditional women, many EM women in 5 communes nowadays pay interest to the social activities through the activities of commune women union or meetings at villages. According to the focus group discussions, women generally have actively participated in training sessions on science and technology in local, dispel the current view of reality "female doing, male learning." Commune Women Unions is seen as a dynamic mass organization at the grassroots level and are playing a very important role in the development of economic activities and protection of the local environment.

70. Women nowadays have been facilitated the good chances to promote their careers in leading positions equal to men. However, there are currently just a few of women who play the key roles in commune's authorities due to their own limited capacity as well as social opinion of that they are not capable to execute and lead the community. Number of EM women leaders is evenly much less. This confirms that it is really difficult to change the social opinions and gender stereotypes in EM community and hence needs to have communication propaganda and training to increase community's awareness on gender equality and build capacity for women in general and EM women in particular.

4. Information Disclosure, Meaningful Consultation and Participation

4.1. Meaningful Consultation during Project Preparation

4.1.1. Consultation Process

71. At the time of the socio-economic survey in August 2010, and February to May 2011 the first consultation with APs was held in each village from 10 to 14 August 2010 (Phase A), and from 16 April to 15 May 2011 (Phase B) to inform and discuss on: (i) project components and benefits; (ii) potential project impacts; (iii) mitigation measures of impacts; (iv) entitlements of compensation, assistance and resettlement; and (v) grievance redress mechanism. Almost all participants said that they were not formally informed about the project before.

72. The second consultation for the ethnic minority groups affected by the project (Phase 1) has been undertaken from 3 to 8 September 2010 in each affected village after completion of draft RP and EMDP to (i) discuss on APs' entitlements of compensation, resettlement and restoration of livelihoods; and (ii) make an assessment of ethnic minority communities' need for livelihood restoration and ensure comprehensive feedback from local communities to be included in the EMDP.

73. The third updating consultation in 40 communes, including 14 ethnic communes had been carried out from May to August, 2013. The socio-economic information, gender and EM issues were updated through the consultation of communities and stakeholders in 40 communes in 5 districts within project site. 130 province and district staff, 1990 representatives of AHs and benefited HHs participated and contributed ideas to the consultations at levels. Of which, 14 consultations with near 500 representatives of ethnic AHs was implemented in 14 ethnic minority communes. Averagely, women were accounted about 55% of total of participants.

74. Results of the consultations are summarised in the Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: Results of Consultations with Affected Communities

DATE	PLACE/ PARTICIPANTS	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	RESULTS
August 2010	5 affected communes, 257 affected people, 10 leaders of 5 affected communes, 3 staff of PRC, 10 staff 2 DRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing information on NCSMRISP. - Social assessment - Consultation about social impacts of the project - Mitigation measures of adverse impacts - Replacement costs - Relocation preference - Preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participants concerned about (i) mitigation measures to avoid acquisition of their paddy land because it is scarce in the project area; (ii) compensation price is enough to buy replace land for cultivation because their main livelihood is relied on land. - According to participants, losing forest land does not much impact on their income because not many households have forest land based on contract with the local authorities. Moreover, all households have been assigned agricultural land by the state to cultivate. - 8 relocated households in Nguyet An commune require residential land for resettlement
Sept-Oct	16 affected ethnic minority villages,	- Need assessment of affected ethnic groups	- Training in non-agricultural occupations and livestock technique,

DATE	PLACE/ PARTICIPANTS	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	RESULTS
2010	19 focus group discussions (16 discussions at villages and 5 ones at communes), 1 workshops (50 participants from CPO, ICMB3, Thanh Hoa PPMU, PRC, DRCs, communal PCs, local NGOs and representatives of APs)	for vocational training and job creation - Consultation about livelihood restoration measures (analysis of livelihood challenges and opportunities) Preparation of EMDP	- Providing revolving fund to improve livelihood and diversification of agriculture and livestock, - Upgrading some village link roads and constructing community houses in some villages (Table 8)
Feb-Mar. 2011	1 Consultations for 200 people participated in 10 focus group discussions from 22 communes (included beneficial and affected communes) in 04 districts, 02 discussions with key persons at the district DPCs.	- Social assessment - Consultation about social impacts of the project - Mitigation measures of adverse impacts	- Participants understood that the potential negative impacts of project during construction of canals would be not seriously and could be avoid and mitigated. - Needs to raising awareness for workers and local people on the risk of infection of the social diseases and the preventive measures. - People who will lose agricultural land want project to support training, credit and create new jobs (off-farm) jobs - Satisfactory compensation.
Apr.- May 2011	2 + Meetings with Ahs in 22 affected communes by the construction of North and South Main canals in four districts. + 22 focus group discussions with women from Ahs, F + Five focus group discussions with affected Ethnic HHs. + Meetings & discussion with key staff of all affected communes.	- Need assessment of affected ethnic groups for vocational training and job creation - Consultation about livelihood restoration measures (analysis of livelihood challenges and opportunities) - Preparation of EMDP	- Training in non-agricultural occupations and livestock technique, - Creating new jobs; - Providing revolving fund to improve livelihood and diversification of agriculture and livestock, - Training on crop cultivation and animal rearing techniques, - Need preferential loans for developing livestock or running small business/trading. - The project to employ local people for doing unskilled construction works.
May, June and August 2013	40 consultations/ discussions in 14 communes have EM communities. 1990 participants (approximate 500 representatives of EM HHs) from 40 communes in project site, including Kien Tho, Lam Son, Minh Tien, Ngoc Trung and Xuan Chau. Total of participants in 5 communes was 316. Of which, 121 people were ethnic minority; 70 people were women.	- Consultation to update the socio-economic information, resettlement and compensation, gender and EM. - Consultation to update GAP and EMDP and the support of local people and authorities to support for NCSMRISP. - Assessment on demand on building	- The social economic information in RP, GAP and EMDP updated with the last figures - GAP for 39 communes within project site updated in term of operation contents and financial status - Completing EMDP 1 in framework of 5 communes having EM to serve contract awards for package of construction first 10km of NMC and SMC. - Identifying the topics/demands of training for building capacity for communities

DATE	PLACE/ PARTICIPANTS	CONTENTS OF CONSULTATION	RESULTS
		capacity for communities and stakeholders	
May, June and August 2013	5 seminars at district level with 130 staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Re- provide information on the project. - Consultation about management mechanism, implementation of GAP and EMDP - Assessing demand on building capacity for communities and stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identifying role and function of some stakeholders in management and implementation for GAP and EMDP - Identifying the topics/demands of training for building capacity for communities

Source: Consultation with stakeholders in Aug, Sept and Oct. 2010, February-May 2011 social survey and updated GAP, EMDP, May- Aug, 2013

4.1.2 Summary of discussion views and expectation of EM communities

75. Consultations during project preparation have used a range of different tools including meetings, individual interviews and group discussions. People in the villages were ready to discuss and share opinions. Women and the young has been invited and encouraged in raising their opinions. All ethnic minority groups have been consulted in an equal manner since consultation had taken place in every affected village. Ethnic minority groups presented in the project area have their representative organisations that had provided effective channels for communicating local preferences such as women's union, Farmer's union, Youth's union at commune level and their branches in villages. Followings are the main obtained results of the consultations:

- (i) Upgrading and construction of irrigation canals conform to expectations of thousands of HHs, including EM communities. Although there are predictions of negative impacts likely derive from the proposed project on a part of community, all population communities consent and highly agree with the undertakings of construction of canals and hope that the project will soon be implemented (see more in appendix).
- (ii) All ethnic participants deeply believed that NCSMRISP will bring great benefits for famers and communities. Productivity and output of plants will become stable and improved thanks to proactive irrigation. Field area may increase thanks to expanded cultivation area in field bunds and increased crop seasons and therefore it will improve and increase incomes of HHs, including women-headed HHs and EM.
- (iii) The project also will create more chances improving women's and women associations' ability of arranging community's activities through encouraging them get involved in training courses and directly in the management and monitoring activities of project.
- (iv) The AHs of 5 communes concerned that their traditional livelihood is based on land (farming) not on forest resources, so they could not do other things to replace their current livelihood. They worried about food security if their land is acquired by the project. Meanwhile, the current compensation rate issued by PPC of Thanh Hoa remains "not really satisfactory", i.e. too low. In situation that the price of land to price of "plant – animal – seed" and fertilizer are subjects to fluctuation, the HHs will cope with difficulties in recovery of living condition in case of having land acquired or relocated. People of Xuan Chau, Lam Son and Ngoc Trung said that to plant rubber, they have to invest quite much whilst

compensation rate remains too low. They expected RP-RPMU have thorough consideration and assessment to consult provincial authorities to offer the satisfactory compensation.

- (v) PPMU and authority of Ninh Lam village (Ngoc Trung commune), authority of Minh Tien commune and Kien Tho commune were requested to pay attention to burial custom of the people. Muong affected HHs had required the project to have close discussion with community in case of acquisition of graves and grace yards to avoid violating the taboos of their manners and customs.
- (vi) All households are likely to be displaced (Muong people) have expressed a desire to relocate within their villages in order to maintain social relationships and their traditional culture. Therefore, they proposed project in conjunction with local authorities to help them to relocate in villages. Households affected in Lam Son commune desire to reset along inter- communal line if relocation because resettlement arrangements in such a place will help with many advantages in trading business
- (vii) Participants in consultations expected to improve physical infrastructure of their villages from the project such as improving their current irrigation system, building community houses and graveyards, upgrading inter-village roads (Xuan Chau and Minh Tien) and sound-equipments and TV for cultural houses of ethnic minority villages affected.
- (viii) Households were also interested in vocational training for services or employment in factories, in running shops and in employment in canal construction and maintenance. They were concerned about the capacity of local institutions to implement development programs, especially agricultural extension.
- (ix) Representative of AHs proposed at the consultations that the project should provide information about project owner, names of construction contractors and establish a hotline for them to reflect in time the violations of contractor on environmental protection as well as construction standards.
- (x) Ethnic groups have stated different preferences regarding graves that would be affected and rituals for ancestors. Some communities have stated they do not have a tradition of moving their ancestor graves after buried. They were however willing to remove the affected graves with support of the project and expected full compensation including the costs of a ceremony. The Muong would prefer not to move the graves after reinterred but to hold a prayer for their ancestors upon arrival to their new homes. If unavoidable to remove the affected graves, they also expected full compensation and support of the project for removal.
- (xi) During the health impact consultation, almost all participants in each commune stated a concern about the health impact of the project. People in communes were highly concerned about new diseases which could transmit from workers to their villages during project implementation. Fears of prostitution, trafficking in women, drug use and HIV/AIDs were also mentioned by participants.

76. The participants attending consultations minority has proposed a number of programs/activities to help ethnic minority families and communities affected. The proposals include:

- (i) The Project needs to minimize land acquisition at the lowest level. The acquired land should be compensated at replacement cost and made HHs to be satisfied with that.
- (ii) Households have land, gardens and farmland affected have been using land for long-term since 1993 but have not been granted LURC should receive the highest compensation rate as same as households having LURC under provisions of the Land Law 2003 and resettlement policy framework of the project.

- (iii) Need for diversified animal husbandry (buffalo, cow, goat, chicken, duck), forestry (bamboo, timber species, rubber, eucalypt) trees can be harvested sustainably and Aquaculture in the reservoir and pond. So that, livelihood recovery program, recovery income households should focus on the conduct of training programs for the affected ethnic minority households in order to supply / support for technical assistance, and breeding animals, seeds, credit access and marketing to ethnic Improve Minorities' livelihoods.
- (iv) The other EM households in areas if having demand are entitled to attend the training and extension trainings and some other trainings of trades non - agriculture.
- (v) Due to the phenomenon of inequality, gender-based violence still exists. It should be a training program to introduce Law for gender equality, Law for preventing violence and building the club to help ethnic women in economic activities, family harmony and happiness.
- (vi) The construction of the road runs on the right bank of the channel will also be carried out so that traffic law training for ethnic minorities is also essential.
- (vii) Local social organisations should be consulted on HIV/AIDS and Anti-Trafficking of children and women.

77. Some programs above have been raised in the preparation of the gender action plan (GAP) so GAP will be implemented in incorporation with EMDP. Ethnic minority women will had been attended all trainings at the rate of 50%.

4.1.3. Authorities' commitment to support the project and the ethnic minorities.

78. Through the consultation mentioned above, many opinions have showed that the communal authorities and people, as well as ethnic minorities fully understand the negative effects of the project but also clearly see the great benefits that the project will bring to their economic development, poverty alleviation, providing many opportunities to develop other occupations for ethnic minority women and men. At each of the public consultation, all authorities of 5 communes under project areas are committed to supporting communal irrigation projects and supports PPMU, Thanh Hoa DARD and District Women's Union to implement EMDP. They also expected that NCSMRISP should be implemented as soon as possible (See more in the appendix page 69-75).

4.2. Consultation Strategy during Project Implementation

4.2.1 Participation in consultancy meetings

79. Public consultation and participation will be continued through entire period of implementation. Consultation is a two-way process – disseminating project information and gathering of feedback and suggestions. Meaningful consultation is a process that is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle to provide timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected ethnic people.

80. Plans proceed after communities consultation have indicated their broad support for it. The objectives of consultation are: (i) to fully share key information about the project with the affected people; (ii) to obtain information about the needs and proposed priorities of the affected people, as well as information about their reactions/feedback to activities during implementation of the RP and EMDP and GAP; (iii) to obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people through all phases of RP and EMDP and GAP; and (iv) to ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement, rehabilitation/improvement and supplementary measures for ethnic minorities.

81. During implementation, consultation on EMDP1 with ethnic people, ethnic communities, with affected Commune People Committees as well as local social organisations will take place in each community affected by the project. The consultation will focus on (i) disclosure of approved RP1 and EMDP1, including entitlements of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement; (ii) RP1 and EMDP1 implementation plan; (iii) grievant mechanism; and (iv) monitoring on RP1 and EMDP1 implementation; and v) Reflecting results of monitoring / result of the implementation EMDP1; or in any receiving complaints from EM or villagers. The consultation should be held before and during RP1 and EMDP1 implementation to ensure all problems raised by the APs will be received and solved up timely. Methods of consultation are organising public meetings, using local loudspeaker system, delivering leaflets. Resettlement and EMDP1 can only proceed when the community and local authorities have indicated broad acceptance of the resettlement plan1 and EMDP1 as recorded in the consultation meeting minutes. Whole tentative consultation plan can be seen in the Table 4-21 below.

Table 4-21 Consultation Plan during project implementation

Activities to be under taken	Purpose	Target audience	Responsibility	Proposed time
Disclosure of approved EMDP1 (and RP1) including entitlements of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement ; and grievant mechanism	-Help AHs and EM AHs know about important policies of the project , including the policy to respect the EM's culture and religion; -APs will be made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing grievances. - Make local authorities to commit to support the project and EMDP for ethnic minorities people.	-Affected ethnic minorities communes. -Affected HHs, including EM HHs -Local authorities of 5 communes as Kien Tho, Ngoc Trung, Lam Son, Minh Tien and Xuan Chau.	PPMU staff Social Consultant in implementation phase	-After approval of RP1 and EMDP1, or Before implementation RP1 and EMDP 1
RP1 EMDP1 implementation plan	-Make EM AHs and their commune can be able to participate actively into activities of EMDP and RP -Help CPCs and commune working groups arrange their plan to support PPMU and DWs	-Affected HHs, including EM HHs. -EM villagers who have demand to attend in some non-farm trainings or any training relating to gender, environment, reproductive health care.... -CPCs, Commune working groups	PPMU staff Social Consultant in implementation phase DWUs of Ngoc Lac and Tho Xuan	After finishing implementation plan by PPMU and DWUs.
Plan for monitoring on RP and EMDP implementation	Make EM AHs and their commune can be able to participate actively into monitoring activities	-Affected ethnic minorities communes. -Affected HHs, including EM HHs -CPCs, Commune working groups	PPMU staff Social Consultant in implementation phase DWUs of Ngoc Lac and Tho Xuan	After starting implementation activities.
Reflecting result of monitoring / result of	Ensure the transparency of the	Affected AHs, included EM AHs.	PPMU staff, consultants and	Annually or when

the implementation EMDP; or in any receiving complaints from EM or villagers.	project. -Ensure the two ways in communication that can help the EMDP be more susses	-Local authorities and mass organization' representatives	DWUs; Independent consultant experts/ firm	having any recommen ds/ complains; and -Project's end
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4.2.2. Participation in the period of EMDP1 implementation

(a) Levels

82. **District level.** Representatives of Ethnic minority Department in Ngoc Lac and Tho Xuan are formal members of DRCs.

83. **Commune level.** The Land law defines CPCs as the administrative unit in charge of all land matters. The commune workgroup is the main body for daily implementation of the RP1 and EMDP1. All village heads are members of the workgroup.

84. **Village level.** In the RP1, the village has the key role of setting up priorities between households in allocation of fertile land and paddy fields. The village is the level of implementation of EMDP1 and the level of community monitoring. Village monitoring team members will be selected by the community with criteria as follows: (i) having good health; (ii) some members with education level of at least secondary school; (iii) truthful and having prestige; and (iv) having time, and interest in social activities.

(b) Participation Steps

85. Community facilitators will support a flexible participatory process in the villages they are in charge of. The following activities are critical:

- (i) Identification of Livelihood Improvement Priorities. Community facilitators will support the identification of preferences for interest group and training course topics. Consensus in community must be built since these activities include groups.
- (ii) Interest Group Formation. Interest groups pool together more “active” households with a special interest in agriculture (crop production, animal husbandry, forestry) and several neighbors. The latter including vulnerable households. Interest groups help build capacity of each group member.
- (iii) Participation in Training and Extension. All interest group members are invited to participate in field demonstrations training and benefit from technical assistance. Training methods are appropriate to the needs of the audience.
- (iv) Community Resource Management Agreements. When the project leads to modified local uses of land, water and/or forestry, consensus must be built within the community on how to best manage these resources. Village agreements offer a good vehicle to do so.
Water Users Groups will the focus arrangement to use the modified access to water for irrigation.

(c) Continuing Consultation and Participation during Project Implementation

86. Consultation and participation are undertaken in an integrated manner in the EMDP implementation to optimise resources allocated to these activities and enhance their effectiveness.

87. Consultation with ethnic minority representatives in the event of new types of risks identified with all communities in random turns during internal and external monitoring:

88. Participation:

- (i) of the general public in the project area in communication;
- (ii) of ethnic minority representatives in DRCs;
- (iii) of commune workgroup in (i) selection of EMDP activities, (i) daily management of implementation;
- (iv) of village monitoring group in monitoring RP and EMDP implementation; and
- (v) of affected communities and households in information meetings and implementation of activities.

5. Potential impacts of NCSMRIP for ethnic minorities communities and mitigation measures

5.1. Positive impacts on ethnic communities

89. During public consultations, participants were aware of the benefits that project will bring to themselves and their communities such as improvement of their productive conditions and increase of productive yield. The project will support them for diversification of livelihoods and transformation of crops structure. On the other hand, the project will improve transportation conditions of local people by combining between construction of canal and making rural road along canal. Below are summary of some benefits that mentioned by gender in EMDP discussion groups:

(a) Social and economic benefits for employment opportunity and income increased for both men and women.

90. New construction of irrigation canals and improvements of some existing ones will increase area of fields and increase number rice season from 1 to 2 or 3 per year accordingly. As the result, production productivity and output will be increased. Agricultural productivity will be improved (or at least stabilized) in some areas thanks to decrease of risk of flood, erosion and lack of water in dry season.

91. Construction of canals and related vehicle roads will create more opportunities of physical labour for both men and women in the places where canal system passes reduce free time of agricultural women. Agreement has been made with contractor to include preference to employ women and local men in the project areas, equal pay for equal work has to be done accordingly.

92. Promoting husbandry when the food demand is satisfied and promoting aquaculture if water is sufficient.

93. Employment opportunities will also reduce the unemployment of women and men, increasing their participation frequency in the labour force in all occupations and therefore increase family income and society's revenue. The improved income will help family's expenditure budget more comfortable which will promote production again to meet the higher consumption of population in 5 communes.

94. Economic development and increase of employment opportunities may reduce number of the free migrants from rural to urban area in future. Theoretically, reduce of male migrants will reduce rate of drug addiction in the society, specifically the communes have high rate of migrants, and substantially reduce the risk of HIV infection in the community.

a) More convenient access to health-care services for both men and women

95. The community located in the remote areas such as Xuan Chau, Ngoc Trung can access to the safer health-care services evenly in flood season. Transportation of patients in dangerous status will be taken quickly and safely.

b) Convenient transportation and improving chances of access to market of people

96. Construction of roads and bridges crossing the canals will directly impact community, especially women in reduce of travelling time and increase of chances of entering

agricultural product market and goods exchanges. To Ngoc Trung and Xuan Chau, the new constructed bridges allow moving of vehicles to transport sugarcane and rubber latex from planting places to selling places and vice versa – the traders directly and positively enter the farms which are located in remote villages that some small trucks or motorcycles can get in.

97. Increase of traffic linkage to villages not only by car-way but also by water way on the main canals or branch canals. Especially, the convenient travelling and moving will lead to expansion of services and jobs related to incomes deriving from external activities of each community area. Children have safe and convenient roads to school.

c) Chance to be provided new knowledge in production and to promote diversity of non-farm occupations

98. Women and men get more knowledge related to production and skills to develop the new products through their community's livelihoods and income recovery programme. At present, Ngoc Lac district WU is preparing a program supporting farmer HHs of Minh Tien commune in planting Gac fruit. The program is expected to bring the higher income for HHs and proposed to be incorporated in the next EMDP activities.

99. Beside jobs of brick-making, brocade weaving, manual mechanic job, some other occupations can be developed in community like garment and car, motorcycle repair.

d) Chance to: strengthen community's capacity, increase social understanding and community attachment, enhance ability of arrangement, management, supervision, and strengthen women's position in community

100. Communities of Muong ethnic minorities were identified as the main objective of the proposed EMDP. Besides participating EMDP program, EM people also are involved in training activities on gender to raise awareness about women's empowerment. The gender training activities and EMDP will create capacity building opportunities for local ethnic people. They will also have the opportunity to learn more about the social safeguard policies of ADB and international organizations as well as policies of the Government of Vietnam. Women will also have the opportunity to get to learn the management and supervision skills. The establishment of water users' associations to manage irrigation water will also help women to improve their capacity to operate the internal canal works effectively.

101. However, ethnic minority communities are exposed to several risks of project impact, described below:

5.2. Potential negative impacts of NCSMRISP.

102. Potential negative impacts on EM communities, on women and men are highlighted in consultations at all levels related to land acquisition, environmental safety, income decrease of part of population, management and using of compensation amount. Women are also considered to be the most benefited, however, to take the most negative impacts from the project due to responsibilities they undertake and scope of work they have to do in family.

103. The potential negative impacts are identified to include the risks before construction, during construction and after construction when the work comes into operation.

a) Impacts on production materials – land, assets and graves of HHs and communities

104. According to result of DMS, impacts of NCSMRIP (new development area) on all HHs in general and Muong groups in particular are quite serious. There are total of 1654 HHs affected by the project. Of which, 481 HHs are EM HHs, accounting for 29% affected HHs. Almost the EM affected households in RP1 are living in 4 communes in Ngoc Lac district and the majority of EM affected households is Muong in Kien Tho commune.

105. Table 5-1 and 5-2 below present land, house, field land, forestry land and aquaculture land of some affected EM HHs will be acquired.

Table 5-1 : Extent and type of impacts on affected EM HHs in 5 communes of RP1

	District/ commune	Total AHs	Total ETM AHs	% ETM AHs/ total AHs	Reloc ated HHs	HHs with houses rebuild on remainin g land	HHs affecte d garden land	HHs lost 10%-to < 50% their producti ve land.	HHs lost 50%-to over 70% of their productive land.	HHs lost less than 10% of their productive land
A	Ngoc Lac	840	480	57,1%	5	36	87	205	68	119
1	Kien Tho	482	392	81,3%	3	22	44	172	60	101
2	Lam Son	165	8	4,8%	0	1	7	3	0	1
3	Minh Tien	129	48	37,2%	1	10	20	27	6	8
4	Ngoc Trung	64	32	50%	1	3	16	3	2	9
B	Tho xuan	814	1	0.12%	0	0	1	-	0	0
5	Xuân Châu	50	1	2	0	0	1	-	0	0
6	Xuan Thien	488	0	-	-	-		-	0	0
7	Tho Minh	276	0	-	-	-		-	0	0
Total AHs in 5 communes		1654	481	29.1	5	36	88	205	68	119

Source: Results of DMS provided by RP-PMU by 10/09/2013- RP 1 report

106. Among 1.560 households having the impact on their land holding including residential land and productive land, total of 433 affected households belong to Muong group, taking about 27.8%. If calculating among 481 of EM affected AHs, 90% HHs affected on both residential land and agricultural land,

107. Out of 1.217 HHs losing their productive land holding, 392 households are EM HHs, equal 32.2%. Of which, 119 EM HHs have less than 10% of agricultural land affected, 205 EM HHs have 10% - 50% of agricultural land affected and 68 HHs have 50% - to above 70% of land affected.

108. Besides the impacts on productive land, the EM households also are affected on their main houses. Among 124 households with main houses severely affected, 41 households are ethnic minority. Among these EM Hha, 5 EM households have to relocate in new place and 36 HHs have to rebuild house on the remaining land. For households displaced, they prefer to stay in same village and close to old place for farming rather than move to collective resettlement site because relocation outside village or commune, according to ethnic minority people, could disrupt their community relations. This is accepted by DRCs and local authorities.

109. DMS data in table 5-2 show that the EM households loss totally 369.810,5 m2 of various types of lands and some of them lose two or more types of land. 136 EM households lose 53.823,5 m2 of residential land, 368 EM households lose 220.727,3 m2 annual crop lands where they almost plan rice and sugar-cane trees. 87 EM headed households lose garden land where various penerial trees, timber trees and some kinds of vegetabales for their daily use are planted. 13 EM headed households lose aquaculture land and 18 EM headed households lose production forest land where they plant the rubber trees .

Table 5-2 : Distribution of affected ethnic minority households by gender and type of land under RP1

	District/ Commune	Gender	Unit	Resident -ial land	Garden land	Cultivat. land	Forestry land	Aquacl. land
A	Ngoc Lac	Male	HH	108	74	322	17	11
			m2	45.287,5	62.635,2	196.692,6	23.895,4	1.964,0
		Female	HH	28	13	46	1	2
			m2	8.536,0	6.167,6	24.034,7	21,9	575,6
1	Kiên Tho	Male	HH	77	40	288	17	11
			m2	36.194,5	42.784,0	179.174,7	23.895,4	1.964,0
		Female	HH	17	4	38	1	2
			m2	7.733,6	2.357,3	19.702,8	21,9	575,6
2	Lam Sơn	Male	HH	3	3	1	-	-
			m2	242,0	2.032,6	14,8	-	-
		Female	HH	4	4	-	-	-
			m2	508,1	2.456,2	-	-	-
3	Minh Tien	Male	HH	16	15	26	-	-
			m2	6.100,0	15.416,5	14.757,6	-	-
		Female	HH	5	5	7	-	-
			m2	291,2	1.354,1	3.923,9	-	-
4	Ngoc Trung	Male	HH	12	16	7	-	-
			m2	2.751,0	2.402,1	2.745,5	-	-
		Female	HH	2	-	1	-	-
			m2	3,1	-	408,0	-	-
B	Tho Xuan, Xuan Chau commune	Male	HH	1	1	-	-	-
			m2	200	900	-	-	-
		Female	HH			-	-	-
			m2	-	-	-	-	-
Total RP1 by Sex		Male	HH	108	74	323	17	11
			m2	45,487.5	63,535.2	196,692.6	23,895.4	1,964.0
		Female	HH	28	13	46	1	2
			m2	8,536.0	6,167.6	24,034.7	21.9	575.6
Total EMDP AHs under RP1 area			HH	136	88	368	18	13
Number of land areas lost under RP1			M2	54,823.5	69,702.8	220,727.3	23,917.3	2539.6

Source: Results of DMS provided by RP-PMU by 10/09/2013- RP 1 report

110. Besides, there are 15 EM households having the grade 3 houses (with reinforced concrete structure for frame, floor and roof like Kinh people with two floors) affected. 433 EM HHs have annual crops affected

111. Previously according to old design, graveyard including 33 graves of Muong people in Thanh Cong village – Kien Tho commune is proposed to be displaced for the construction disposal sites of canals. After being recommended by CPC, location of disposal site is moved to another place. However, it remains 1200 m² graveyard of Duc Thinh village – Kien Tho commune will be acquired by the NCSMRIP project. In addition, 26 Muong households in Kien Tho commune will have the impact on graves. According to the customs of Muong ethnic, they will rebury the remains from the graves in their garden rather than in collective cemetery area. Although a compensation amount of VND 600,000 for ceremony for moving graves is available but acquisition of graveyard land of Muong groups should be still thoroughly considered regarding time of moving, not to cause unnecessary emotional disturbances to them.

b) Impacts on income and business

112. Risk of reduce of income due to negative impacts of resettlement activities is obvious including temporary and long-term impacts. As mentioned above, some HHs lose their income sources such as land and fish farming ponds. Moreover, impacts on land such as partial displacing or entire acquisition may make women lose their small business places. The business may also be interrupted due to construction and levelling activities in front of house. Goods transportation and exchanges within community connecting areas may be also impacted during construction of canals and structure crossing canals. However, according the DMS, there are only seven (7) Kinh households in Lam Son commune and one Kinh household (1) in Minh Tien having business affected

c) Limited recovery of previous living condition

113. Compensation rate in cash for the AHs, in opinions of lots of HHs present at commune's consultation meetings, could not allow HHs buy/reconstruct the assets equal to the existing ones due to high inflation. For example, in Xuan Chau and Lam Son, farmers supposed that compensation rate for rubber at VND 200,000/tree is unsatisfactory to their time and efforts.

114. Moreover, compensation is often paid in phases; this will impact on stability and recovery of income of relocated HHs. The agricultural HHs who escaped the grinding poverty may be at risk of jumping into it again due to loss of production land for site clearance and construction of canals and structure crossing canals. Therefore, building of the livelihood and income recovery programme for the AHs in general and EM AH in particular is really important to give them a leg up to develop lives.

115. Land price in residential areas in 5 communes may change unpredictably due to the activities of resettlement and information related to compensation rate. The HHs who have demand on buying land for resettlement may be affected because the land owners can increase land price or keep land not for sale.

116. There should be training programme on replacing livelihood means. However, output consumption market may face difficulty and be unstable. For example, handicraft, weaving or mushroom cultivation training programme can be totally organized, but establishment of consumption market at locality remains difficult in all 5 districts including communes within RP1 framework.

d) Environmental pollution and spread of diseases during construction and after construction when work comes into operation

117. The negative impacts on residential living environment during project construction and operation could happen such as dust, emission and noise if the construction contractor won't commit to strictly comply with environmental safeguards. That construction of the main canal in Luong Son commune – Thuong Xuan district faces to complaints of local people on dust and noise from rock breaking by mine makes population in communes within RP1 framework pay more attention and request a hotline which helps them timely reflect the situation of violation of environmental policies of construction contractors.

118. After construction, the irrigation canals system from the upland to lowland will raise risk of environmental pollution and impacts on health of people such as spread of diseases if the population living along canals system is not aware of protection their living environment. In case those diseases happen due to poor quality environmental sanitation, in general, women will bear costs for time and efforts including costs for health-care for the family's members because they are main responsible to take care the sick members in their families.

e) Impacts on community's health safety

119. Accidents to adults and children may happen unless the method of safe shielding and signs during construction is available. When come into operation, construction of vehicle roads along the right river of canals will facilitate travelling of people but also cause risk of traffic accidents due to violation of traffic regulations. Drinking alcohol as driving is also popular among men in the communes. A part of young person has not learned about road traffic law.

120. There will be social risk compounded with the construction of canal system such as risk of HIV/AIDS, trafficking of children and women because a huge amount of construction labourers concentrate in an expected duration of 5 years. The presence of a large number of mostly male workers with few sex workers, compounded by the risk of drug abuse, will create a risk of HIV/AIDS, trafficking of children and women for local people, especially for ethnic women of Muong. Social security of villages may be affected due to potential conflicts between community and construction labourers.

5.3. Measures to minimize the Negative Impact

121. Based on community's expectations and proposals, this part summarizes measurements mitigating the negative impacts from the project on EM communities to the lowest level and ensuring their approach to project's benefits (socio-economic and cultural benefits) in respect of gender and appropriateness with people's expectations. Risks to EM people identified in Part 5 of this report are proposed to be solved through a number of training and support measurements.

122. There are 302 EM HHs in Xuan Chau Commune. As primary design, there would be 72 HHs affected. Among that, 21 ETM HHs would be affected by the project. After adjusting scope of disposal landfill, Xuan Chau commune have only 50 AHs and 01 of which is Muong people (wife is Muong people, husband is Kinh people).

123. It should be noted that if the external monitoring agency evaluates that the following measurements will be insufficient to solve those risks, the additional specific measurements and actions should be conducted and a relevant budget will be adjusted from reserve fund of EMD, or financed by a separate resource under previous agreements.

Table 5-3: Measures of EMDP 1 under RP1 for 5 communes

Risk identified	Measures	Support scope, resources and persons in charge/ Remark
1.The HHs have residential land, garden land, forestry and aquaculture land acquired; houses, architectural structures, business places affected and displaced	- The APs will be compensated and supported in accordance with project's safeguards policies.	- All 481 EM AHs of 5 communes. Resource: included in RP1 budget - CPCs, PSRC, DRCs and AHs
	- The APs participate in livelihoods recovery programmers: providing courses of training/transferring knowledge and new technique in cultivation, mixed cropping, cattle breeding, beef cattle, reproductive cattle farming and training in pest control. - Transfer knowledge to the non-farm occupations based on demand of affected EM communities in communes.	- AHs - EM communities and HHs have demand - CPCs, PSRC, DRCs and providers - Budget of RP 1
2. Graves and graveyard displaced	- Compensate displaced graves in accordance with resettlement framework. The amount of VND 600,000 for ceremony of moving graves is included in compensation for each grave. - Construction of new graveyard.	- The EM HHs have graves displaced - Villages have area of graveyard acquired (Duc Thinh village, Kien Tho commune) - CPCs, PSRC and DRCs and AHs - Budget of RP 1
3. Risk of hard recovery of livelihoods for vulnerable HHs	- Strengthen livelihoods: Grant VND 2 mil./affected EM HH and emergency food assistance to seriously AHs; - Expand internal monitoring to identify list of EM AHs in 5 communes/ refer list of EM AHs from RP-RPMU. Note: A HH is still considered EM HH when either husband or wife is EM people	- All 481 EM AHs of 5 communes - Budget of EMDP - Food support to seriously affected HHs included in budget of RP 1 - CPCs of 5 communes with support from RP-RPMU and CWU/CFU undertake responsibility of implementation

Risk identified	Measures	Support scope, resources and persons in charge/ Remark
	<p>+ Improvement of EM communities' lives: The AHs and EM communities will also receive some special supports from EMDP programme in regard of providing animals, seeds through district and commune WU together with district/provincial agricultural extension center and research institutes/universities.</p> <p>+ The seriously AHs (relocated) may receive support of reproductive cattle.</p> <p>+Support to upgrade some short inter-villages roads (Minh Tien and Xuan Chau)</p> <p>+ Support to buy speakers for cultural houses in villages that EM is living</p> <p>+ Build to training programme on farming of livestock/animals and prevention of diseases for livestock/animals</p> <p>+ Implement some visiting programme to the typically developed models within and out of province for people to get experience.</p> <p>+ Training on non-farm occupations based on assessment of demand of HHs and potential of those occupations.</p>	<p>-EM communities in 5 communes and AHs</p> <p>- WU of Ngoc Lac district will conduct the programme of transferring skills of planting Gac fruit and other breeds (pigs, goats, cows...) to 4 communes</p> <p>- WU of Tho Xuan district will organize the support activities to EM community in Xuan Chau commune in prevention and treatment of diseases for the cattle / livestock</p> <p>- District WU will take responsibility of holding training and practical visiting programme to EM community as people in project's communes.</p> <p>- Budget of EMDP</p>
4. Dusts and risk of environmental pollution due to construction activities in dry season and muddy in the rainy season.	+ The contractor has to implement the mitigation measurements as regulated in contract under monitoring of supervision consultant.	Contractor, supervision consultant, PPMU, ICB3
5. The risk of spread of disease in communities living along the canal	+ Increase awareness of community through communication propaganda on environment protection in communes	<p>District and commune WUs take responsibility of organization and management of the participating communities</p> <p>- Budget from GAP and EMDP</p>
6. The risk of transmission of HIV/AIDS and drug addiction in the community.	<p>+Strengthen management of staff and employees of the construction contractors together with propaganda to local people;</p> <p>+ Increase awareness on protection and prevention of diseases transmitted sexually to both EM men and women through talks.</p>	<p>- Contractor, local authorities, PPMU</p> <p>- Budget of the contractor</p> <p>- WUs at levels hold communication programme for communities and coordinate with contractor to implement.</p> <p>- WUs together with doctors and health-care staff hold training programmers and talks with local people about HIV/AIDS prevention</p> <p>- Budget for the commune WU from EMDP and GAP</p>

Risk identified	Measures	Support scope, resources and persons in charge/ Remark
7. Inappropriate spending of resettlement compensation amount and men tend to control and spend the entire amount at their will.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Guide HHs how to manage the compensation and support amount through training course and talks - Increase awareness on gender equality through training courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Districts and communes WUs - Budget of EMDP
8.Risk of laboring accidents for both adults and children during construction of canals and roads at the right side of canals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractor should implement the labor safety measurements as regulated in the contract under monitoring of the supervision consultant - Design and construct in accordance with safety requirements on traffic roads such as signs, markers, barriers, etc. 	Contractor, supervision consultant and PPMU
9. Risk of traffic accidents upon completion and operation of the roads at canal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct propaganda and guidance on traffic law for children and local people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The contractor, design consultant, supervision consultant, PPMU - Local authorities, traffic police - Budget from EMDP

124. Hence, with the mitigation and support programmes for impacts on EM communities as mentioned above, it can be seen that the livelihoods recovery for AHs (including the EM AHs) and graves moving and related ceremony will be taken from budget of RP1. The briefing for workers on HIV issue and environmental safeguard programme will be implemented by budget of the contractor or budget for environment management/ Commitment to Environmental Protection activities.

125. Some notes below should be considered in implementing the activities of compensation and relocation, especially the method to identify legal right to be compensated of the HHs who have not yet obtained LURCs and the identify type of assistance/ types of affected communities:

- (i) It should take into account the elements of the traditional spiritual customs and culture of the Muong people. Displace of graves and graveyards should be implemented with respect to culture of each community in regard of selection of reasonable time (almost year end), selection and design of the new graveyard and of each grave to be proper with spiritual culture of EM people. RP1 budget will cover costs of moving graves and ceremony related.
- (ii) Nearly two thirds of ethnic minority households affected by the project have not yet obtained the land use right certificates but have using land for long term before 1993. However, under the provisions of the Land Law 2003 and policy framework for compensation and resettlement of project NCSMRISP, these households are entitled to receive full compensation and support as those who have granted LURCs and have right to involve in the IRPs (see more in the policy matrix of RP1).
- (iii) The supports for HHs affected on livelihoods will be implemented thorough in kinds such as buffalo/cow, pig, breeding chicken, goats, etc. based on experiences that WUs of Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac have being implemented in locality⁷ following a basic principles on supporting in kind to the AHs which will be prepared by WUs to ensure consistency and effectiveness of the support activities.
- (iv) Procurement of equipment speakers, amplifiers, televisions, and activities of construction of roads, pre-schools and cultural houses in villages (if available in the following phases) could be implemented in form of direct procurement because value of the goods and items to be constructed is not too high. PPMU and CPCs will consider the principles of direct procurement to apply with aim at saving time and costs for bids evaluation.

5.4. Support measures for affected ethnic minority households

126. The following summarizes the mitigation measurements of negative impacts and supports for EM AHs by the budgets allocated from EMDP

5.4.1 Income restoration Program for vulnerable EM AHs of project

127. With livelihoods recovery programme, the non-refundable emergency aid sources for the EM AHs are agreed to take from EMDP budgets and list of EM AHs identified as listed in RP1 report with confirmation of commune authority. The commune authority will take responsibility of implement this programme with technical support of CWUs and DWUs.

⁷ By various funds, WUs of 5 districts have being implemented lots of programme of support in kind for the poor member HHs of the WUs. These programmes have been commented to be relative effective thanks to strict monitoring and management.

128. All ethnic minority households affected by the project will be supported by cash with amount of 2 millions / household. This money will be invested in livestock or production or others, depending on the specific conditions of each household.

129. The relocated HHs may receive support to buy high value cattle or others depending on their demands. The HHs losing more than 10% of agriculture land could be supported by pig breeds or chicken breeds to develop their farming.

130. With aim at ensuring the compensation amount will be used by EM AHs for activities strengthening livelihoods, as proposed at consultation in communes, the HHs before receiving support from EMDP's budget should register with commune WU on some economic activities that they tend to develop. With support from CPO/CPMU social consultants and district WUs, the commune WU will monitor the activities strengthening HH's economics that registered before. The support activities through providing cattle's, pig or livestock breeds will be implemented under management of district and commune WU. The district WU will take responsibility of organizing and monitoring implementation of programme providing cattle/pig/livestock breeds to HHs based on experiences and principles of the union.

131. The consultations with 5 villages having EM AHs show the big demand of HHs on livelihood improvement and cultural preservation to the EM communities. To 5 communes within RP1 framework, the population's demands include training on cattle breeding and knowledge of animal diseases prevention measurements or hill chicken farming model. All of EM affected women take priority to participate the agricultural extension programs at communes.

132. One of potential the agricultural extension programs is rehabilitating garden to plant Gac fruit tree (for Gac essential oil production) that Ngoc Lac WU is piloting in Minh Tien and Phung Giao communes and expecting to apply for Kien Tho, Ngoc Trung, Minh Tien and Lam Son commune. The WU has associated with a provincial company (Nong Phu) to supply the input and ensure product consumption for farmers. Cost for a Sao (360 m2) of Gac reaches about VND 5.5 mil for the first year and can gain income of about VND 10mil/year. Gac can be harvested in about 10 years, but from the 2nd year onwards, it needs less investment cost but obtains higher yields. This remains a quite effective and sustainable farming model thanks to low investment but high revenue. The important thing is, product output is stabilized thanks to association with Nong Phu Company and competitiveness in this market is not high.⁸

5.4.2 Measures supporting of “community’s life improvement and cultural preservation”

133. Some inter-villages roads in Minh Tien commune (300 m), inter-villages of Xuan Chau commune (300m starting from village 12 to village 6) are proposed to be upgraded to improve travelling condition for HHs including ethnic HHs and students.

134. Some villages proposed EMDP support in purchasing of amplifier, televisions, radio speakers and chairs for cultural house of the village. Some other demands of the villages are presented in table 6-22 with aim at minimizing benefits from the project.

⁸ Key Interview Mrs. Phạm Thị Quyên, Chair woman of Ngoc Lac Women Union, July, 2013

5.4.3 Other training programs for ethnic women

135. In 5 EM affected villages within RP1, there will be a part of budget of EMDP and GAP allocated to training programs on gender, using for HIV/AIDS prevention propaganda, environmental and canal protection strengthening activities. Moreover, the actions also focus on increasing awareness on productive healthcare, community health protection and safety during construction and operation of the dam and irrigation system; or increasing understanding on traffic law. Participation into small income creating activities and small infrastructure works as an effective way to enhance awareness will be discussed and proposed for each commune by safeguard consultants and district/commune WU. It is not necessary to carry out trainings in Muong's language because Muong people can understand and speak Kinh's language fluently.

136. PPMU will consider and approve above programs. The programs after that will be implemented by district/commune WU under guideline and monitoring of CPO/CPMU through the project implementation consultations.

Table 5-4: Summary of demand on training/support of the EM affected communities in 5 communes

Order	Demand raised	Objectives/ activities	Targeted outcome	Areas applied/ Note
1	Training on raising cattle, livestock and poultry; skills of prevention of disease for poultry & livestock.	Supporting the affected EM households have more knowledge in breeding, development and protection of livestock and poultry healthy, safe from disease.	Income from cattle, livestock for AHs will be increased, compensating for previous income lost due to their lands were partially revoked.	- Perform in all 5 communes. In Minh Tien, there will be a fish farming in paddy rice field in Minh Thanh village. - The university experts and officials of district extension center / provincial responsibility.
2	Transferring Gac cultivation techniques.	Creating for the affected households to have a new and stable income source.	Income is increased and stabilized. A household may have more 10 million a year / a garden sao (360 m2) from GAC.	-Applied in 4 communes of Ngọc Lặc Ngoc Lac DW will responsible for this assistance
3	Training knowledge on intensive farming rice, sugarcane Technical training on tapping rubber trees	Providing knowledge on intensive farming for affected HHs. Supporting knowledge to get rubber latex for higher productivity.	Productivity and production of rice, sugarcane and rubber is enhanced, higher income for the affected households.	- Performing in 5 communes. - The university experts and officials of district extension center will be responsible.
4	Training on non-farm occupations	Helping women of Ninh Lam village- Ngoc Trung commune learn tailoring job, young men learn construction job and motorcycles repair.	Young EM men and young EM women easily get new jobs that can create new income sources for affected EM HHs. .	* Applying in Ninh Lam village- the only village has EM Ahs in Ngọc Trung commune. * The vocational school / vocational training centers in the provinces / districts will be in charge.
5	Buying tables and chairs, amplified loudspeakers for cultural house of Kien Minh and three other villages.	Providing facilities for cultural community houses of ethnic minority villages affected. Supporting for the implementation of project activities as disclosing public information, carrying public consultations...	-The dissemination of information about the project, in consultation activities will be easier thanks amplified systems and loudspeakers. Village leaders no longer have to go every family for announcements and invitations. -People will have better conditions for meeting - People will have the tools/ equipments to support cultural activities and annual festivals.	Providing for Ninh Lam village, Ngọc Trung commune and 9 villages of 3 communes as Lam Son, Kien Tho, và Minh Tien. PPMU is responsible for buying that facilities.
6	Support activities of club: "EMP helps each other for family economic development":	Funding for expenditures for monthly meetings to "exchange experience of household economic development among ethnic households and organizing trips to	The best experience will be disseminated and replicated in many ethnic minority households.	Implementation in 5 communes, in coordination with gender program. DWs Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac district and commune CWs are responsible for

		visit good business models outside the district / provinces.		the implementation.
7	Training on gender, health care; on environmental protection, protection of canals; Training on road traffic law	Raising awareness of ethnic minority men and women on issues of gender equality, the importance of protecting environment, and protecting the canal system. Enhance knowledge of road traffic law to the ethnic people.	a. Minority women will be more important voice in family and community. b. People aware of their responsibilities need to protect the environment, protect the canal system. c. The move on the roads along the canal will be safer	Implementation in 5 communes, in coordination with gender program. DWs Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac district and commune CWs are responsible for the implementation.
8	Guide to use support and compensation amounts for ethnic minorities.	Guide to use support and compensation amounts in affective way	The affected households will have orientation on economic growth, income recovery after being moved, or after their land and some properties will be recovered.	Implementation in 5 communes, in coordination with gender program. DWs Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac district and commune CWs are responsible for the implementation

Source: Consultation about GAP and EMDP, updated May to July 2013

6. Grievance Redress Mechanism

6.1. Right of Complaining and Grievance Redress

137. The project has established a clear grievance redress mechanism to solve the grievances and claims of APs (including EMAPs) on land acquisition and resettlement and implementation of supporting programs within EMDP in a timely and satisfactory manner. CPCs, DPCs and DRCs have established grievance redressing committee and assigned competence staff to resolve complaints at all levels. All APs has been made fully aware of their rights and the detailed procedures for filing grievances and an appeal process through the Public Information Brochure and other procedures described in item 6.2.

138. APs are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement requirements; compensation policy, entitlements, rates and payment; and, strategies and procedures for resettlement and rehabilitation assistance programs. They also can lodge a complaint if they feel the EMDP principals are not being adhered to, or if consideration of EM traditions, cultural, and beliefs are not being duly considered.

139. AP complaints can be made verbally or in written form. In the case of verbal complaints, the committee hearing the complaint will be responsible to make a written record during the first meeting with the AP. APs who present their complaints will be exempt from all administrative fees incurred and will be provided with free legal representation should they lodge appeals to district courts.

6.2. Grievance Procedures

140. The number of complaints should be reduced as far as possible through effective participation and consultation with APs during the subcomponent design process and LAR implementation during and after the DMS. Every attempt should be made to establish a rapport between the affected communities and the implementing agencies through frequent interactions and transparency thereby maximising the resolution of grievances at commune level. A five-stage procedure⁹ for redress of grievances is proposed:

- (i) **Stage 1:** Complaints from EM APs on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unsolved losses, or the APs don't get agreement with support from resettlement or EMDP programs, in the first instance, should resolved through community consultation, especially consultation with prestigious people in the community such as the village chief or the head of the tribe, also known as the "village elder". In case of request, there will be presence of social consultants, resettlement and EMDP consultants of CPO or NGOs and other the mediators of community.
- (ii) **Stage 2:** If the consultations and community level reconciliation remains unresolved complaints of ethnic minority households, complaints from them on any aspect of compensation, relocation or unaddressed losses are, in the second step, lodged verbally or in written form to CPC. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved Ethnic AH and will have 10 days following the lodging of the complaint to register it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles. Time limit for handling complaints for the first time not exceeding 30 days from the date of registration; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended but not more than 45 days from the date of

⁹ In accordance with the Laws of Vietnam, there are only 4 steps in the grievance process. However, according to opinions of participants in consultancy meetings, for the minority community, the village chief (or village elders) also are seen as reputable, experienced people and get equally important role as government offices in addressing social conflicts in the community. They often play an important bridge between the ETM people and the authorities. So, participants have proposed further recommendation that the village head, village elders should involve in the first stage of grievance process.

registration. In hinterlands and remote areas with difficult access and transportation, the time limit for appeal is 45 days from the date of acceptance; for complicated cases, the time limit may be extended but not more than 60 days from the date of acceptance (Article 28, Law No. 02/2011/QH13 dated on Nov. 11th 2011). During 30 days (or not more than 45 days for hinterlands and remote areas with difficult access and transportation) from the expiration day for settlement of complaint, if first complaint is not resolved, or from the day the complaint receives the decision of first complaint settlement if the complainant does not agree with it, they can complain secondly to the District People's Committee, or can initiate a lawsuit people's court.

- (iii) **Stage 3:** If no resolution can be reached or if no response from CPC within 30 days or 45 days for complicated case of registering the complaint, the AP ethnic HH can take their complaint to the District Peoples Committee (DPC). Based on Article 63 of Government Decree 84/2007/NĐ-CP, (i) In a period of not more than ninety (90) days from the date that the district People's Committee president making administrative decisions, administrative acts in the land management provisions of Article 162 of Decree No. 181/2004/ND-CP, if persons with related interests and obligations disagree with those administrative decisions or administrative acts, they may file a complaint to the District People's Committees, (ii) District People's Committee president shall handle the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints, (iii) Settlement decisions of the District People's Committee president shall be made public and sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations, (iv) Within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of settlement decisions of the district People's Committee president that the complainant does not agree with the settlement decision, they may initiate a lawsuit people's court or complain to the Provincial People's Committees. The time limit for appeal may be longer but not more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated case. In remote areas with difficult access, the time limit for appeal not exceeding 60 days from the date of acceptance; for complicated cases, the time limit for appeal may be longer, but not too 70 days from the date of acceptance (Article 37, Grievance Law No. 02/2011/QH13 dated on Nov. 11th 2011), and (iv) Agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling complaints.
- (iv) **Stage 4:** If the ETM AP/ AP is not satisfied with the decision of the DPC or in the absence of any response, the AP can appeal to the Provincial People's Committee (PPC). President of the provincial People's Committee shall resolve the complaint within the time limit prescribed by the Law on Complaints; Complaint settlement decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee president shall be made public and sent to the complainant and other persons with related interests and obligations; Within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of settlement decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee president that the complainants do not agree with the settlement decision, they may sue in people's Court. The time limit for appeal may be longer but not more than 60 days from the date of acceptance for complicated case. In remote areas with difficult access, the time limit for appeal not exceeding 60 days from the date of acceptance; for complicated cases, the time limit for appeal may be longer, but not too 70 days from the date of acceptance; and Agency receiving the complaint shall be responsible for recording the entire track of settling complaints.
- (v) **Stage 5:** If the ethnic minority AP is still not satisfied with the decision of PPC on appeal, or in the absence of any response within the stipulated time, the AP as a last resort may submit his/her case to the Provincial Court. Within forty-five (45) days from the date of receipt of settlement decisions of the provincial-level People's Committee president that the complainants do not agree with the settlement decision, they may sue in people's Court (Article 64.3 Decree

84/2007/ND-CP). When the Court has conclusion that land acquisition is contrary to law, it has to be stopped the implementation of the land acquisition decisions; government agencies who issued a decision to withdraw the land have decided to cancel the issued land acquisition decisions and compensate for damage caused by that land acquisition decisions (if any). Within 30 days after the decision of the court, DRC will pay the amount to AHs by the Court. If the Court has conclusion that the land acquisition is lawful, the person who is acquired land must compliance the decision (Article 54.2 Decree No.84/2007/ND-CP).

141. The procedure described in these five steps is consistent with the legal process for resolution of disputes in Viet Nam and with community organization and social structure of EM of Muong and Thai people. Therefore, as part of the internal monitoring and evaluation system, the DRC will keep a written record of all grievances and complaints brought forward by APs, as well as their final resolution. The independent monitoring agency/consultant contracted for external monitoring and evaluation will be responsible for checking the procedures for and resolutions of grievances and complaints. The independent agency may recommend further measures to be taken to redress unresolved grievances.

142. A five-step complaints resolving procedures is proposed as the chart below:

Chart 6-1 Five Steps of Grievance Procedures



7. Institutional Arrangement

7.1. Overall Framework

7.1.1 Stakeholders

143. Stakeholders are categories of people that are taken into account in the design and implementation of RP and EMDP because they interact with proposed activities.

144. The different categories of stakeholders relating to the implementation EMDP and GAP within the Project Area identified during the SIA and social survey are:

- (i) Households;
- (ii) Village residents;
- (iii) Collective entities in commune/village;
- (iv) Commune People Committees, village leaders, community elders;
- (v) MARD, CPO/CPMU and ICMB3;
- (vi) Province-level Government (Thanh Hoa), DARD, RP-PMU, DRCs and Than Hoe PPMU;
- (vii) District-level Government (Thuong Xuan, Ngoc Lac, Cam Thuy, Tho Xuand Yen Dinh);
- (viii) Communal authorities and Mass organisations at commune level;
- (ix) Contractors;
- (x) Construction workers, managers;
- (xi) Forest protection units; and
- (xii) Local NGOs and institutions' specialists.

7.1.2 Institutional Features at Central level

145. MARD will delegate responsibility of the Executing Agency to a Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) within MARD's Central Project Office (CPO). The CPMU comprises full-time qualified and experienced staff of CPO. Project implementation consultants will assist the CPMU in following tasks.

146. The CPMU will:

- (i) Provide overall management and coordination of the project;
- (ii) Liaise with Implementing Agency to carry out all project components;
- (iii) Coordinate with ADB in providing Social consultant services for the project;
- (iv) Support the DARD for updating EMDPs/GAP of the project's components;
- (v) Consolidate project progress reports on EMDPs/GAP submitted by the DARD for relevant ministries and ADB; and
- (vi) Recruit and supervise the external independent organisation (or consultants) for external monitoring.

7.1.3 Institutional Features at Provincial Level

(a) Thanh Hoa PPC:

147. The Implementing Agency (IA) will be Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee (PPC). The PPC will be responsible for issuing all decisions and approvals relating to the implementation of RP and EMDP. Thanh Hoa PPC is responsible for reviewing and approving the RP and EMDP in so far as they apply within the territory of the province. The PPC will direct the DPCs and other related departments or organisations to provide resources for implementation of the RP and EMDP. The PPC also will monitor the

implementation of the RP and EMDP through RP-PMU and PPMU.

(b) Thanh Hoa DARD:

148. The Thanh Hoa PPC authorises Thanh Hoa DARD to be the Owner of the land-acquisition, resettlement and compensation component in this Project. Within its authorisation, Thanh Hoa DARD established the Management Unit for the Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Compensation of Northern Ma-Southern Chu rivers irrigation system Project (RP-PMU) to undertake the implementation of RPs for the Project. Activities of implementation and monitoring EMDP, GAP will be assigned to PPMU. However, in order to ensure the linkage in implementation of project's EMDP and RP, a member of RP-PMU will be assigned by PPMU to participate into EMDP implementation monitoring committee. RP-PMU and PPMU will oversee and support all activities of DRCs and DWUs, CPCs and other social organizations (if employing) to implement RP and EMDP within area of project communes.

(c) RP-PMU:

149. The RP-PMU will oversee all activities of District Resettlement Committees (DRCs) in regard to the implementation of the RP. Their roles have been figured out in RP1 institution. In EMDP, the RP-PMU will also be responsible for:

- (i) Coordinate with PPMU to ensure the number of affected ethnic minority HHs can be equally to receive compensation and be able to participate support programs and ensure the timely release of funds for IRP, EMDP and GAP.
- (ii) Design and implement an internal monitoring system that shall capture the overall progress of the RP updating and implementation, including the implementation of compensation for EM HHs affected and prepare quarterly progress reports for submission to CPMU and ADB.
- (iii) To be involved in IRRP implementation as mentioned in Section 9 in RP1 report.

150. The membership of the RP-PMU will include the Vice-Director of Thanh Hoa DARD who will be the Head of the RP-PMU; Leader of the Provincial Sub-Department of Rural Development will be the Deputy Director of RP-PMU, and other RP-PMU staff.

(d) PPMU responsibilities:

151. Besides the role of managing civil works contracts as mentioned in the Loan Agreement, the PPMU is requested to have the responsible as follows:

- (i) consolidating the budgets requests from district level for land acquisition and resettlement including IRRP1s, arrange the fund to implement RP1 activities in the project including the IRRP1;
- (ii) In charge for fund flow for implementation of EMDP.
- (iii) distributing the IRRP1 section in approved RP1 to DIRITs to implement further steps;
- (iv) working intensively with RP-PMU to support the DIRITs to develop detailed IRRP1s then review those before to submit for DPCs's approval;
- (v) implementing the approved IRRP1 with the support of DIRITs and CIRITs; Prepare the IRRP1 implementation reports to submit to DARD/CPMU;
- (vi) implementing EMDP and GAP within project's area with activities below:
 - a) Selecting construction units to build/ Upgrade inter-village road in Minh Tien and Xuan Chau communes.
 - b) In charge for purchasing of amplifier, televisions, radio speakers and chairs for cultural houses of the affected ethnic villages.

- c) Selecting relevant services/ agencies/ institution to carry out EMDP activities, especially training programmers on farming of livestock/animals and prevention of diseases for livestock/animals. However, PPMU should to consult with DWUs and CPCs in order to select high quality services but suitable with expectations of local people.
- d) Signing contracts with District Women Unions (Tho Xuan and Ngoc Lac WUs) on implementing GAP and a part of EMDP's actives mentioned in section 5.
- e) supervises disclosure of the plans and dissemination of all key information to relevant authorities and ethnic minority communities in a timely manner during implementation.

(e) District and Commune Levels

District People Committee (DPC):

152. The District People's Committees (DPC) coordinate with the ICMB3, RP-PMU and PPMU in design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the RP and EMDP and GAP. DPCs will direct DWUs, commune and village authorities and directly assign their own staff to work with District Centre of Agricultural Extension (DCAE), District Centre of Vocational Training, DRCs, and affected communities in implementation of RP's and EMDP's and GAPs' activities.

153. The District of Peoples' Committees of Ngoc Lac, Tho Xuan districts will be responsible for the following:

- (i) Establish the District Resettlement Committee (DRCs) to assist the RP-PMU in the updating of the RP and implementation of resettlement related activities, and establish District Income Restoration Team (DIRIT) to support RP-PMU, PPMU to implement the approved IRRPs;
- (ii) Assist the RP-PMU and PPMU in coordinating with the Commune People's Committees and relevant organizations on various resettlement , EMDP and GAP activities;
- (iii) Review and endorse the Updated RPs prepared by RP-PMU;
- (iv) Appraise and approve the compensation plans and detailed IRRPs;
- (v) Oversee the implementation of the RP within the District;
- (vi) Direct the staff in Ethnic minority department (in Ngoc Lac DPC) and a person who in charge all issues relating to ethnic minorities (in Tho Xuan DPC¹⁰) to support PPMU in implementation of EMDP.
- (vii) And to be involved in implementation activities of IRRPs as well as activities of EMDP and GAP.

Commune People's Committee (CPC)

154. The responsibilities of the CPC relative to resettlement, EMDP and GAP include the following:

- (i) Assign commune officials to assist the DRCs, PPMU and DWUs in the updating of the RP, EMDP, GAPs and their implementation;
- (ii) The dissemination of the Public Information Brochure and other publicity material; ensuring that APs, including EM people are aware of the compensation process, the implementation of EMDP steps and all benefits/ support programs for affected ethnic minority HHs.
- (iii) Identify replacement land for the AHs;

¹⁰ The is no ethnic minority department in Tho Xuan DPC due to the numbers of ethnic minorities here are small.

- (iv) Sign the Agreement Compensation Forms along with the AHs;
- (v) Assist in the resolution of grievances; and
- (vi) Actively participate in all resettlement, EMDP and GAPs' activities and other concerns;
- (vii) Setting up the Communal Income Restoration Team (CIRIT) in commune to support RP-PMU, PPMU, DIRITs to implement the approved IRRPs;
- (viii) And to be involved in all activities of IRRPs as mentioned in Section 9 above.

155. In each ethnic commune, a commune workgroup will be established by CPCs to assist DWUs, CWUs and PPMU in implementation and for participatory monitoring of the EMDP. This workgroup will be representatives of affected HHs, representatives of ethnic minority and village leaders. In ethnic minority communities, these representatives should be village elders or prestigious people among the ethnic minority affected HHs.

156. Responsibilities of commune workgroup will be:

- (i) Help PPMU and DWs to organize public meetings to inform on the project in general and EMDP and GAP in particular with affected EM HHs.
- (ii) Help DWs and other stakeholders in access the needs of EM HHs, in agricultural intensive trainings and in training of non-farm occupations.
- (iii) Reflect the recommendations of EM people to PPMU and DWs.
- (iv) Assist in the resolution of grievances at commune level.
- (v) Assist PPMU and contractor in building / upgrading the village roads.

Consultants:

157. Consultants hired by CPMU will: (i) support Thanh Hoa DARD, RP-PMU and PPMU to update and implementation of the RP and EMDP; (ii) supervise the implantations of EMDP and gender action plan, and iii) support Thanh Hoa PPMU to prepare the internal monitoring report to send CPMU and ADB. The external independent organisation (or consultants) will conduct external independent monitoring of the RP and EMDP and GAP implementation.

158. Chart 7-12 is proposed institutional arrangement for RP and EMDP implementation.

PPC ——— **MARD**

THANHHOA DRAD ——— **CPO/CPMU**

Nhà thầu ——— **THANHHOA DRAD**

PPMU/RP.PPM ——— **THANHHOA DRAD**

IMC ——— **CPO/CPMU**

DRCs (District Resource Centers)

EMDP District implementing teams

DPC ——— **DRCs**

CPC ——— **DRCs**

Villages ——— **DRCs**

HHs/EM HHs ——— **DRCs**

Commune WGs

Village monitoring

Legend:

- Hành chính, Hội viên
- ===== Hợp đồng
- Điều phối
- RP (Green box)
- EMDP (Red box)
- Thẻ chế (White rectangle)
- Nhóm công tác tạm thời (Oval)

159. Thanh Hoa PPC will raise awareness of all relevant institutions and various administrative levels under the Province as Provincial and district Ethnic Minority Departments about the ethnic minority development plan. It directs its relevant departments to help lower levels in the implementation of the plan.

161. The CPC and leaders of ethnic minority villages in the commune are key persons in the implementation of EMDP. The CPCs is in charge of supporting the AHs through

management and monitoring implementation of livelihood investment for the EM AHs undertaken by CWUs with support equivalent of VND 2 mil./HH. They are also collaborate with constructors for upgrading inter-village road and help PPMU in purchasing amplifiers, speakers/ TV/ tables and chairs for cultural houses of the communities raise demand.

162. The DWUs/CWUs are responsible of implementing some training programs related to gender, environmental protection, reproductive health and propaganda to increase awareness on HIV prevention, and implementation some technique transfer programs in planting Gac fruit trees, breeding cattle. They also carry out program support in kind (breeding pig, or chicken / duck etc.) for effected ethnic HHs (700.000 VND/ hh) , monitoring the economic activities of ethnic HHs with the fund of 2 mil per a HH.

163. All other training programmers on farming of livestock/animals and prevention of diseases for breeding cattle and live stocks can be carried out by staff/ specialists of agricultural extension centers, institutions or universities. As needed, DWUs can combine with health specialists of district Center for preventive health care or hospitals, or department of Health and mention these to PPMU to invite them to carry out trainings. These actions are also under management and supervision of CPMU and PPMU.

164. Affected villagers participate in upgrading dam, irrigation system and inter-village roads under support of the project. They also appoint their representatives to monitoring the EMDP implementation. The table 7-2 summarises the primary responsibilities for EMDP.

Table 7-2: Primary Agencies' Responsibilities for EMDP

Area of responsibility	CPMU/ consultants	PPMU	PPC	Safe-guard team	DPC	Service centres	District Women Union	CPC	Villages
Technical assistance	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		
Technical advisory board	✓		✓		✓				
Participation in activities				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Coordination	✓	✓		✓			✓		
Specific measures				✓			✓	✓	
Monitoring	✓	✓	✓						✓

7.3. EMDP implementing Program

165. The EMDP is implemented as a single program. Table 7-3 provides a detailed schedule for main project phases, project impact milestones, activities under EMDP1 and management of as EMDP1 as well as monitoring and evaluation. Some activities are included in the RP1 implementation (refer to RP implementation schedule).

Table 7-3: Implementing plan for EMDP 1 (in combination with RP & GAP)

		Quarter	20	2014				2015				2016			
		Quarter	13	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Activities	Responsibility	How to do?													
+Carry out trainings on Social safeguard of the ADB, including Involuntary resettlement and EMDP/ capacity building program	RP- PMU and PPMU; consultants.	Opening at district and provincial Level.													
+ Implement compensation activities for affected assets and prepare implementation of IRP	DRCs														
+ Carry out livelihood strengthening activities, support VND 2 mil. for each EMAHs	CPCs with support of CWUs and DRCs staff	DRCs provide list of EMAHs indentified by CPCs. APHs register purpose of using/investing compensation amount with CWUs before receiving compensation. CWUs will oversee these activities.													
Carry out a campaign on prevention of HIV/AIDS and trafficking of women, environmental protection, reproductive health-care for communities including EM communities	DRCs, Women Unions and Youth Unions with support of social consultant	With support of social consultant of CPO in combination with Youth Unions, Women Unions organise meetings with ethnic women and deliver leaflets and talks with health-care doctors/staff on reproductive health.													
Carry out a campaign on prevention of HIV/AIDS and meetings on ethnic culture for construction Workers	Managers of construction companies with support of Women Unions and Youth Unions and social consultant	With support of social consultant in combination with Women Unions and Youth Unions, managers will organise meetings with their workers and deliver leaflets													

[illegible]

7.4 Capacity Building

7.4.1 Objectives

166. The capacity building for government institutions and ethnic minority organisations who will be involved in the implementation of the EMDP aims to (i) address ethnic people's issues in the project area; and (ii) enable them to implement activities of EMDP more effectively.

7.4.2 Implementation plan

167. Institutions to be involved in implementation of RP and EMDP include DONRE, DOC, PRC, PPMU, DRCs, DPCs, District and commune Women Unions, District Ethnic Minority Committees, and Communal People Committees. These institutions have experience in RP and EMDP implementation of Cua Dat reservoir which applied national policy on resettlement. They well understand the government policy but poor knowledge of ADB policy on involuntary resettlement as well as its procedures. Therefore, training and capacity building plan for all those involved in RP and EMDP implementation is due to take place early during implementation. Related training courses or training workshop should be organised and focused on as follows (Table 7-4).

168. For construction managers and workers, they all come from other places and they do not much understand about traditions and customers of ethnic people, so orientation training on EMDP should be provided when they arrive in the project area before starting construction. During project implementation, measures of HIV/AIDS protection and trafficking of women need to disseminate for engineers and workers.

Table 7-4: Capacity Building Plan

Training Contents	Target Group	Responsible Agency	Trainers	Training method
Social safeguard of the ADB (Involuntary resettlement and EMDP)	Representatives of DARD, DONRE, DOC, PRC, PPMU, DRCs, DEM, DWUs DPCs, CPCs,	ADB and CPO	Consultants of CPO and ADB	+Training sessions, +Provision of written guidelines, + Round table discussion
DMS skills	DRCs and commune working groups	CPO	Resettlement specialists of CPO	Training workshop
Database management skills	DRCs, RP-PMU	CPO	Senior Resettlement consultant and IT specialist of CPO	Instruction
Internal monitoring requirements	PPMU, ICMB3, RP-PMU, PPMU	CPO	Senior Resettlement Specialist of CPO	Instruction
Community livelihood improvement programs	DRC, DPC extension staff, DWUs, CWUs commune facilitators, CPCs, Village leaders.	DARD, CPO	TA and Safeguard Team	Training
Ethnic minority	Contractor,	CPO	Social experts of	Training

cultures including gender	construction workers		CPO	
Grievance mechanism	DPC, DRC, CPC, village monitoring groups	CPO	Safeguard expert	Training

169. Moreover, a survey by questionnaires studying demand on gender training for staff of RP-PMU, ICB3, PPMU and 5 DWUs of Thuong Xuan, Tho Xuan, Yen Dinh, Cam Thuy and Ngoc Lac was conducted and its result is presented in the annex of GAP report. The result shows that issues on Gender equality, gender mainstreaming in projects and ADB social safeguards are also recommended to put in training contents.

8. Monitoring and Evaluation

8.1. General

170. The Project will establish systems for internal and external monitoring and evaluation of RP and EMDP implementation. The main purposes of the monitoring and evaluation program are to ensure that resettlement and acquisition of land and properties and all proposed measures of EMDP have been implemented in accordance with the policies and procedures of the RP and EMDP. External monitoring and evaluation, in particular, will focus on social impacts on APs and whether or not APs have been able to restore a standard of living equal to, if not better than that which they had before the project. EMDP1 program, monitoring and evaluation will focus more on raising awareness for EM through a series of husbandry training, skills of intensive farming of rice, sugar cane, GAC and the building of economic development model proposed in EMDP1 as well as on the economic impact to the EM AHs. It also should pay attention on the cultural and gender aspects during implementation of RP1 and EMDP1.

171. The scope of the monitoring and evaluation program will include land acquisition, resettlement and, as relevant, ethnic minorities components, providing feedback to management on their implementation and identifying problems and successes as early as possible to facilitate timely adjustment of implementation arrangements.

172. The objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are to (i) ensure that the standard of living of APs is restored or improved; (ii) ensure that the tradition of EM cultures are respected in the process of implementing the RP1 and EMDP1; (iii) monitor whether the time lines are being met; (iv) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures and ethnic minority development support programs are sufficient; (v) identify problems or potential problems; and (vi) identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate problems.

8.2. Monitoring Indicators

173. The following indicators should be periodically monitored during EMDP implementation besides those monitoring indicators mentioned in the RP.

- (i) Whether affected villages have started supplementary ethnic minority measures;
- (ii) The food security situation in target villages, with a record of food prices on local markets and identification of any household at risk;
- (iii) Provision of information in a form appropriate to the languages spoken by local residents and their literacy levels;
- (iv) Timely and sufficiently provision of training and subsidies to the agreed amount;
- (v) The rate of minorities women/ men of affected households represented in the trainings disaggregated by gender.
- (vi) Number of training/ brief on EM cultural awareness and sensitivity to construction workers
- (vii) Complaints and grievances on (i) interaction with worker camp; (ii) cultural aspects and (iii) others and redress of those complaints.
- (viii) APs database with disaggregation by sex.

8.3. Methodology of Monitoring

174. Monitoring will be achieved through two monitoring mechanisms: (i) ongoing internal monitoring of process and output indicators by RP-PMU and PPMU; and (ii) periodically external monitoring by an independent monitoring agency and APs to assess the extent to which resettlement, rehabilitation and EMDP objectives have been met.

8.3. 1. Internal Monitoring

175. The RP-PPM and PPMU are responsible for the internal monitoring of RP and EMDP implementation. They will prepare and submit monitoring reports to CPMU. These reports should be monthly (or quarterly) commencing with the distribution of the Public Information Brochure (PIB) continuing until the final disbursement of compensation funds and completion of EMDP activities.

176. The monitoring report will summarise the EMDP implementation progress against monitoring indicators; and, where necessary, recommend changes to ensure that the implementation of the EMDP conforms to the objectives and procedures in the EMDP. This report should be a part of the RP external monitoring report and submit to CPO and ADB for review.

177. CPO/CPMU will submit quarterly internal monitoring reports to ADB. These reports will summarise the progress on land acquisition, resettlement and EMDP for the project, and will notify ADB of PPC approval of changes to implementation of the RP and EMDP if needed.

8.3.2. External Monitoring

178. The external monitoring will commence as soon as the updated RP has been approved, and will carry out twice a year or per requested by the CPMU during the EMDP implementation based on the objectives and indicators outlined above with any requirements for corrective actions highlighted.

179. The methods for external monitoring and evaluation of EMDP activities should be included in the external monitoring of RP implementation and the key following methods should be applied:

- (i) reviewing and analysing internal reports and relevant documents
- (ii) semi-quantitative methods (livelihood and living standard scoring indicator) to assess progress towards reaching the objective by carrying out a sample survey with all severely affected households and at least 20% of all other affected households.
- (iii) PRA methods to monitor risks. This covers risks identified and any arising risks. External monitoring also covers the relevance of all EMDP activities, i.e. whether they are appropriate to minimise and mitigate the risks of impact occurring or foreseen, help manage the environment in an improved manner, and are consistent with other on-going rural development and poverty reduction initiatives.

180. A Post-Resettlement Evaluation including EMDP will be carried out 6 months after completion of all resettlement and EMDP activities, using the same survey questionnaire and sample as used during monitoring activities.

181. The AP database should be maintained throughout the duration of external monitoring activities. It will be updated following the completion of each round of monitoring surveys. The database will be fully accessible to implementing agencies and the RP-PMU and CPMU.

182. External monitoring reports summarising the findings of each round of surveys should be submitted to CPMU as well as directly to ADB. The reports should contain (i) a summary of the progress of EMDP implementation; (ii) identification of problem issues and recommended solutions so that implementing agencies are informed about the ongoing

situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; (iii) identification of specific ethnic minority issues, as relevant; and; (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous report. The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the monitoring agency, the ICMB3, CPO and implementing agencies held after submission of the reports. Necessary remedial actions will be taken and documented.

183. The CPMU will recruit an independent monitoring agency or individual consultant team to conduct external monitoring for the project. If the costs for external monitoring are included in the loan, recruitment must be in accordance with ADB procurement requirements; if the costs are included in counterpart fund, recruitment will be in accordance with GOV requirements. In either case, prior to recruitment, ADB must approve the TOR and the candidate's experience and qualifications. The external monitoring agency/consultant team will be specialised in social sciences and experienced in resettlement monitoring and EMDP.

9. Budget and Financing

184. The total base cost of EMDP is estimated at 3,202,930,500 VND (150,372 USD equivalents). This includes specific measures and management costs and contingency but not covers for land acquisition and main income restoration program as it has been part of the RP1. Budget for gender consideration is also an additional to support gender issues on ethnic minority. In detail, amount of income live hood activities is \$ 98,268; Fund for training and sightseeing good business model is \$ 31,925. The training fund also covers all payment for expert/ trainers (see more the detail in item 10.5). Management amount is \$ 7,160.6 and 5% of contingency is \$13,019. The monitoring and evaluation cost of EMDP is included in the RP cost.

185. According to the agreement between Thanh Hoa PPMU and CPMU, operational costs for capacity building for stakeholders will be taken from the project's training costs, not included in the EMDP1 budget.

186. Thanh Hoa DARD/PPMU will be the investor of the procurement program amplification, speakers and TVs for cultural Houses and upgrade inter-village roads in Minh Tien and Xuan Chau. Due to capital total of proposed roads is not so high(see Table 9-1 - budgeting), so in order to save time and procurement costs, DARD/PPMU should adopt method “contractor appointment” to select a contractor for design, approval the “investment report”, implementation and hand over to local users.

187. PPMU will discuss and direct DPCs, CPCs and DWUs on use of EMDP’s budget for agricultural extension programs for each specific case. The direct funding for minority affected households, funding for households to buy pigs, chickens, funding for sightseeing activities and training activities for technology transfer in the GAC tree, funding for campaigns on environment protection and sanitation, funding for HIV / AIDs should be transferred to the account of the DWUs along with Gender Fund through contract signing between PPMU and DWUs, so that, DWUs can be actively and convenient in work at commune level. Social Specialist/ consultant of CPMU in implementing phase will support PPMU to clarify budgets for activities of DWUs.

188. District Wus will make implementing plan and funding expenditure by year / quarter before withdrawal. The procedure of the payment must be in compliance with the guidelines, rules of project finance (NCSMRISP). All expenditure for GAP and EMDP will be under supervision of PPMU and CPMU.

Table 9-1 : Budget of Ethnic Minority Development Plan No.1

	Programs and activities of EMDP 1 for within 5 communes under RP 1 (10 km of NMC + SMC)	Unit	Number	Unit cost	Total	note
				VND	VND	
1	Support directly affected ethnic minority households in the recovery program to strengthen livelihoods	Hộ	481	2.000.000	962,000,000	
2	Support livelihood recovery and rehabilitation of infrastructure					
a	Provide breeding cows for the relocated households	HH	5	20,000,000	100,000,000	
b	Supplying breeding pig, or chicken / duck for remaining affected households	HH	476	725,000	345,100,000	
c	Upgrade inter-village road in Minh Tien 300 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, 20 cm thick, 200 grade concrete	M3	210 m3	1,042,000	218,000,000	
d	Upgrade inter-village road in Xuan Chau 300 meters long, 3.5 meters wide, 20 cm thick, 200 grade concrete	M3	210 m3	1,042,000	218,000,000	
e	Shopping amplifiers, loudspeakers and television for the cultural villages where the majority of ethnic minority households are living (Ngoc Trung: 1 village, in the remaining 3 villages per commune) - Xuan Chau is not recommended)	Village	10	25,000,000	250,000,000	
	Sub-total 1				2,093,100,000	Equal \$ 98,268
3	Training / sightseeing good business model					
a	Training transfer gấc cultivation, sugarcane cultivation techniques, rice, cattle and poultry care trainings (5 courses / commune). Every course is 1 day, 100 participants / courses	Course	25	7,000,000	175.000.000	Cost includes fees for trainers- see item 10.5
b	Gender trainings, and Talking about reproductive health / environment, HIV / AIDs (2 communications per commune)	Commune	2 times X 5 communes	2,500,000	25,000,000	Cost for gender training is included in Gender Budget.
c	Organizing for 2 days for minority households visit the great business model out of the province	Commune	5	45,000,000	225,000,000	

d	Develop economic models for some good ethnic minority households in five commune, each commune has 2 animal models or other crops.	Commune	2 models X 5 communes	15.000,000	150,000,000	
e	Capital management guidelines for compensation' money effectively	Commune	5	2,500,000	12,500,000	Cost includes fees for trainers- see item 10.5
g	Training guidelines for Traffic Law	Course	5	2500,000	12,500,000	Cost includes fees for trainers- see item 10.5
h	Working conditions for coordinate ethnic team (staff in province, district and commune)	Year	2	40,000,000	80.000.000	
	Sub- total 2				680,000,000	Equal \$31,925
	Monitoring and evaluation included in the RP costs					
	Subtotal 3 (sub 1+ sub 2)				2773,100,000	
	Contingency	%	10		277, 310,000	Equal \$13,019
	Subtotal 4				3,050,410,000	\$ 143, 212
	Management and operation of plan	%	5		152,520,500	Equal \$7160.6
	Not includes gender Budget					
	Total budget of EMDP 1	VND			3,202,930,500	
	Exchange Rate: \$ 1= 21,300 VND	USD			150,372,320	

Note: costs for capacity building for stakeholders will be taken from the project's training budget, not included in the EMDP budget.

See more detail of budget for training and communication courses in item 10.5

10. Appendices.

10.1 Ethnic minorities in 5 communes under RP 1

Table 10-1 : Communes with Ethnic Minority for first 10KM of North and South Main Canals

N o.	Communes	Natural Area (Km2)	Total (person)	Number of HHs	Poverty rate	ETM people	% of EMP to total population	ETM AHs/ to total EM Households	Density (head/ Km2)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	NGOC LAC								
1	Kien Tho	29,65	11,475	2,660	33,12%	6,885	60%	387/ 1530	364
2	Lam Son	12,88	4,709	1,221	6.4%	302	6.4%	9/ 117	366
3	Minh Tien	17,21	6399	1,436	34,23 %	4,031	63%	65/ 904	371
4	Ngọc Trung	14,91	5506	1,202	29,8%	3359	61%	33/ 747	369
II	THO XUAN								
5	Xuan Chau	13,54	5,995	1,562	20,1%	1283	21,4%	1/ 302	443
	Total (I + II)		34,084	8,085		16,080	47%	3600	

- ✓ Number of communes with EMP within RP1: 5 communes
- ✓ Total of 5 communes' population 34,084 người, equal 8,016 Households
- ✓ Ttotal of EM population in 5 communes: 16,084 người, average accounted for 47% of population of 5 communes..
- ✓ Total of affected ethnic minority AHs: 481 HHs. It is equal 6.1% of total of 8,085 HHs in 5 communes or 29,1% of total Ahs under RP1 (1,654 AHs).

10.2 Consultancy meetings with ethnic minorities.

1. Consultancy meetings happened in update phase.
 - + Kien Tho Commune: dated 8 / June, 2013. 30 ETM participants
 - + Lam Sơn Commune: Date 10/6/2013. 30 ETM participants
 - + Minh Tiển Coomune: Date 10/6/2013. 30 ETM participants.
 - + Ngọc Trung commune: Date 10/6/2013; 30 ETM participants
 - + Xuân Châu (Thọ Xuân District): Date 25/5/2013; 40 ETM participants
2. Summary documents of consultancy meetings.
 - a) Results of some consultations done by Social specialists from 2009-2011.

Table 10-2 : FGD guideline and outcomes mixed meeting

I	General Information about the meeting	
	District's name	NGOC LAC
	Name of communes	Lam Son, Minh Tien, Phung Minh, Ngoc Trung, Kien Tho.
	Date and time	23/03/2011 (14:40-16:30)
	Venue	Meeting room of Ngoc lac DPC
	Participants	Total: 43 people, Male: 31 people; Female: 12 people.
II	SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT.	
	Question for discussions	Outcomes from discussion
1	What are impacts of the project during construction phase?	+ Causes difficulty in rural transport, + Impacts on daily activities and production of people; + Environmental pollution
	What are suggestion measures for mitigation impacts?	+ Providing sufficient funds for fast doing land acquisition and compensation. + The construction workers should keep environment clean, not cause impact on the adjacencies.
2	What are social impacts after finished construction?	+ Favorable environment for agricultural and forestry production and rural transportation, increasing income and improving living standards of farmers. Stabilisation of the social safety.
III	INCOME SOURCES	
3	What are main income sources of the people at present time?	+ Main incomes of people in the districts are agricultural production, which the cultivation gives high income than livestock rearing.
4	What are the extra income sources of people at present time?	+ Small trading, services, and hired labourers working outside of the province.
5	What is possibility of increasing incomes of people in project area at present time and after project completion?	After project, there will be possibility for farmers to - develop fishery-cultivation; - rural services and - Small industry.
6	Main/big constraints to people in earning incomes at the present time?	- Lack of production funds - Lack of seasonal jobs - Limited cultivation land.
7	What are suggestions for solving problem (if there's any)?	To have support policy on the investment for the mountainous communes to develop industrial areas - employing commune labour;
IV	AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	

8	Total agricultural area of the commune?	In average the total agricultural land of one commune occupies 62.0 % of the natural land of commune. The lowest rate is 45% and the highest is 80.7%.
9	Irrigated agricultural land?	Average irrigated rice land of one commune is 10.33%. (some communes in the lower land: 15%, communes in the higher areas: 4-5%, ..) The area is mainly irrigated by rain water, water from streams and natural ponds.
10	What types of Up-land crop planted by farmers at present time?	Main Up-land crops planted by farmers area: Maize, Potato, cassava, Beans; Sugarcane, pineapple, luong bamboo, eucalyptus, fruit trees
11	What is the yield of Winter-Spring rice crop? What is the yield of Summer-Autumn rice crop	Rice yield is not stable, depends very much on the natural condition, is only 1.5 – 2.0 tones/ha, Average yield of Summer-Autumn rice: 2.0 – 2.5 tons/ha
	Total inputs for one (ha) of rice ? How much are the inputs including family labours? How much is the total income of 1 ha:	Total input of one rice crop including cost of family labours is 17,200,000 VND; (Input costs for two rice crop = 34,400,000 VND) Income from rice cultivation in this area is very low because of low yield due to lack of irrigation. Income from rice per ha per year is 4.5 tons x 6,000 VND/kg = 27,000,000 VND while inputs is 34,400,000 VND). <u>NO profit</u>
13	Is sugarcane planted in the commune (ha...)?	Yes, almost all of the communes in the district have sugarcane planting areas. The sugarcane planted area of the communes varies from 10% to 50% of the total agricultural area of commune. There is about 5,617 ha of sugarcane planted area in 2010 in the whole district with the average yield 60.2 tons/ha. With selling price: 800 VND/kg, gross income per ha is 48,160,000 VND. Some farmers told that the net profit per one ha is about half of total income which is higher than rice cultivation.
14	Is there any fish pond in the commune? ha.....	There is small fishery-culture area. Farmers rearing fish in small ponds near to the house, some of them have natural ponds near to their rice fields.
15	Do the farmers want to change production in the future? What type of crop will they grow or they want to keep planting the same crops as present time? Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, the farmers want to change the mixed fruit garden for planting other high economic value crops (pineapple, orange and rubber tree) - Intensifying crop production for higher yield and outputs. - Change the natural ponds for rearing fishery.
16	Livestock What are main types of domestic animals do the farmer raise at present?	At present time the farmers raising cows, buffaloes, pigs, and poultries (chicken, ducks . . .).

17	What is the purpose of rearing domestic animal?	Purpose of livestock rearing is for supplementary incomes (increasing family's incomes), and some of cattle are rearing for draught.
18	Where do the farmers get animal-feeds? Are animal-feeds sufficient for the needs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - People buy animal-feeds from agents - Other feeds are from agricultural products and by-products such as maize, cassava, top of sugarcane plants, rice straws; - Planted grasses. <p>These sources of animal-feeds could satisfy about 70% - 80% of the total needs.</p>
19	What do you think about livestock development opportunities in the future in project areas?	There will be good opportunity for livestock development in the future in project area. With good irrigation services the farmers would be able to increase crop's yields and outputs which will increase the part for animal-feeds as well. It will create condition for developing big livestock farms.
20	Other non-farm activities What is non-farm activities currently implemented in the area?	Non-farm works currently doing by commune's people, are carpentry, producing bricks, welding, mechanic and small business. Trading of small products.
22	What kind of other occupation could be developed?	Producing construction materials could be developed in the district.
IV	MARKET AND MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS	
1	Do the farmers usually sell paddy after harvesting?	Yes, the farmers usually sell a small part of paddy. The remained part is for family consumption.
2	If yes, where do they sell paddy? To whom?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In some communes, there are good rural roads and rural markets, the farmers sell paddy at the markets with reasonable price (the market price). - In some communes, rural market is not yet existed and the rural roads are poor, the farmers have to sell paddy at their home for the middlemen at low price (lower than the market prices).
3	What is price of 1 kg paddy of Winter-Spring and Summer-Autumn crops?	Some farmers sold at home at the price of 5,200 VND/kg of Winter-Spring paddy; 5,700 VND/kg of Main rainy season paddy. Some farmers sold paddy at the market with higher prices: 7,000 VND/kg (the market price).
4	Where do the farmers sell their livestock products, to whom?	Some people sell animals for the small slaughters, some sell at the commune market, some of them sell to the traders at home.
5	Price of some main products? .	<p>Price of some main products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buffalo: 80,000 VND/kg live-weight - Cow: 70,000 VND/kg live-weight - pig: 45,000 VND/kg live-weight - chicken: 70,000 VND /kg live-weight - Duck: 25,000 đ/kg live-weight.

6	What do the farmers need in order? To sell their products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The farmers need sustainable market's prices - Good rural road to the market, - Quarantine system
V.	SITUATION OF MIGRATION AND EM PEOPLE	
1	Were people immigrated to the commune in the past recently years? If yes, what are the number or percentage and the purpose of immigration?	There were about 100 people per year from other provinces and districts migrated to the district for marriage and working.
2	How many people migrated out of the commune/district in the recently years? Where did they migrated to and why?	There was about 20% of the commune's population migrated out every year to other provinces in the South of the country for seasonal working at the leisure times between two crop seasons.
3	Is there any EMP in the communes?	Yes, there is about 60% of Muong, Thai and Dao people, 0.2% of Tho people.
4	What is the main income sources of the EM HHs?	<p>The main income sources of the EM HHs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture: rice cultivation and livestock & poultry rearing. - Forestry.
5	Do the EMP apply the same production techniques as the Kinh people?	The leaving and production customs of the EMP are not much different from those of the Kinh people. They leaving in mixed with each other and applied the same cultivation techniques. The difference from Kinh people is that some EM HHs still keeps the habit of leaving in the house on the poles. They usually sleep on the upper floor and keep the cattle, pig and poultry on the ground under the floor. This situation is decreased in every year. They let their cattle grazing in the forest.
6	Is there any specific (priority) policy for the EMP implemented in the districts/communes?	Yes, the government policies on EMP and the mountainous area, the programs 135, 134 and 30a have been implemented and being implementing in some communes. Thanks to this, these communes have improved rural infrastructure, reduced number of temporary house, and rate of poverty.
VI	LIVING CONDITION	
1	What sources of water used by the people use for cooking?	People in these communes use water from dig well, drilled wells and spring water.
2	What sources of water used by the people for bathing, washing and other HH's activities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water from dig wells, drilled wells and small springs. - People usually take bath in the simple made bathroom near to the wells.
3	How is water quality, do the people use any treatment?	People mainly use untreated water with not so good quality but it is accepted as clean water.
4	What is the sources of power/fuels used by the HHs for	The HHs in communes use electricity from national power grid for

	lighting and cooking?	lighting, use fire-woods charcoal and gas for cooking.
6	What type of toilet/latrine do people have?	There is very few flush toilet inside the houses, Most of the HHs use very simple (one or two compartment) latrine outside of the house.
7	Is there any rubbish ground in the commune? Where do people wasting solid wastes from HH' use?	There is no system of waste water and rubbish treatment in the communes. The HHs usually through rubbish around their houses, or through in to the nearby canal, river, even along roadsides. Sometimes they collect and burn rubbish in the corner of the garden.
VII	HEALTH CARE	
1	What are main diseases happened in the recently years? What treatment method usually applied by the people?	The main disease is common Flu and fever but not severe. Method of treatment: - Some people buy medicine from pharmacy without advice from Doctor, - some of them go to the commune health station for treatment. - In case of seriously illness they go to the district hospital. - Poor people have the health insurance, illness examination & treatment cards (provided by the government)
VIII	EDUCATION & TRAINING	
1	What is the rate of children admitted school (grade 1)?	The rate of children admitted Primary school is 95%
2	Are there pupils stopped schooling? If there are, what is main reason?	There are still few pupils stop going to school, because of the influences by the social impacts. Boys and girls are equal in education; there is no more gender discrimination in the family and the society. The parents have not given priority to their sons as they used to do in the past time.
IX	GENDER ISSUES	
1	What is the percentage of women in the leadership position at commune level?	- Percentage of women member of the Commune's People Council: about 25% - Percentage of women member in all of commune's organisations: 10% - 13%- 26%.
2	What is the percentage of female labourers engaged in the main economic development activities/sectors (Agriculture, forestry, Fishery-culture, Services, and Trading)?	Agriculture, forestry: 60 - 70%, Fishery-culture: 10% Services: 10% Trading: 5% - 10%
3	What type of job the men in project communes usually do most?, How much is the average income per month?	The men usually do the farm works (land preparation, chemical spraying) in the commune. Average income per month: 2.0 Million VND, 65,000 VND per day. About 15-20% of men over the total labour force of the commune do other off-farm works (bricklaying, carpentry..) in the commune and in other provinces and big cities (HCM & Hanoi.

3	What type of job the women in project communes usually do most?, How much is the average income per month?	The majority of women doing farm works in the commune, similar to the situation of men, about 15-20% working as hired labours (doing housework) in the big cities or selling small products for about 2.0 Million VND/month, about 0.5% are exported labourers to foreign countries.
4	What type of job the poor women in project communes usually do most?, How much is the average income per month?	Poor women usually do agricultural works in the commune with average income per month about 300,000-450,000. This income is lower than the average income of non-poor women.
5	What type of job the EM women in project communes usually do most?, How much is the average income per month?	Poor women usually do agricultural works in the commune with average income per month about 350,000 to 1.2 Million. This income is lower than the average income of non-poor women.
6	Did the district and commune conduct agricultural extension trainings (production techniques and livestock rearing) in the past several years? Who are the participants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes, the district and commune often conducted extension trainings. - Participants are almost all of the farm households (farmers), about 60%-70% are women.
8	Besides agricultural extension trainings, have women attended any other trainings?	In addition to agricultural extension, women also attended training courses on family planning, environmental, gender equality, and community health and job trainings.
9	Are women respected by other family members and the society?, can they involve in making important decisions of the family?	Yes, men and women are equal in the family.
10	Do the men share housework with women in the family?	Yes, the husband help the wife in doing housework but still not much.
11	Does the family violation still exist? If yes, what is the main reason and how could it be solved?	The family violation still exists but it is not a big problem. The main reason is not fully understood each other and alcohol addiction. For solving this situation, the Mass organisations are requested to carry out reconciliation when the violation occurred.
11	Gender equality in ownership of land and access to credit/loans?	The rural women can also have their name in the loaning applications and in the Land use Right Certificate. These are necessary condition for women to access to loans for investment in the production development.

b) Summary recommendations of consultancy meetings in update phase (May to June, 2013).

MEETINGS

KIÊN THO dated 8/6/ 2013

The number of participants: 70 representatives, including 30 ethnic minority households from Duc Thinh village, Kien Minh, Tho Lien, Thanh Cong. Besides, the commune party leader (Mr. Nguyen Van Xuyen), Ms. Le Thi Tiêu- Vice President of commune women union and Ms. Le Thi Sen, vice chairwoman of district Women Union also were in meeting.

7 villages in Kien Tho affected by NCSMRISP , including 2 villages affected by the main Canal . The majority of the affected households is ethnic minority .

+ * Income resources are rice , sugar cane . Recently developing rubber plantations. But 2013 farm prices are not stable .

+ In the meeting, many participants expressed the opinion that the negative impact of the project to land and housing of a part of the family households is easy to see. People said that their traditional livelihood is based on land (farming) not on forest resources, so they could not do other things to replace their current livelihood. They worry about food security if their land is acquired by the project. They are also concerned about their livelihoods if withdrawn too much land or their business disrupted because sale ground are affected by the construction work.

However, in the future, the positive impact is much greater. Construction of irrigation systems and some improvement of the existing channel system will increase the planted area and the harvest seasons will increased from 1 to 2 or 3 times each year. As a result, productivity will be increased. Agricultural production will be improved (or at least will stable) in commune areas thanks to reducing the risk of flooding, erosion, water shortages in the dry season. Therefore, local people are willing to support the project, supporting the construction of the canal system.

* Suggested by the people for the operation of the EMDP:

- Paying attention to the burial customs of the Muong people when calculating for compensation .
- Policy support for ethnic minorities
- Training in non-agricultural occupations
- The Project employ village's people as construction workers for doing the easy and simple work(unskilled work).
- Extension trainings; Scientific and technical training and transfer livestock technique , farming skills for farmers to improve efficiency in production , animal husbandry; training on Gac Tree for famers
- technical intensive training on rice , sugar cane crops . Training should be organized by the Commune / famer organization / Women Union to attract more people to join
- Increasing knowledge of health care for ethnic minority women and men
- IEC campaigns on anti- drug use and HIV prevention .
- Increasing environmental knowledge to the people living along the canals .
- Financial support to established clubs to raise awareness for the minority people on family Law, building a happy family model through club activities on happy family due to phenomenon of violence is remaining . Attract both men and women to be involved .
- Organizing training courses to raise awareness about gender equality and violence prevention, knowledge of family , marriage and family law , laws protecting children , environmental protection

laws for both women and men , all households affected and non- affected households .

- Training / guider and direction for people to use appropriate compensation for economic development .
- 3 rural villages proposed as the amplifier , speaker and television for village culture Houses
- Arrange study tour to good business models for ethnic people to learn how to do business , economic HH development.
- Introduction of social protection policies of the ADB for people .

Participants also requested the project to pay attention to burial custom of the people and require the project have close discussion with community in case of acquisition of graves and grace yards to avoid violating the taboos of their manners and customs.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Nguyen Van Xuyen, the party leader of Kien Tho commune had committed that the Party and commune authority totally support NCSMRISP and help ethnic minority households, especially those who will be affected by the project.

LAM SON, 10/6/2013

The number of participants: 68 representatives, including 31 ethnic minority households from Minh Thủy, Trung Tam villages and village 7. Besides, Mr. Phan Thanh Lâm- the commune party leader Mr. Le Hồng Đình, Vice President of CPC, Ms Nguyen Thị Anh, Chairman of Famer Union and Ms. Pham Thi Quyen, chairwoman of district Women Union also were in meeting.

In the meeting, many participants expressed the opinion that the negative impact of the project to land and housing of a part of the family households is easy to see. However, in the future, the positive impact is much greater. Construction of irrigation systems and some improvement of the existing channel system will increase the planted area and the harvest seasons will increased from 1 to 2 or 3 times each year. As a result, productivity will be increased. Agricultural production will be improved (or at least will stable) in commune areas thanks to reducing the risk of flooding, erosion, water shortages in the dry season. Therefore, local people are willing to support the project, supporting the construction of the canal system.

Here are some recommendations of participants:

- Good Policy to support for ethnic minorities. Resettlement of the displaced households in the inter-commune roads to facilitate business more convenient
- Advice on conversion of plants and animals to people , especially rubber .
- The contractor should attract local workers when construction
- Support sound amplifier loudspeaker, televisions, furniture , fans for the cultural village houses
- Vocational training developed handicraft industry, employment services for people with stable income
- Develop cattle raising models for minorities affected HHs to learn.
- Priority loans for EMT HHs for economic development

- Support the “club to help minority to develop economic of HHs”
- Create conditions for people to visit the great business model to learn
- Provide financial support to build economic models of households in commune.
- Suggest intensive training on rice , vegetables and sugarcane .
- Training on topics related to gender equality . Introducing some of the necessary laws for the people, especially the law of domestic violence prevention , social protection policies of ADB.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Phan Thanh Thanh Lam , the party leader of Lam Sơn commune had committed that the Party and commune authority totally support NCSMRISP and help ethnic minority households, especially those who will be affected by the project.

MINH TIẾN- Dated 11/6/2013

The number of participants: 70 representatives, including 35 ethnic minority households from Minh Thanh, Hương Tiên, Dong Tiên, Tiên Sơn, Minh Lap villages. Besides, Mrs. Phan Thi Mai commune party leader, Mr. Nguyen Minh Quyen, President of CPC, Mr. Nguyen Ba Kiem, Chairman of Farmer Union and Ms. Luu Thi Sen, vice- chairwoman of district Women Union also were in meeting.

- If land acquisition, the project must have policies to support, vocational employment training, training for farmers to improve the efficiency of breeding cattle
- Minh Tiên have many sugarcane land so it should develop cattle production (sugarcane can be used for cow). Scientific and Technical transfer cattle breeding and disease prevention methods for farmers is necessary.
- In the Minh Thanh village, many HHs now have raising fish in paddy fields. However, farmers do not know skills on this issue so it should carried out training for farmers.
- Provide documentation / handbook/ handouts for farmers .
- 3 affected villages having the culture houses but no sound amplifier , loudspeaker Tivi. Please support for these villages that equipments.
- Recommend additional training on environment policy, gender equality , the social protection policies of ADB
- People do not know much about technical skills on disease prevention for cattle , pigs and chickens.
- 3 villages affected the culture but no sound amplifier , loudspeaker community service activities , we support the proposal to set up a village 1 audio loudspeakers , televisions .
- Support for upgrading inter-village roads to help ethnic farmers transport their farm products as well as children going to school more convenient. Currently, Minh Tiên commune People's Committee have construct concrete road going into junior high school, but they do not enough money to complete. It suggests that EMDP should support to complete this road . Cost estimates around 220 million
- Recommend additional training on environment and gender equality and the ADB policies.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Pham Minh Quyen, President of CPC had committed that the water supply system for the field is the dream of thousands of farmers so they fully support the project. The Party and commune authority totally support NCSMRISP and help ethnic minority households, especially those who will be affected by the project.

NGỌC TRUNG dated 7/6/ 2013

The number of participants: 68 representatives, including 33 ethnic minority households from Ninh Lam village. Besides, Mr Nguyen Ngoc Luong, vice- chairman of CPC, Mrs. Tran Thi My, President of commune women union, Mr Do Dong Luc- secretary of village party cell and Ms. Le Thi Sen, vice chairwoman of district Women Union also were in meeting.

Ninh Lam- is one village in Ngọc Trung affected by NCSMRISP (North Canal). The majority of the affected households is ethnic minority .

+ * Income resources are rice, sugar cane. Recently developing rubber plantations. But 2013 farm prices are not stable .

* In the meeting, many participants expressed the opinion that the negative impact of the project to land and housing of a part of the family households is easy to see. However, in the future, the positive impact is much greater. Construction of irrigation systems and some improvement of the existing channel system will increase the planted area and the harvest seasons will increased from 1 to 2 or 3 times each year. As a result, productivity will be increased. Agricultural production will be improved (or at least will stable) in commune areas thanks to reducing the risk of flooding, erosion, water shortages in the dry season. Upgrading and construction of irrigation canals conform to expectations of thousands of ETM HHs in commune. Although there are predictions of negative impacts likely derive from the proposed project on a part of community, all population communities consent and highly agree with the undertakings of construction of canals and hope that the project will soon be implemented ...

* Suggested by the people for the operation of the EMDP:

- Paying attention to the cultural customs of the Muong people when carrying out resettlement. If they will be moved to other place, they want to be located not too far from their village.
- Policy support for ethnic minorities
- Training in non-agricultural occupations
- The Project employ village's people as construction workers for doing the easy and simple work(unskilled work).
- Extension trainings; Scientific and technical training and transfer livestock technique , farming skills for farmers to improve efficiency in production , animal husbandry; training on Gac Tree for famers
- technical intensive training on rice , sugar cane crops . Training should be organized by the Commune / famer organization / Women Union to attract more people to join
- Increasing knowledge of health care for ethnic minority women and men
- IEC campaigns on anti- drug use and HIV prevention .
- Increasing environmental knowledge to the people living along the canals .

- Financial support to established clubs to raise awareness for the minority people on family Law, building a happy family model through club activities on happy family due to phenomenon of violence is remaining . Attract both men and women to be involved .
- Organizing training courses to raise awareness about gender equality and violence prevention, knowledge of family , marriage and family law , laws protecting children , environmental protection laws for both women and men , all households affected and non- affected households .
- Training / guider and direction for people to use appropriate compensation for economic development .
- 3 rural villages proposed as the amplifier , speaker and television for village culture Houses
- Arrange study tour to good business models for ethnic people to learn how to do business , economic HH development.
- Introduction of social protection policies of the ADB for people .
- Representative of ethnic AHs proposed at the consultation that the project should provide information about project owner, names of construction contractors and establish a hotline for them to reflect in time the violations of contractor on environmental protection as well as construction standards.
- At the end of the meeting, Mr. Nguyen Ngoc Luong, vice chairman of CPC and Mr Do Dong Luc, secretary of village party cell had committed that the Party and commune authority totally support NCSMRISP and help ethnic minority households, especially those who will be affected by the project. They also expected that project will be implemented as soon as possible.

XUAN CHAU- Dated 11/5/2013

The number of participants: 40 representatives, including 25 ethnic minority households. Besides, Mr. Tran Van Luc, President of CPC, Ms. Lou Thi Sen, vice- chairwoman of district Women Union also was in meeting.

Xuan Chau is a mountainous commune located in the west of Tho Xuan district ,. Total natural land area is 1553.5 ha, far 12 km from the district center, 40 km away from National Highway 1A on the east.

The total length of communal roads is 15 km , widen the road from 5-9 m . These are important roads , connecting trade with people in Ngoc Lac district , the economic center of the western provinces .

In social terms , the total population is 5,995 people , with 1562 households (including households of ethnic minority are 302) . Population is distributed in 12 neighborhoods (12 villages).

Most local labours are untrained . Number of labours with professional skills (intermediate to college) is 108 , and the rest are unskilled labours . The organization of production is mainly based on traditional experience. In 2012, the total value of commune products 153.88 billion; income per capita is 10.1 million / year. Economic growth of 13.2%, exceeding the target set. The rate of poor households was 19.4%.

Serving NCSMRISP, commune has 72 households in the area to be affected (including 1

household is ethnic minority). All participants agreed with the construction of irrigation systems as noticed the positive impacts of the project to the development of agriculture in the area.

Some recommendations raised in the public consultation:

- If land acquisition, the project must have policies to support, vocational employment training, training for farmers to improve the efficiency of breeding cattle. Support 2 million for the all households of ethnic minorities when land recovered.
- People do not know much about technical skills on disease prevention for cattle, pigs and chickens. Scientific and Technical transfer cattle breeding and disease prevention methods for farmers is necessary.
- guidance households whose have land to be acquired to study the pattern of production, animal husbandry and other non- agricultural jobs within and outside the province, to learn and do as furniture production sector, transportation services, art stone to develop HHs economic effectively ... etc..
- Xuan Chau have many sugarcane and rubber lands so it should develop cattle production (sugarcane can be used for cow). However, farmers do not know much skills on rubbers so it should carried out training for farmers.
- Recommend additional training on environment policy, gender equality, the social protection policies of ADB
- Support for upgrading inter-village road (Village 6 to village 12) to help ethnic farmers transport their farm products as well as children going to school more convenient. Recommend additional training on environment and gender equality and the ADB policies.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Tran Van Luc, President of CPC had committed that the water supply system for the field is the dream of thousands of farmers so they fully support the project. The Party and commune authority totally support NCSMRISP and help ethnic minority households, especially those who will be affected by the project. He said “we wish Steering Committee, DPC, project management and other related agencies to pay attention and to facilitate the implementation NCSMRISP and collaborate with Xuan Chau CPC to carry out IRP/ EMDP for households in general and ET HHs in particularly who are APs by project.

Pictures and List of participants



List of participants

STT	Tên	Địa chỉ	Nam	Nữ
1	Trương Công Việt	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
2	Trương Thị Việt	Thôn Đông Sơn		1
3	Bùi Thị Tí	Thôn Đông Sơn		1
4	Quách Thị Vừng	Thôn Đông Sơn		1
5	Đinh Thị Hợi	Thôn Đông Sơn		1
6	Đinh Văn Vân	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
7	Đinh Văn Hưng	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
8	Phạm Văn Tuấn	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
9	Phạm Bá Lâm	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
10	Phạm Bá Hà	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
11	Phạm Bá Sơn	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
12	Phạm Anh Quyền	Thôn Hành Chính	1	
13	Phạm Thị Tùng	Thôn Đông Sơn		1
14	Bùi Thị Hương	Thôn Hành Chính		1
15	Bùi Văn Ngọc	Thôn Đông Sơn	1	
16	Trần Thị Huyền	Thôn Hành Chính		1
17	Lưu Quý Hiền	Thôn Hành Chính	1	
			10	7

10.3. EM population and poor EM population distribution maps

BẢN ĐỒ TỶ LỆ NGƯỜI DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ TRÊN DÂN SỐ



Figure 10-1 Map for Ethnic population

BẢN ĐỒ TỶ LỆ NGHÈO TẠI CÁC CỘNG ĐỒNG CÓ NGƯỜI DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

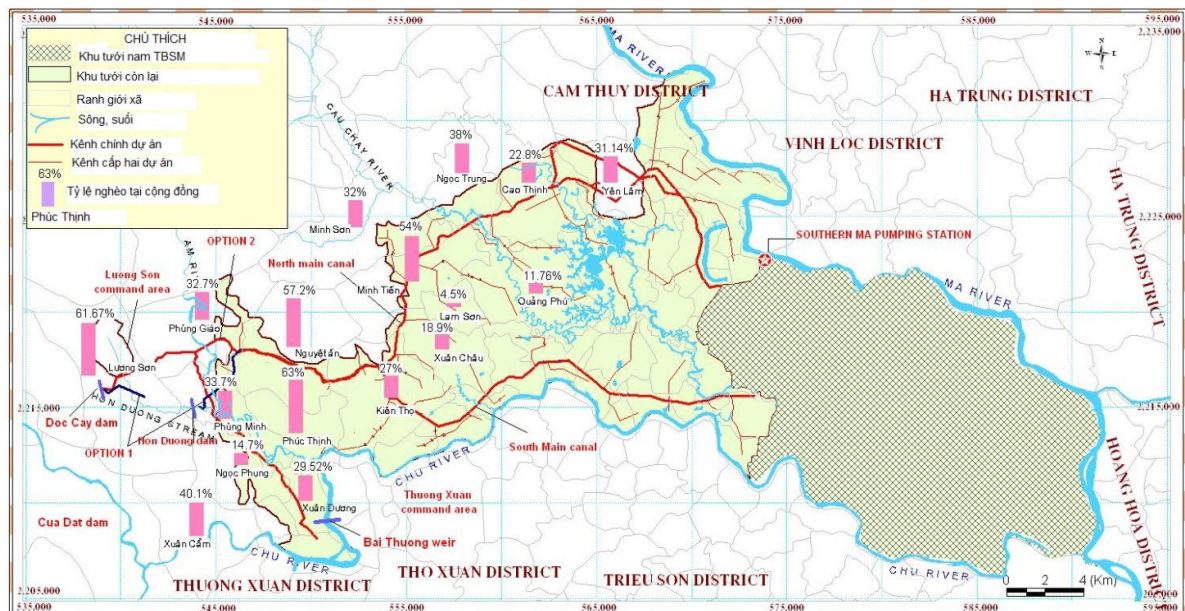


Figure 10-2 Map for distribution of poor ethnic population

10.4. Summary of National Program 134 and 135

Programme 135

Program 135 aims to improve the living standards of people resident in communes that are in “especially difficult circumstances”. The first phase of P135 provided support to approximately 2400 communes, of which about 1900 were chosen because of their remoteness or high poverty levels. The remaining communes were supported because of their status as border communes or “safety zone” communes.

Programme 135 phase II was implemented in 2006-2010 in 1,848 most disadvantaged communes and 3,274 villages. The objective of this phase is to eradicate hunger to that there will be no hunger family in 2010, reducing rate of poor HHs to <30%.... To the end of 2009 the programme 135 phase II has achieved some indicators such as: 100% of people who need advisory supports on legal procedure have got consultation free of charge; the poverty rate was reduced to 31.2% (**Source: Committee of Finance and Budget of national Assembly**), phase II was finished in 2010. In the past years the programme 135 has contributed to the changes of socio-economic situation of the disadvantage remote areas. However, there're still many problems need to be solved in the up-coming times for achieving higher benefit.

Until now, the phase II of programme 135 has provided funds of 14,000 Billion to the provinces. Developed 4,125 models on agriculture, fishery and purchased more than 42,000 machineries for production and processing; developed more than 12,000 projects on capacity building trainings for local staffs. The Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) has provided trainings for 3,500 participations of programme management staffs at the provinces and districts. In average, each province has provided trainings on economical and administration management and project monitoring for 178 participations of staffs from communes and villages. Established 1,500 clubs on assisting legal procedure for the Programme Phase II communes. Programme 135 is now implementing phase III (2011-2015) and the development orientation to 2020. According to which poor people in the remote, disadvantaged communes will be able to borrow more privilege loans easily and this will be more favourable for poor people to invest in their production.

Programme 134

Programme 134 is a programme on implementing Decision No.134/2004/QĐ-TTg on 20/7/2004 of the Prime Minister. This is supporting policy program for the Ethnic Minority HHs with production land, housing land, house and clean water for domestic use.

Policy on house support for the beneficiaries (HHs) of programme 134

The central Government provides 5.0 Million VND/HH and the local government provides not bellow 1.0 Million VND/HH. The budgets are from Enterprises, the Mass Organisations, Community and Individuals. If the costs of house is higher than the support amount, the differences has to be self-funded by the HH.

Policy on water for household use:

(a) The HH of EMP living scattered in the high, Rocky Mountains, areas having problem on water for domestic use. The government provides 0.5 tonnes of cement/HH for constructing rain water collecting tanks or 300,000 VND for drilling wells or creating other sources of water.

(b) For the public water supply: the government provides 100% of budgets for all of villages that have 50% and higher percentage of the EM HHs, provides 50% for the villages that have 20% to < 50% of EM HHs. When the villages construct water supply structures for public places they have to take responsibility for the sustainability and effectiveness of these structures.

Policy on supporting production land:

One HH is allocated at least 0.5 ha of the field in the mountain or 0.25 ha of one rice crop land or 0.15 ha of two rice crops land.

Policy on supporting housing land:

The minimum area allocated to each EM HH in the rural is 200 m².

- The contracted HHs on forest protection per Decisions 132 and 134: the government supports 5.0 Millions/HH for building house; 5.0 Millions/HH for reclaiming agricultural production land (only applied in the buffer zones of special use or the important protection forests); 400,000 VND/HH for constructing water tank and other priorities in accordance with current government regulations.



Pic 1 : Road to commune.



Pic 2 : A poor Muong Household



**Pic 3 : ETM consultancy meeting in
Ninh Lam Village, Ngoc Trung
commune (9/June,2013).**



Pic 4 : Interview a Thai Woman

10.5. Detail of expenditure for communication and training course.

1. Detail of expenditure for communication on HIV/				2,500.000
Environment/ reproductive health care (1 course)				
Meeting hall and service for meeting	Day	1	300.000	300.000
Tea/ biscuits/ candy for participants	Person	80	20.000	1,600.000
Fees for trainers and food	Day	1	500.000	500.000
Photocopy				100.000
2. Detail of expenditure for training transfer gac cultivation, sugarcane cultivation techniques, rice and cattle and poultry care training				7,000.000
Market/ slogan for training	set	1	500.000	500.000
Meeting hall and service for meeting	Day	1	500.000	500.000
Support for lunches of participants	head	100	20.000	2,000.000
Tea/ biscuits/ candy for participants	Person	100	20.000	2,000.000
Fees for trainer	Day	1	500.000	500.000
Traveling for trainers/ food	Day	1	500.000	500.000
Photocopy	set	100	5.000	500.000
Contingency				500.000