MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTRAL PROJECT OFFICE - CPO

Vietnam: Mekong Delta Water Resources Management
for Rural Development Project - (MDWRM-RDP)

ETHNIC MONIRITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SUB-PROJECT: DONG NANG REN WATER RESOURCES SYSTEM
VINH LOI DISTRICT - BAC LIEU PROVINCE

29 March 2011
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency Unit = Dong (VND)
VND 1.0 = $0.0000488
$1.00 = VND 20,500

ABBREVIATIONS

PAPs = Project affected person or persons, household, firm
PAHs = Project Affected Households
DRC/CRC = District/Commune and Resettlement Committee
CPC = Commune People’s Committee
CPO = Central Project Office
DARD = Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey
DOF = Department of Finance
DONRE = Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DPC = District People’s Committee
EA = Executing Agency
EMDP = Ethnic Minority Development Plan
FHH = Female-headed household
GOV = Government of Viet Nam
HH = Household
EMA = External Monitoring Agency
LURC = Land Use Rights Certificate
MARD = Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOLISA = Ministry of Labour, Invalids and Social Assistance
NGO = Non-government Organization
PMU = Provincial Management Unit
PPC = Provincial People’s Committee
RCS = Replacement Cost Study
RPF = Resettlement Policy Framework
RAP = Resettlement Action Plan
WB = World Bank
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) is prepared for Dong Nang Ren sub-project which will construct rural bridges and dredge secondary canals in Quan Lo – Phung Hiep area, Bac Lieu province. This sub-project is a component of "Mekong Delta Water Resources Management for Rural Development" project supported by World Bank. Overall goal of sub-project is to prevent salinity intrusion, drain water, and dilute acid sulfate water and to store freshwater for agricultural production. The main component of the sub-project is to construct rural bridge, dredge secondary canals and enhance dyke system to prevent salinity intrusion in 3 communes (Chau Hung A, Hung Hoi, Hung Thanh) and 1 town (Chau Hung).

The objective of this Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) is to (i) mitigate project impact on the livelihoods of ethnic minority people in the area; (ii) ensure that the process of subproject implementation will foster 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

Legal framework

(i) The Project shall follow the legal and policy framework that adheres to the Vietnamese constitutions 1946 as amended in 1959, 1980 and 1992 that calls on equality of treatment and respect of all ethnic groups and the World Bank (WB) policy on Indigenous People (OP 4.10).

(ii) Legal documents of Bac Lieu Province in supporting and developing ethnic minority community.

Social impact assessment

Ethnic minority households in sub-project area are affected by land and asset’s acquisition are 124 households with 575 persons, of that 274 are woman. Total woman-head households were 40, accounting for 32.3 %. The commune which had highest number of affected households was Hung Hoi with 89 households (403 persons), of which 37 were woman head households.

Number of households, which will be acquired permanent residential land is 15 (with total area of 2,505 m²). There are only 2 households loosing permanent agricultural land (with total of 9,100 m²), of which 1 ethnic minority households lost more than 20% productive land. There are 20 households, mostly living in Chau Hung A commune, whose houses and other architectures will be affected by the project.

Mitigation measures

The technical design of the bridges; dredging and dyking activities were discussed among the technical staff, local officials of Dong Nang Ren; resettlement experts of National Institute for Planning and Projection, target communities and possible affected persons including ethnic minorities to minimize land acquisition and destruction of houses and crops.

To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, many efforts have been conducted during the period of subproject preparation design. The components, which need to acquire land for constructing bridges, dyking and dredging secondary canals, have been carefully studied and many alternatives of civil work have been considered to reduce acquired land area as well as clear out structure on land.
Information disclosure, public consultation and participation

Free, prior and informed consultations were conducted in November 2010 through a series of meetings with the ethnic minority those who live in the proposed subproject area. NIAPP and IOS hold community consultation meeting to disseminate information and introduce the project to ethnic community groups in the project area. Ethnic minorities are notified in advance about project activities, including: (i) scope of the subproject, work alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan, (ii) views of ethnic minorities in the implementation of investments, while respecting their current practices, beliefs and cultural preferences. (iii) subproject impacts, positive and negative; and ethnic recommendations for design of investments; and (iv) acceptance of the ethnic minority on all measures to mitigate negative impacts. The results from this consultation showed that all most all of the households want to participate in agricultural extension trainings and accessing credit for household economic development.

Benefit measures

There 3 main benefit measures will be carried out after consulting with affected households as following: (i) Gender Programs for Women with activities focusing on raising awareness about health and security during construction and operation of the rural bridge, canals and dyke system; (ii) Livelihood restoration with different agricultural production models and (iii) Culture perseverance and development program which promote cultural events of local ethnic minorities.

Budget and Financing

The base cost of EMDP is estimated at 1,765,500,000 VND (88,122 USD equivalent). This covers specific measures and coordination costs and contingency. The budget for EMDP should be taken from WB loan or grant. The revolving fund should be transferred to communal women’s unions or other mass organization for operation and management. The monitoring and evaluation cost of EMDP is included in the RAP cost.
I. INTRODUCTION OF THE PROJECT

1. General information

Vietnamese Government (Government), through Central Project Office (CPO) of Irrigation belong to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) is preparing project “Irrigation Management for Rural Development in Mekong River Delta Region”, which is funded by WB loan. About 29 sub-projects are proposed, in which 7 priority sub-project will be implemented in the first period. The project includes 4 components:

- Component A: Assistant for master plan and establishing water resource capacity
- Component B: Investment assistant for infrastructure development to adapt climate change
- Component C: Assistant for rural water supply and sanitation
- Component D: Project implementation and management assistant.

General objective of the project is to protect water resource and improve water utilization in Mekong River Delta Region to maintain benefits from agricultural productive, improve living standard and promote the measurements of adaptation with climate change.

Detail objectives:

- Reduce the risks of water resource to farmers such as flood, land slide, lack of clean water ... which lead to disadvantageous impacts to crops and threaten sustainable development;
- Maintain and improve agricultural production and aquaculture conditions;
- Increasing water resource's accessibility ability of about 300.000 households, which will actively contribute to improvement of local living standard;
- Improve the hydro and road traffic through habilitating and upgrading some canals, culverts, bridges and rural roads to reduce costs and time of agricultural product's and goods transportation;
- Improve environment and sanitation conditions.
- Strengthen capacity of water quality monitoring (particularly salinity water) and share monitoring results to stakeholders with better ways;
- Manage hydraulic infrastructures with better efficiency and low cost.

The project is conducted in 7 provinces of Mekong River Delta Region: An Giang, Can Tho, Hau Giang, Kien Giang, Ca Mau, Bac Lieu and Soc Trang.

2. Description of subproject

"Construction of Dong Nang Ren water resources system" is one of 7 priority sub-projects will be conducted in first period.

Sub-project objectives:

General objective of sub-project is to contribute completion traffic system in the sub-project area by upgrading old, low quality bridges for ensuring traffic safeness, which create good conditions for socio-economic development and improving local people living standard.
Detail objectives of the sub-project:
- Prevent saltwater intrusion for 10,159 hectares of natural land
- Provide more freshwater for 7,091 hectares of cultivated land of 3 crops (2 rice and 1 pretty crop); 444 hectares of vegetable ; and 1,048 hectares of fruit trees
- Enhance drainage capacity of 500 hectares of inundated areas near Soc Trang province.
- Improve waterway traffic in the subproject area

The main component of the sub-project is to construct rural bridge, dredge secondary canals and enhance dyke system to prevent salinity intrusion in 3 communes (Chau Hung A, Hung Hoi, Hung Thanh) and 1 town (Chau Hung).

II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK


The adaptation of economic and social policies to each region and each group, taking the needs of ethnic minorities into account, is a requirement. The Socio-Economic Development Plan and Socio-Economic Development Strategy of Vietnam specifically call for attention to ethnic minorities. Major programs targeting ethnic minority people include Program 135 (infrastructure in poor and remote areas) and Program 134 (eradication of poor quality houses). A policy on education and health care for ethnic minorities is in place. The legal framework has been updated in 2007 with several documents relating to regional planning, the Program 135, Phase 2 and land administration and compensation. All legal document references are in Table 1.

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<td>Decision 74/2008/QD-TTg</td>
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<td>2001</td>
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2. **Policy and Program for ethnic people in Mekong delta area**

Government has issued and established many policies and programs to support ethnic minority groups to improve their lives. For the Mekong delta area, ethnic minority groups are benefited from below policies and programs:

- Policy on supporting residential land, productive land and creating jobs for poor ethnic minority people in Mekong delta area under Decision no. 74/2008/QD-TTg of Prime Minister, dated 9/6/2008.

- Program 134 on supporting residential land, productive land and clean water for poor ethnic people in Mekong delta area.

- Program 135, Phase 2 on socioeconomic development for poorest communes in the ethnic minority and remote and mountainous areas.

- National target program on rural water supply and sanitation.

- National target program on population and family planning.

- National target program on prevention and protection of dangerous diseases and HIV/AIDS.

- National target program on education and training
3. World Bank’s Operational Policy on Indigenous peoples (OP 4.10)

The WB’s Operational Policy 4.10 (Indigenous peoples) requires that special planning measures be established to protect the interests of ethnic minority peoples with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process.

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

(a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;

(b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;

(c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and

(d) an indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

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

- to ensure that such groups are afforded meaningful opportunities to participate in planning project activities that affects them;
- to ensure that opportunities to provide such groups with culturally appropriate benefits are considered; and
- to ensure that any project impacts that adversely affect them are avoided or otherwise minimized and mitigated.

III. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Socio-economic profile of subproject area

1.1 Overview of ethnic minorities in Bac Lieu province

The social assessment survey found that there were 4 main ethnic groups which were living in the province consisting of Kinh, Hoa (Chinese), Khmer and Cham, of which Kinh group is dominant group. Total population of Bac Lieu province in 2009 is about 841,122 persons, of which Kinh group: 752,550 persons, Khmer group: 67,418 persons, Hoa group: 21,068 persons and Cham group: 86 persons.

Each ethnic group has its own customary culture. However, they have been living together in the Mekong delta area many years ago. They speak and write Vietnamese. It is difficult to distinguish between them through their appearance in the daily life. The Kinh group presents in all Mekong delta provinces, but Khmer and Khmer group mainly concentrates in Bac Lieu province. Some main characteristics of each ethnic group are described as follows:

a. Kinh group

Economic features: The Kinh cultivates wet rice. In wet rice cultivation, the Kinh has a long tradition of dyke embankment and ditch excavation. Gardening, mulberry planting and silkworm breeding, cattle and poultry breeding, and river and sea fish catching are well developed. Pottery appeared very early. Traditional custom of the Kinh includes chewing betel, smoking pipe tobacco and tobacco, drinking tea and lid eugenia tea. Apart from rice and watered-sticky rice, the Kinh also eats porridge and steamed-sticky rice. Shrimp sauce and baby duck eggs are unique food of the Kinh.

Community organization: The Kinh's villages are surrounded by bamboos, and many villages have firm village gates. Each village has a communal house where people gather, have meetings, and organize common ceremonies. Leading a community (village) is a man or woman (called Truong thon) who has prestige and experience and selected by community people.

Marriage and families: In a Kinh family, the husband (the father) is the household's head. The children's family names are the father's family name and the father's relatives are "the spear side", meanwhile, the mother's relative are "the distaff side". The first son is responsible for taking care of the parents and grandparents as well as for worshiping them when they pass away. Each family line has a worship house, and the leader of a family line is in charge of overall work. The Kinh follows marriages of one husband and one wife. A wedding consists of various procedures. The groom's family has to ask for the bride's family for a wedding and is responsible for organizing a wedding. The Kinh highly respect virginity and virtue of brides; besides, family backgrounds are also paid attention to.

Culture: Classical literature of the Kinh is quite diversified: oral literature (folk stories, folk-songs, and proverbs), written literature (poems, stories, books, proclamations). Art develops early and has achieved high levels in many forms: songs, music, sculpture, painting, dancing, and performance. Annual village festivals provide the most attractive and exciting art performance in rural areas.

Clothes: There are all kinds of clothes, skirts and dresses, trousers, loin-cloth (previously), hats, shoes, sandals, etc. and jewelries. The Kinh has particular art styles that are different from other peoples of the same language group and contiguous peoples.

Men's clothes during Tet holidays and festivals: men normally wear black "áo dài" or "áo dâi" made of chiffon with white lining, ready-to-wear turbans, and white silk and flared trousers. Men wear wooden shoes.

Women's clothes: during Tet holidays and festivals, Vietnamese women normally wear "ao dai" - long dresses.
b. **Khmer group**

*Language group: Mon - Khmer*

*Population (2009): 67,418 people*

*Economic features:*
The Khmer has known how to cultivate wet rice for a long time. They know how to choose good rice species, know about irrigation as well as how to take advantage of tide to clean out acid in land, and add alum to improve land quality. Some localities plant water-melons. Moreover, the Khmer develop their economy comprehensively, such as raising cows and buffalos for ploughing and hauling, raising pigs, chickens, ducks, and fish, and develop such handicraft work as weaving, pottery, and making sugar from palm trees.

*Culture:*
From long time ago and at present, Khmer pagodas are social-cultural gathering places of the Khmer. At each pagoda, there are many monks (called "ňông luc") and lead by the master monk. The Khmer people, before getting to their mature age, usually spend a certain period of time at pagodas to learn and practice their virtue as well as knowledge. At present, in the South, there are more than 400 Khmer pagodas. The monks usually teach productive experience and Khmer language. The Khmer have their own speaking and writing language but has the same Vietnamese culture. The Khmer people live intermixing with the Kinh and the Chinese in villages and small hamlets. The Southern Khmer have many unique arts, custom, and culture. Big pagodas normally have teams of drum players, teams of clarinet players, teams of musical instruments, teams of boats and junk, etc. Every year, the Khmer have lots of traditional festivals and holidays, of which the biggest festivals include Chון Chơ nam thơ máy (new year festival), anniversary of Buddha's birthday, lê Đơn ta (the festival on the 15th of the 7th lunar calendar month), Oọc bom boóc (moon worshipping festival).

*Clothes:*
The Khmer's traditional clothes are unique since they wear dresses and their dressing styles reflect the Buddhism.

Men's clothes
During Tet holidays and festivals, men wear white loose-fitting blouses, black trousers (or black blouses) and wearing scarves crossing their bodies, from the left shoulder to the right hip. For weddings, grooms usually wear "xà rông" (hol) and read short shirts.

Women's clothes
During Tet holidays and festivals, Khmer women wear long dress - "áo dài" - like the Cham people. Besides, Khmer women normally wear Krama scarves with green and read squares on white background textile. For weddings, brides usually wear xám pôt hół of dark purple or lotus-pink, dark red long shirts "tâm pông", wearing scarves crossing their bodies, pkel plac hats or multi-levels pyramid hats made of metals or cardboard.

c. **Hoa group (Chinese)**

*Language group: Han-Tang*


*Economic features:*
The Chinese take various jobs and occupations: farmers, traditional craftsmen, workers, salary-earned staff, teachers, merchandisers/ sellers, salt workers, fishermen, etc. The Chinese farmers have a long tradition of rice cultivation, extensive production experience, and have made good farming tools; for example: ploughs and rakes that are moved by two buffalos, rice gathering/ harvesting, hoes, shovel hoes, etc. Many family-traditional jobs have gained long-lasting fame.

*Community organization:*
The Hoa group usually gathers as hamlets, villages or streets,
creating dense and closed areas. In such organizations, families of the same line normally live next together and leading by the oldest man of the highest hierarchy branch.

Marriage and families: In a Chinese family, the husband (the father) is the household's head, only the sons are entitled to inheritance and the eldest son always gets the biggest part. About 40 – 50 years ago, there still existed extended families with four or five generations living together in a house, up to several tens of people. Now, they live in nuclear families.

To the Chinese, marriages are decided by parents and illegal marriages (i.e. marriages among very young people who are under the marriage ages stipulated by laws). When finding wives for their sons, the Chinese pay attention to "equal status" between the two families and similarities in terms of economic conditions as well as social status.

Culture: The Chinese like singing "son ca" (son cua) with songs of quite diversified topics: loves between men and women, life, hometowns, fighting spirit, and so on. Jing ju is also an art form loved by Chinese communities. The music instruments include clarinets, flutes, two-string Chinese violins, hu violins, drums, cymbals, gongs, Chinese four-chord lutes, zithers with 36 brass strings, etc. Lion dances and martial art performance are usually performed in Tet holidays. Traditional festivals are also occasions when people organize swinging game, boat racing, wrestling, chess, etc.

Clothes: Regarding wearing custom, men wear clothes like men of the Nung, the Giay, the Mong, the Dao, etc. Women wear trousers, five-piece shirts with buttons along the right underarm seams, and over-hip long. Short-sleeved shirts are also five-piece shirts. Sorcerers wear their special clothes when holding ceremonies. Latania-leaf hats, hats, and umbrellas are popular top-wears of the Chinese.

d. The Cham group

Other names of the group: the Chăm, the Chiem Thanh, the Hroi

Language group: Malayo - Polynexia.


Residence: Living densely in two provinces of Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan. In addition, the Cham live in some other places such as An Giang, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, and Ho Chi Minh city; the Cham of Hroi branch also live in the southern west of Binh Thuan province and northern west of Phu Yen province.

Economic features: The Cham lives in flat land with rice cultivation as their main productive activities. They are relatively skillful in cultivation methods for wet rice with various techniques of choosing rice species, fertilizers, and irrigation. The Cham people have trading knowledge. Two famous handicrafts are pottery and weaving with cotton yard. Previously, the Cham do not plant trees in their villages.

Community organization: The Cham people organize their communities as chessboard pattern. Each family line and each family group or only one extended family stay united in a square or rectangular shaped land plot. Such plots are divided internally with small paths. The populations in most of the Cham village range approximately from 1,000 to 2,000 people. Leading the Cham village is often the old man with prestige and selected by people of village.

Marriage and families: Matriarchy still exists among the Cham in the central region. Though men actually play great roles in family lives, the households' heads are always old women. It is the Cham's custom that the daughters take the mothers' family names. The brides' families organize weddings. After weddings, the grooms have to live with the
brides' families. Only daughters can inherit assets, especially, the youngest daughters have to take care of the parents, hence, the youngest daughters always get a bigger part of assets compared to the older sisters.

**Clothes:** There are various local groups with particular wearing styles and decorations that are different from other peoples in the same language group or in the same living areas.

Men's clothes: Traditional clothes are skirts and trousers.

Women's clothes: Ceremonial clothes include a scarf crossing the white long dress "áo dài". Since the Cham basically follow the Muslim, their clothes for both men and women are mostly in white.

**1.2 Socio-economic profile of affected communes**

There are 10,535 households residing in the four communes covered by the sub-project. The average family size is 4.5 persons. The natural population growth rate of the region is about 1.24% per year (Bac Lieu Provincial Statistic Office).

Key ethnic groups living in the project area are Kinh and Khmer which Kinh group counted for 8,632 households, Khmer group: 1,855 households, some other groups: 48 households. They lived there for many years. Although each ethnic group has distinct cultural identity which could be recognized by traditional festivals and language they live together in villages with Kinh people and have Kinh's housing type and communicate by Vietnamese.

**Table 2. Population of ethnic group by project communes**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Household of ethnic</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kinh</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Chau Hung A</td>
<td>2,195</td>
<td>10,352</td>
<td>2,081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hung Hoi</td>
<td>2,539</td>
<td>11,619</td>
<td>896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hung Thanh</td>
<td>2,707</td>
<td>11,913</td>
<td>2,668</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chau Hung town</td>
<td>3,094</td>
<td>13,901</td>
<td>2,987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,535</td>
<td>47,785</td>
<td>8,632</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistic data of district/communes, 2010

**a. Income and poverty incidence**

People in the subproject mainly work for agriculture, aquaculture, but the most their income comes from agriculture with cultivation of rice, vegetable, poultry and livestock (75%), hired labor (15%) and trading and services (10%).

On average, each household in 4 communes gained from 4 to 18 million VND/person/year (in 2010). Results of the survey (interview and observation) showed that there was slight difference of economic aspect between ethnic minority people and Kinh people.

There are several reasons of poverty in the area but the reasons mainly come from households lacking of farming land; households having no labors or having labor but poor health; households with many children; and lacking of farming techniques.
Through community consultation, minority household mostly are poor family or family with no or less labors. These labors are receiving support from National Program for poor family such as Program 134, 135 and other poverty reduction of MOLISA. These households and the households who have head are women will also be supported by the project.

b. Land Resources of PAHs

The land acquired from PAHs comprises of residential land (housing land and garden land), agricultural land for annual and perennial crops, aquaculture land. There is no case of land conflict between HHs or of public land encroachment.

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 forest land, and for 20 years on paddy fields. The area of land allocated by household is very uneven between communes depending on their land fund.

c. Rural infrastructure

In general, electricity system in 4 communes of the project area has been installed for local residents and nearly 90% of households have been using electricity for their daily use. The reason why still about 10% of the households have not access to the system is due to no electrical station nearby or they can not afford to invest in electrical facilities. Moreover, the scattering of houses also causes a costly investment in wiring to the houses.

The road system among communities in the project area is incomplete and some communities are partially isolated due to having no bridge or road. Almost all of the roads are narrow and dirt road which can not travel by car particularly in rainy season.

Waterways are very popular and available in the project area and play an important role in transporting rice and other agricultural inputs.

d. Health

All the communal clinics have health staff and provide treatment to a lot of local residents. Many national target program in health such community health improvement, HIV/AIDS, Vitamin A for children, reproductive health and so on have been implemented. In addition to these, Program 134 and 135 also help local minorities easily access health services. Moreover, they also are granted medical insurance certificate which will help them have free treatment at local hospitals. Mother and children health also are taken care by the local governmental health system. All the minority children under 6 will be given vaccination as other Kinh children and the rate of children having malnutrition also is well controlled. Minority women also is target group for health checking program and many of them when being interviewed, answered that they have had their health check-up annually by local health officers.

e. Education

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. The result of survey show that, the rate of ethnic minority households that have completed primary school is about 75%, secondary school: 20% and high school: 5% . 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.

f. Access to credit

The credit schemes for economic development such as agricultural production, non-farm activities in all communes of the project area are working effectively. According to the survey result, more than 50% of the minority households could access loan from local banks and other governmental organizations. However, still many other households can not borrow money because of complicated procedures or lacking of collateral. This means several minorities still do not know the credit schemes which are available so they can not use this asset for their livelihood development activities.

2. Social Assessment on ethnic minority affected households

2.1 Characteristics of ethnic minority affected households

The below table showed that total woman-head households were 32.3% (40 households). The commune which had highest number of affected households was Hung Hoi consisting of 89 affected households (403 persons), of which 37 were woman head households.

Table 3: Quantity of ethnic minority affected households by commune

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town/commune</th>
<th>Male headed household</th>
<th>Female headed household</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chau Hung A</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung Hoi</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung Thanh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Hung Town</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following diagram showed that most of ethnic household’s head could read and write for 56.5% of them had passed primary school level and nearly other 30% had passed secondary level. However, were still nearly 6% illiterate.

Fig 2: Education level of head of ethnic minority households
The following table illustrated that most of affected household’s occupation was agriculture (96 households or 77.4%). Therefore agricultural extension activities will be very important in the income restoration program. Besides, credit for household economic development via agricultural production, non-farm activities and small business are also needed.

**Table 4: Occupation of households in affected communes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town/commune</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Labor work</th>
<th>Governmental staff</th>
<th>Small business</th>
<th>Non-farm</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chau Hung A</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung Hoi</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung Thanh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Hung Town</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>96</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td><strong>8</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>2</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.2 **Impact of subproject on ethnic minority affected households**

a. **Summary of loss**

Ethnic minority households in sub-project area are affected by land and asset’s acquisition are 124 households with 575 persons, of that 274 are woman.

Number of households which will be acquired permanent residential land is 15 (with total area of 2,505 m²). There are only 2 households loosing permanent agricultural land (with total of 9,100 m²) and both of them will lose more than 10% productive land.

20 households have their houses and other architectures affected by the project, mostly in Chau Hung A commune.

However there is no household which will lose all houses, easements or lose all residential land. There is no relocation of houses.

**Table 5: Land acquisition and structure clearance by households in affected communes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town/commune</th>
<th>Permanent residential land acquisition (HH)</th>
<th>Permanent agricultural land acquisition (HH)</th>
<th>Affected houses and other auxiliary structure (HH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chau Hung A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung Hoi</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hung Thanh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Hung Town</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Census survey indicates that there is no grave from ethnic minorities (EM) being affected under this subproject. However, measures are in place to make sure that during DMS and SA, if graves are identified, consultations with affected EM households will be conducted appropriately to ensure graves owned by EM peoples are relocated in accordance with their cultural practices. Where graveyards owned collectively by ethnic groups are affected, appropriate consultation with affected EM peoples will be conducted during DMS survey to identify appropriate solutions acceptable to them. Relocation of graves will be done satisfactorily prior to the commencement of construction.
The affected households will receive compensation payment to conduct the relocation of the graves on their own. The payment includes costs of excavation, relocation, reburial, purchasing/obtaining land for reburial (if any), and all other reasonable costs in accordance with local rituals. Local ritual means the relocation of graves will be done in accordance with local cultural practices, taking into account of cultural preferences typical for each ethnic group.

a. Impact

Since detailed engineering design and demarcation marking were not completed at the time of preliminary social assessment, accurate impact assessment (household level) could not be done. Therefore, the impact presented in this EMDP is an estimation based on basic engineering design. Detailed impact (household level) for ethnic minorities will be assessed and updated properly and sufficiently in RAP when SA is done during Detailed Measurement Survey. The TT will work closely with provincial PMUs and their consultants to support them in doing SA, RCS, and make sure ethnic minorities are additionally and extensivly consulted during SA to assure any challenges to their livelihood restoration (as a result of project impact) are properly addressed.

Positive impacts

Results of social impact assessment survey and consultation with affected ethnic minority people in the project communes show that they are dealing with many difficulties in production and living conditions due to flood, saline intrusion, lack of clean water, environmental pollution. Thus, they recognize that the project will bring much benefit to them in terms of improvement of conditions of transportation, cultivation, environment and sanitation, and water supply.

Positive impacts can be enhanced by providing agricultural extension training or PIM for ethnic minorities so they can use and manage water resources better when the construction work finishes.

Negative impacts

In addition to the positive impacts, the project causes unavoidable adverse impacts on local people with regards to land acquisition. According to result of EOL, about 867 households will be affected by subprojects, of which there are 124 ethnic minority households. Results of consultation with affected ethnic people in project communes show that most of Khmer people are poor. Many households have small area of land for cultivation because they have sold their land to pay debt and at the moment work as hired labors. During the consultation, all participants expressed their support to the project because they are well aware of the benefits that the project brings to them in terms of improved living and productive conditions. However, they expressed their concern about the compensation issues and expect that the project would compensate satisfactorily so that their lives are not further impoverished but improved as a result of the project.

In addition to land acquisition, the subproject in Bac Lieu also affected some street shops run by ethnic minority households. Besides, it is expected that construction operations would result in difficulties in transportation and business operation.
Since detailed engineering design and demarcation marking were not completed at the time of preliminary social assessment, accurate impact assessment (household level) could not be done. Therefore, the impacts presented in RAP/EMDPs are an estimation based on based on basic engineering design. Detailed impact (household level) for ethnic minorities, will be assessed and updated properly and sufficiently in RAP when SA is done during Detailed Measurement Survey. The TT will work closely with provincial PMUs and their consultants to support them in doing SA, RCS, and make sure EM are additionally and extensively consulted during SA to assure any challenges to their livelihood restoration (as a result of project impact) are properly addressed.

EM communities will continue to be consulted throughout the project lifetime to ensure their feedbacks in relation to project impacts are carefully considered for design of mitigation measures (in addition to compensation and support covered by project' RPF). Where possible, (resources are available and activities could be reasonably extended to the affected area where EM peoples live), ensure they receive benefits from project’s development activities.

**Gender aspects**

The social impact assessment did not find any gender inequality in the project areas in terms of possession of assets and accessibility to social resources and services between men and women. According to the Land Law, husband and wife have name in land use right certificate (LURC) of family. Men and women have equal opportunity to access to social resources and services such as school, hospital and health services.

In family, husband is head of household and makes decision on significant issues of family with consensus of wife. Husband has main contribution to income of family while wife takes care of children and housework and sometime works as hired labor within the commune to earn extra money. In recent years, a trend of young girls and boys leaving their village to find jobs in cities has been increasing in project province. This results in early dropping out school of children and lack of young labors in rural villages.

![Graph showing quantity of ethnic male and female persons in 4 affected communes](image)
During the consultation with affected ethnic women, they expect to be supplied clean water instead of water from canal or drill well they are using. Because of saline intrusion in recent years, canal water has been polluted leading to diseases related to the polluted water which directly affect women and children. The affected ethnic women are aware that benefit from the project will improve their living conditions, especially environment and sanitation conditions. However, they worry about the payable fee for using clean water because they are very poor. They also worry that loss of agricultural land will affect their livelihood and income, so they expect to pay compensation for affected land by replacement land so that they can maintain their livelihood and income.

IV. MITIGATION MEASURES FOR PROJECT IMPACTS

Policies of the World Bank on involuntary resettlement is to avoid involuntary resettlement where possible, to minimize resettlement where unavoidable, and ensure that those affected by the project, especially ethnic minority people are supported to maintain them at least be equal to or better than life without project. The technical design of the designing consulting company when designing bridges and drafting dredging and dyking activities organized discussion among technical staff, local officials and resettlement experts to minimize land acquisition and destruction of houses and crops.

Mitigation measures for land acquisition:

To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, many efforts have been conducted in the period of subproject proposal and basic design. The components, which need to acquire land for constructing bridges, dyking and dredging secondary canals, have been carefully studied and many alternatives of civil work have been considered to reduce acquired land area as well as clear out structure on land.

- Bridge construction: this works will acquire permanently land for constructing both abutments.
  - The expansion of roads to both end of the bridges will take land: Although the roads are based on the existing roads, but because these roads are too narrow so they need to be expanded to become standard rural road (with width of road bed is 5 meters, width of road surface is 3.5 meters), the expansion needs to acquire permanently land with not very large area.
  - The sub-project will acquire temporally small land area for storing construction materials and machines to implement the works of the bridges and roads.

- Canal dredging: dredging activities will focus on deepening the canal bed rather than widening it so it will not take too much land. Wasted mud and soil will be transported and land filled in other places. In case of leveling wasted soil for roads, the contractor will be required to reduce land acquisition at a minimum area. Moreover, preliminary basic design preparation will was made with careful attention so that land acquisition areas will be minimum and are located in right of way or less productive area in order to reduce adverse impact on production and daily life activities of local residents.

- Dyking: dyking activities will also be considered carefully so as not to require large area of land acquisition in order to mitigate adverse affect on local resident living or doing business along the dyke.
Mitigation measures for businesses affected: In terms of businesses affected, both temporarily and permanently, the following mitigation measures for these households could be considered:

- Encouraging them to take part in basic business skills training (provided by local consultants) during the construction process.
- Arrange small shops in local market and connecting them with local credit to begin new business there.
- Family with young labors can participate in vocational training in handicraft productions or other jobs which they can do at home.
- Requesting construction companies to hire local young labors when they are implementing construction work.

Mitigation measures for grave affected:

During DMS and SA, if there are graves owned by EM peoples being affected, affected EM households will be conducted to ensure the affected graves are relocated in accordance with their cultural practices. If graveyards owned collectively by EM households are affected, appropriate consultation with affected EM peoples will be conducted during SA to identify appropriate solutions acceptable to them. Relocation of graves will be done satisfactorily prior to the commencement of construction. The affected households will receive compensation payment to conduct the relocation of the graves on their own. The payment includes costs of excavation, relocation, reburial, purchasing/obtaining land for reburial (if any), and all other reasonable costs in accordance with local rituals. Local ritual means the relocation of graves will be done in accordance with local cultural practices, taking into account of cultural preferences typical for each ethnic group.

Other mitigation measures: In addition to address the immediate impact resulted from loss of land, businesses, or grave, other development assistance that can be done under the project to further support affected EM and to ensure EM receive additional project benefits that are culturally appropriate to them. The following principle will be observed during detailed engineering design and detailed measurement survey and social assessment to minimize impact on EM whereas ensuring affected EM have access to project's development assistance opportunities:

(i) selection/ detailed design of subprojects will be done based on a technically objective manner, without discrimination of EM people;
(ii) for capacity development activities, selection of beneficiaries need to be done by committees that involve representatives of EM peoples; and
(iii) where project cannot reasonably extend and connect infrastructure to EM based on objective criteria, the project will employ some reasonable measures via consultation with EM peoples to identify relevant needs (in relation to project impact and project's scope of intervention) so they will benefit from the project,
(iv) Where possible but resources are limited, EM households, if negatively affected by the project, must be given first priority in benefiting from development activities of the project (i.e. access to water supply, sanitation, agricultural inputs/supplies, and training opportunities...).
V. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND GRIEVANCE REDRESS

1. Information disclosure

To be suitable with WB policy on Indigenous peoples, Provincial Management Unit will assist district DRC and CRC to conduct information disclosure the RAP, EMDP approved by MARD and WB. The full RAP and EMDP and its summary are made available in Vietnamese for better understanding for applied compensation and resettlement policy, the list of affected households who are acquired land and assets on the land as well as compensation fund is obvious.

Consultant team held community consultation meeting to disseminate information and introduce the project to PAPs in affected communes. PAPs were notified in advance about resettlement activities, including: (i) community meeting with contents about the scope of the subproject, work alignment plan, site clearance plan and construction plan, (ii) detailed inventory and measurement, (iii) official lists of eligible PAHs and their entitlements, (iv) compensation rates and amounts, (v) payment of compensation and other assistances and (vi) other matters such as the complaint mechanism. Notices were posted in commune people committees or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or small brochures were also delivered to each PAP attending the consultations.

2. Consultation during project preparation

The consultation for the ethnic minority groups affected by the subproject was conducted in November 2010 to make an assessment of ethnic minority communities’ need for livelihood restoration and ensure comprehensive feedback from local communities to be included in the EMDP.

Ethnic minorities including women and youth were invited and encouraged to raise their opinions. A separate session of consultation was organized so the EM peoples can tell their ideas in own languages and a local translator was asked to help consultant facilitate the consultation meetings.

PRA tools was used during consultation meetings to encourage full participation of local ethnic minorities. Options for income generation activities and income restoration program were discussed in group and chosen based on consensus.

Consultation was conducted in a manner culturally appropriate to the affected EM people in order to help identify measures to avoid, minimize, mitigate or compensate for any adverse effects; and grievance procedures, monitoring and evaluation arrangements, and the budget for implementing the planned measures are in place. Particular attention was given to the concerns of women and children, as well as their access to development opportunities and benefits.

All consultations were conducted in accessible locations. Discussions focused on investments impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of investments.

Consultation outcomes reflected the nature and content of such agreements and includes arrangements that enable EM people to receive benefits in a culturally appropriate way and
share benefits from project's development activities. Minutes of consultation were prepared and summarized in appendices of this EMDP.

3. Results from information disclosure and community consultation

Consultation meetings in RAP and EMDP between consultant group and local communities were organized during EOL. Here below are comments and expectation of the ethnic minorities on project.

- Summary of Comments

  o Ethnic minority households unanimously agreed with and support for deployment of project activities because
    - The irrigation systems in the local area were still insufficient leading to poor control of saline water instruction as well as water supply for planting winter-spring rice.
    - Construction of dyking system would prevent saline water instruction effectively and help increase one more crop in a year. However, land acquisition would affect on agricultural production and income of the family and these were big worry among affected households.
  
o Ethnic minorities were created favorable conditions by the Government to access public services. However, they still were a poor community because of lacking agricultural land and having many independents in the family. These leads to a relative high dropout rate of children.

  o Many households contracted water-related diseases due to poor water quality and/or water shortage for daily use; and poor latrine or non-use of latrine.

- Expectation in brief:

  o Credit: All the interviewed family and the ones participated in consultation meeting wanted to borrow money for agricultural production such as seedlings, poultry, cattle....

  o Trainings in agricultural extension: 75/96 (78%) minority PAHs desired to take part in agricultural extension training courses, of which, 55 wanted to participate in cultivating techniques. While, other 25 are animal raising techniques. In term of cultivation techniques, the households were interested in rice and fruit trees and animal raising ones were productive cow, pig and poultry. The remaining ones would like to borrow money to do other non-farm or small business activities.

  o Small rural infrastructure: The most urgent need is rural road systems then water supply. At present, many families have to use water from drilled well without treatment or from canals whose water quality is quite poor. So they all expected to have filter tank or clean tap water. An addition, they also want to have more facilities for the cultural house and better public loud speaker system.

  o Water supply: Almost all of households use drilled water and storm water for daily use. So water supply system with clean water (tap water) is a big demand of ethnic minority household in the subproject area.

  o The project should develop a “cash for work” program during the construction of the civil works so that affected household’s labors can be employed and work and earn some money beside other income restoration programs.
4. Grievance redress mechanisms

In line with the WB technical guidelines on grievance redress, the grievance mechanisms under the Project will be two-tiered: one internal to the communities concerned and the other, involving third-party/external mediation. For each Project province, a Grievance Redress Committees will be established from villages/districts to provincial levels built on the existing structures consisting of concerned departments, mass organizations, women and ethnic representatives. At the village level, community based water resources management will incorporate in the existing grievance mechanisms that will be chaired by elder and/or spiritual/tribal leaders, which are largely acceptable to local communities, particularly the ethnic minority groups. The grievance mechanism and procedures will resolve complaints, and the availability of local resources to resolve conflicts not only on safeguard issues but also during Project implementation. Based upon this structure, the community-based governance would assist during the EMDP preparation, design, and implementation and future developments for improvement. The grievance mechanism will be applied to persons or groups that are directly or indirectly affected by the Project, as well as those that may have interests in a Project and/or have the ability to influence its outcome either positively or negatively. The Project will provide training and support to strengthen these existing structures for effectively and collectively dealing with possible grievances that may be raised by PAPs during the course of the RAP implementation.

PAPs, if not satisfied or unclear about the RAP implementation and compensation may raise their complaints to the village committees. The claim may be made orally or in writing with assistance from the village committees who shall provide response to the claimant within 5 days after receipt of the grievance. If the claimant is not satisfied with the decision made at the commune level, s/he may submit the claim to the district people's committee (DPC) with support from the SIUs. Within 15 days after receipt of the claim, the DPC shall make decision and provide response to the claimant. If the claimant is not satisfied with the decision made at the district level, s/he may submit the claim to the provincial people's committee (PPC) with support from the DPC, DRC and SIUs. The claim may be lodged with Provincial Court of Law whose judgment would be final.

All complaints and grievances will be properly documented and filed by the district and commune people's committee as well SIUs addressed through consultations in a transparent and proactive manner. These grievance documents and report will be made publicly accessible. All costs associated with grievance handing process incurred by the claimant and /her/his representatives are to be covered by the project. The grievance handling process is described below:

Table 6: Grievance handling process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Response Time</th>
<th>Responsible Institution</th>
<th>Means of Verification/Documentation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Step 1 Village Level</td>
<td>Public place accessible to complainant / beneficiaries or PAPs</td>
<td>Within 5 days</td>
<td>CPC in combination with social organizations in communes</td>
<td>Written record of grievance, through the assistance of SIUs and DRC. Quarterly submission of names and pertinent information about the complainants, nature of complaint, dates the complaints are lodged, and resolution of the same to DRC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 - District Level</td>
<td>District authority’s office</td>
<td>Within 15 days</td>
<td>District People’s Committee/SlUs/DRC</td>
<td>Written record of grievance from the village committee, through the assistance of SlUs/DRC. Quarterly submission of names and pertinent information about the complainants, nature of complaint, dates the complaints are lodged, and resolution of the same to SlUs or ICMB10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 3 - Provincial Level</td>
<td>Provincial government’s office</td>
<td>Within 30 to 45 days</td>
<td>Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)/PMUs</td>
<td>Written record of grievance from the village committee and District authority, through the assistance of SIUs. Quarterly submission of names and pertinent information about the complainants, nature of complaint, dates the complaints are lodged, and resolution of the same to CPO/SlUs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If complainants dissatisfy with decision of PPC they can claim to the provincial Court which is the final level to resolve complaints.

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

VI. BENEFICIAL MEASURE

In addition to compensation, opportunities related access to project’s development activities such as access to water support/sanitation services, agricultural extension trainings, agricultural inputs…) will be provided, where appropriate, to affected vulnerable households (who are already covered under income restoration program).

This section specifies the measures to ensure that the ethnic peoples receive social and economic benefits that are culturally appropriate, and gender responsive. The remaining risks for ethnic minorities identified above are addressed through the following measures. If external monitoring identify that the general measures listed below are not sufficient to address these risks, additional specific measures will be instituted and a related budget will be allocated.
Specific Measures Funded Through the EMDP Budget

Measure 1: Gender Programs for Women

In 4 affected communes, a VND 84,000,000 grant will be allocated for gender programs. The program will be discussed and proposed in each commune by the commune women’s union and the safeguard team. Activities will be centered on raising awareness about health and security during construction and operation of the rural bridge, canals and dyke system. Participation in small-income generating activities may be an efficient way to raise awareness. The CPO will review and approve. The programs will then be implemented by the commune’s Women Union under supervision of CPO.

Measure 2: Support for community livelihood restoration

Results of consultations in affected ethnic communes showed various demands for livelihood improvement such as development of rice-shrimp farming model, raising cows and so on. To support for this program, revolving fund is indispensable to help the affected household develop their household economics.

Measure 3: Culture perseveration and development

Two communes namely Hung Hoi and Chau Hung A, which had high number of ethnic groups would be supported about 50 million Vietnam Dong each for organizing traditional events in the first year of the project. This would help ethnic community feel secure after being affected by project activities.

VII. CAPACITY BUILDING

The capacity building for government institutions and Indigenous Peoples organizations 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 represent the affected ethnic peoples more effectively.

Implementation plan

A training and capacity building plan for all those involved in RAP and EMDP implementation is due to take place early during implementation. Related training courses or training workshop of EMDP should be organized and focused on as follows (Table 7).

In the EMDP component, a session on ethnic minority matters is included in training courses for construction managers and in construction workers’ orientation training (ethnic minority development plan). Training is a core element of livelihood improvement and restoration activities for households. Thus, training should be structured into (i) production improvement training, (ii) orientation training.

Table 7: Capacity building plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Training Contents</th>
<th>Target Group</th>
<th>Responsible Agency</th>
<th>Trainers</th>
<th>Training method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social safeguard of the WB</td>
<td>Representatives of DARD, DOC, DOF, DONRE, PPMU, PRC,</td>
<td>WB and CPO</td>
<td>Consultants of CPO and WB</td>
<td>- Training sessions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary resettlement and Indigenous</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Provision of written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VIII. INSTITUTIONAL AND IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

1. Institutional arrangements:

The Central Project Office (CPO) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has overall responsibility for resettlement and land acquisition within the project, including training on RPF and RAP for PPMU, PRCs and DRCs, recruiting external monitoring agency, supervising, reporting on resettlement issues and managing the project resettlement budget.

Project Management Unit 10 (PMU10) established in Can Tho under the MARD would be responsible for overall implementation of the project. Under the PMU 10, at each of the 6 provinces and Can Tho Municipality, a provincial project management unit (PPMU) would be established to manage provincial level subprojects.

The provincial project management unit (PPMU) would monitor and supervise the implementation of resettlement and land acquisition programs. The PPMU will work in close collaboration with the local authorities involved in implementation of resettlement and land compensation. Its functions include planning, coordination of implementation, and financial control, information exchange and inter-agency liaison, internal inspection and monitoring.

District Resettlement Committees (DRCs) will carry out the resettlement and land compensation within the areas of their responsibility under the supervision of the PPMU. These entities will be in charge of organizing the various tasks implied by the resettlement and land compensation programs, including PAP identification, social assessments, provision of information to PAP’s and administration of all compensation-related matters.

A training program for PPMU, Provincial and District Resettlement Committees will be conducted by CPO based on the World Bank (WB) policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12); the application of the Land Law 2003 and Decree 197/2004/ND-CP, Decree 17/2006/ND-CP on amendment of some provisions guiding implementation of the Land Law 2003 and Decree 69/2009/ND-CP providing additional guidelines on land use,
compensation, support and resettlement which will further strengthen the performance and compliance of MARD-CPO; PMU10; and PPMU on these RPF.

2. Implementation arrangement

The EMDP is implemented as a single program. Table 8 provides a detailed schedule for main project phases, project impact milestones, activities under EMDP and management of EMDP as well as monitoring and evaluation. Some activities are included in the RP implementation (refer to RAP implementation schedule).

In EMDP, activities are scheduled in accordance with the period when risks are expected to occur.

Table 8: Schedule of EMDP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
<td>1 2 3 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic Minorities Development Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>District ethnic minority coordination group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination with health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination with main contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination with resettlement site contractor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Specific measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Women groups</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Social safeguard team</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Commune workgroup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Complaints and grievances</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

1. Internal Monitoring

Implementation of the RPF will be regularly supervised and monitored by the PMU 10 and the Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) responsible for implementation of the investment activities that involve land acquisition and/or resources access restriction. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in the project file for possible review by the World Bank. The Central Office Project (CPO) will supervise and monitor the process at least one time per year and include the results in the Project annual reports and to be furnished to the World Bank. Internal monitoring aims to:

(i) ensure payment of compensation to project affected people are provided based on the type of losses and categories of impacts
(ii) ensure resettlement activities are conducted according to the compensation policies as per agreed RAP for each subproject areas.
(iii) determine if the required transition, income restoration measures and relocation assistance are provided on time.
(iv) assess if income source recovery supports have been provided and propose remedial measures if objectives of restoring income of households have not been met.
(v) disseminate information and procedures openly
(vi) determine if complaint procedures are followed and if there are pending issues that require management attention.
(vii) give priority to displaced persons' concerns and needs, specially the poor and vulnerable households
(viii) ensure transition between relocation or site clearing and commencement of civil works is smooth and that sites are not handed over for civil works until displaced persons have been satisfactorily compensated, assisted and relocated.

The Project staff (CPO and PMU 10) in close consultation with local government and PAPs will establish a set of practical monitoring indicators in line with the technical guidelines.

2. External Monitoring

Investment activities with a full RAP will be subjected to external monitoring by appropriate agency and/or an independent qualified consultant. The external monitoring agency or consultant should be hired under terms of reference that specify frequency of monitoring, sampling and interviewing methods, and reporting requirements. Monitoring reports will be maintained by the CPO and made available to the MARD and the World Bank's supervision team.
The external monitoring will address specific issues such as the following:

(i) Public consultation and awareness of resettlement policy and entitlements;
(ii) Documentation of impacts and payments (DMS forms, compensation documents,) as per agreed RAP;
(iii) Coordination of resettlement activities with construction schedule;
(iv) Land acquisition and transfer procedures;
(v) Construction/rebuilding of replacement houses and structures on residual land or to new relocation sites;
(vi) Level of satisfaction of PAPs with the provisions and implementation of the RAPs;
(vii) Grievance redress mechanism (documentation, process, resolution);
(viii) Effectiveness, impact and sustainability of entitlements and rehabilitation measures and the need for further improvement, as required in the sustainable restoration of livelihood of PAPs;
(ix) Gender impacts and strategy;
(x) Capacity of PAPs to restore/re-establish livelihoods and living standards. Special attention provided or to be provided to severely affected and vulnerable households;
(xi) Resettlement impacts caused during construction activities;
(xii) Participation of PAP in RAP planning, updating and implementation;
(xiii) Institutional capacity, internal monitoring and reporting; and
(xiv) Channeling of government funds for payment of land, non-land assets; allowances to the displaced persons.

Monitoring of RAP implementation will be based on desk review and field visits, meetings with various ministries and local officials, and displaced persons. Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable households.

X. BUDGET AND FINANCING

The base cost of EMDP is estimated at 1,765,500,000 VND (86,122 USD equivalent). This covers specific measures and coordination costs and contingency. The budget for EMDP should be taken for WB loan or grant. The revolving fund should be transferred to communal women’s unions for operation and management. The monitoring and evaluation cost of EMDP is included in the RAP cost.

Table 9: Ethnic Minorities Development Plan Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs and activities</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit cost</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- 29 -
| 1. Training in gender (for 274 woman in affected communes) | courses | 7 | 12,000,000 | 84,000,000 |
| 2. Support for livelihood restoration | | | |
| Rice - shrimp farming model | model | 10 | 30,000,000 | 300,000,000 |
| Home garden and seedlings | model | 5 | 15,000,000 | 75,000,000 |
| Cow raising for meat for female headed household | household | 15 | 15,000,000 | 396,000,000 |
| Fish raising | model | 3 | 10,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Revolving fund | household | 124 | 5,000,000 | 620,000,000 |
| 3. Culture events | | | |
| Fund for culture event organization | commune | 2 | 50,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| Subtotal | | | | 1,605,000,000 |
| Contingency | % | 10 | | 160,500,000 |
| Total | | | | 1,765,500,000 |
APPENDICE A - DONG NANG REN WATER RESOURCES SYSTEM

First Consultation Meeting:
- All of participants in consultation meeting agreed with the project implementation, the project's policy and they want the project done soon so that people have better opportunities in the development and production of convenient for the transportation of goods, economic exchanges and culture with other regions
- They want to be compensated in cash because compensation in cash is a quickest way, they can use the compensation money into many different purposes to create a stable income and livelihood
- The households loss of agricultural land wants to be compensated by land rather than receive monetary compensation
- Households focus on building or repairing their house
- Using monetary compensation for their children studying
- Using monetary compensation for saving and using saving interest for household expenses
- In order to restore the affected households’ income, almost of affected households selected the assistance in term of the agriculture extension training, households want to continuously develop their household economic bases mainly on agriculture activities.
- Households want to receive compensation before site clearance.

Second Consultation Meeting: (January 2011):
- In the meeting, local Government and people as well as the affected households agreed totally about building the sub project.
- Agreed with the project’s compensation policy frame
- Want to be compensated appropriately, support in displacement and job creation and vocational training to stabilize their life.
- All most of affected households want to self relocate their house.
- Inform the project implementation time aims to facilitate the affected households arranging the time for cultivating.

Consultation meetings in RAP and EMDP between consultant group and local communities were organized during EOL. Here below are comments and expectation of the ethnic minorities on project.

- Summary of Comments
  - Ethnic minority households unanimously agreed with and support for deployment of project activities because
    - The irrigation systems in the local area were still insufficient leading to poor control of saline water intrusion as well as water supply for planting winter-spring rice.
    - Construction of dyking system would prevent saline water intrusion effectively and help increase one more crop in a year. However, land acquisition would affect on agricultural production and income of the family and these were big worry among affected households.

- Expectation in brief:
  - Credit: All the interviewed family and the ones participated in consultation meeting wanted to borrow money for agricultural production such as seedlings, poultry, cattle....
Trainings in agricultural extension: Ethnic minority PAHs desired to take part in agricultural extension training courses (78%) on cultivating techniques and animal raising techniques, the households were interested in rice and fruit trees and animal raising ones were productive cow, pig and poultry. The remaining ones would like to borrow money to do other non-farm or small business activities.

Small rural infrastructure: The most urgent need is rural road systems then water supply. Water supply system with clean water (tap water) is a big demand of ethnic minority household in the subproject area.

The project should develop a “cash for work” program during the construction of the civil works so that affected household’s labors can be employed and work and earn some money beside other income restoration programs.

The project’s support facilities for the cultural house and public speaker system.

They want to self displace their houses.