ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SUB-PROJECT: CONSTRUCTION OF BRIDGES ON SECONDARY CANALS 
IN QUAN LO - PHUNG HIEP SOC TRANG 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
CARB = Compensation, Assistance and Resettlement Board
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
IMO = Independent Monitoring Organization
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 Minority Development Plan (EMDP) was developed for sub-project “Construction of bridges on secondary canals in Quan Lo – Phung Hiep area, Soc Trang province”. This sub-project is a component of the project “Vietnam Mekong Delta Water Resources Management for Rural Development” with support from World Bank.

The main component of the sub-project is to construct bridges on secondary canals in the territory of An Hiep, An Ninh, Thien My communes (Chau Thanh district); Long Phu, Tan Hung, Tan Thanh communes (Long Phu district); Phu My, Long Hung communes (My Tu district); Tan Long commune (Nga Nam district); and Tai Van, Vien An, Vien Binh communes (Tran De district).

The existing bridges are built over secondary canals. Therefore, the bridges are small in size and connect existing small rural earthed/sub-base roads, and in some locations connect two existing small earthed/sub-base road that run along the embankments of the canal.

Objective of Ethnic Minorities Development Plan

The overall objective of this Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) is to (i) minimize and mitigate project impact on the livelihoods of ethnic minority people in the area affected by project activities; (ii) ensure that the process of subproject 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.

Legal and institutional framework

Constitutions of Vietnam of 1946, amended in 1959, 1980 and 1992 states “Implement a policy on equality, unity and support for all ethnic groups, give supportive conditions to ethnic minority groups in the development of a civilized society, and respect benefits, traditional cultures, languages and religions of ethnic minority groups”.

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.

Social Impacts Assessment on affected households

Ethnic minority households in sub-project area are affected by land and asset’s acquisition are 64 households with 304 persons, of that 155 are woman. Average household size of affected household was 4.75. The woman-head households were 23.44 % (15 households). The district which had highest number of affected households were Tran De (24 households with 122 persons, of which 64 are women). Long Phu district ranked the second with 19 households (83 persons).

The education of head of affected households was quite low. About 10% of interviewed household’s head was illiterate and more than 50% either dropped off or just passed primary school.
Land acquisition impacts will affect 52 households, including permanent residential land acquisition of 2850 m² and 1541 m² of temporary acquisition; permanent agricultural land acquisition of 4600 m² and 3100 m² of temporary acquisition. The number of structure clearance’s household is 26.

Positive and negative impact

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.

Beside the positive impacts, the project is unavoidable adverse impacts on local people such as land acquisition. According to result of EOL, about 133 households will be affected by subprojects, of which there are 64 ethnic minority households. They will be acquired agricultural land and residential land.

Gender aspect

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.

Mitigation measures of project impacts

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 and roads, have been carefully studied and many alternatives of civil work have been released to reduce acquired land area as well as clear out upon land assets.

The measurements for minimizing land acquisition is that: For constructing roads to the both end of bridges, the basic design proposed to use the most parts as possible of existing roads. The lands, which are used to construct abutments, are a part of canal embankment is public land in protection corridor for canal system under the control of local authorities. So the construction of abutments will not affect on household’s lands.

Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

Safeguard Consultant Team holds community consultation meeting to disseminate information and introduce the project to PAPs in communes in the project area. PAPs are 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 PAPs 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 are posted in Commune People Committee offices or other easily accessible locations; letters, notices or small brochures delivered individually to PAPs.

Results from information disclosure and community consultation

The main expectation of households for compensation was to receive compensation in cash.
Trainings in agricultural extension: more than 50% of minority PAHs desired to take part in agricultural extension training courses, of which, 23 wanted to participate in cultivating techniques.
Credit: Many interviewed family (nearly 30%) and the ones participated in consultation meeting wanted to borrow money for agricultural production such as seedlings, poultry, cattle....
About the plan of using compensation for income replacement, more than 70% will continue with agricultural work by purchasing new farming land or doing other agricultural activities. Other 10% would want to borrow money and try petty trade.

**Beneficial Measures**

**Measure 1: Commune Programs for Women**
In 13 affected communes, a VND 390,000,000 grant is allocated for gender programs.

**Measure 2: Ceremonies and Graves**
Ceremonies for moving to resettlement sites are concerned. They are based on the culture of each group, and costs will be covered.

**Measure 3: Support for improvement of community’s lives**
Results of consultations in affected ethnic communes showed various demands for livelihood improvement. Participation in small-income generating activities may be an efficient way to raise awareness

**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.

**Grievance Redress Mechanism**
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.

**Institutional Arrangement**
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.

**Monitoring and Evaluation**
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.

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. 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.

Budget and Financing

The base cost of EMDP is estimated at 1,596,100,000 VND (77,854 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.
I. Introduction

1.1 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-projects 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 and 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 and so on 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.

1.2 Description of subproject

“Constructing bridges on secondary canals in Quan Lo – Phung Hiep area” is one of 7 priority sub-projects will be conducted in first period.

Sub-project objectives:

General objective of sub-project is to contribute to 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:
- Create fresh water source to irrigate 48,000 ha cultivation land in the area, which could grow 2 – 3 crops with high yield and good quality in a year.
- Protect salty water and drainage acid sulfate water by culverts, dikes.
- Supply water to aquaculture production.
- Supply clean water without salt, acid sulfate to people and economic sectors in sub-project area; improve land and water environment.
- Supply facilities for hydro and road traffic and arrange residential areas.

The main components of the sub-project is to construct bridges on secondary canals in territory of the communes An Hiep, An Ninh, Thien My (Chau Thanh district); communes Long Phu, Tan Hung, Tan Thanh (Long Phu district); communes Phu My, Long Hung (My Tu district); commune Tan Long (Nga Nam district); communes Tai Van, Vien An, Vien Binh (Tran De district).

II. Social Impact Assessment

II.1 Legal and institutional framework

II.1.1 Legal and institutional framework of Vietnam government

Constitutions of Vietnam of 1946, amended in 1959, 1980 and 1992 states “Implement a policy on equality, unity and support for all ethnic groups, give supportive conditions to ethnic minority groups in the development of a civilized society, and respect benefits, traditional cultures, languages and religions of ethnic minority groups”.

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.

Table 1: Legal documents relating to ethnic minority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Document Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Resolution no. 30a/2008/NQ-CP of government, dated 27 Dec. 2008 on support program for rapid and sustainable poverty reduction for 61 poorest districts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Decision 74/2008/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister dated 9-June-2008 on support productive land and residential land for poor ethnic minority households in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mekong Delta area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Decision</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Decision no. 33/2007/QD-TTg</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Decision no. 01/2007/QD-UBDT</td>
<td>dated 31-May-2007 of the Ethnic Minorities Committee on the recognition of communes, districts in the mountainous areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Decision no. 05/2007/QD-UBDT</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>Circular no. 06</td>
<td>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/QD-TTg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Decree No.70/2001/ND-CP</td>
<td>: all documents registering family assets and land use rights must be in the names of both husband and wife.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II.1.2 Policy and Program for ethnic minority groups 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.

#### II.1.3 World Bank’s Operational Policy 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.

- In the context of the Project, the ethnic minority groups (equivalent to indigenous peoples) in the Project area are likely to receive a long term benefits through the improved water resources management, integrated planning, and capacity building, but they may be negatively affected by land acquisition and/or relocation. Specific policy and action plan to mitigate the potential impacts due to land acquisition and relocation will be addressed through the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

II.2 Social economic situations of affected communes in subproject area

The total population of the 13 project communes covered by the subproject is 151,777 people. The average family size is 4.6 persons. The natural population growth rate in this region is about 1% per year.

Key ethnic groups living in the project area are Khmer and Kinh, Kinh group: 76,003 persons (50%), Kh’mer group: 70,866 persons (47%) and some other groups: 4,888 persons (3%). 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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Ward/commune</th>
<th>Kinh</th>
<th>Khmer</th>
<th>Hoa</th>
<th>Cham</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>1. Tan Hung</td>
<td>4315</td>
<td>7429</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Long Phu</td>
<td>3297</td>
<td>11564</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Tan Thanh</td>
<td>8612</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>16,224</td>
<td>19,107</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>4. Tan Long</td>
<td>7893</td>
<td>671</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>5. Tai Van</td>
<td>7036</td>
<td>7186</td>
<td>598</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Vien An</td>
<td>4355</td>
<td>4447</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Vien Binh</td>
<td>4104</td>
<td>4191</td>
<td>349</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>15,495</td>
<td>15,824</td>
<td>1,318</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>8. An Hiep</td>
<td>5063</td>
<td>9471</td>
<td>2192</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. An Ninh</td>
<td>7056</td>
<td>6659</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Thuan Hoa</td>
<td>2236</td>
<td>5575</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Thien My</td>
<td>8944</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-Total</td>
<td>23,299</td>
<td>22,002</td>
<td>2,664</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>12. Long Hung</td>
<td>12182</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Phu My</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>13151</td>
<td>274</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sub-total</td>
<td>13092</td>
<td>13282</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>76,003</td>
<td>70,886</td>
<td>4,502</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Statistic data of provinces/districts/communes

II.2.1 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, bean, subsidy crops and livestock (78%), hired labor (17%) and business services (5%).

On average, each household in 5 districts gains from 13 to 15 million VND/person/year (in 2009). Using the general MOLISA poverty line (issued 2005), 22 AH would be classified as poor. This reflects the importance of the additional incomes that many households receive from remittance of their young migrant labors. Results of the survey (interview and observation) showed that there was not much difference of economic aspect between ethnic minority people and Kinh people.

Table 3: Poverty rate in affected communes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Poverty rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Long Phu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Tan Thanh</td>
<td>6.22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

II.2.2 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.

II.2.3 Rural infrastructure

In general, electricity system in five districts of the project area has been installed for local residents and 90% of AHs have been using electricity for their daily use. The reason why still 10% of the AHs have not access to the system is due to no electrical station and much family can not afford to invest in electrical facilities to use electricity. Moreover, the scattering of houses of the AHs also causes a costly investment in wiring to the houses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Poverty rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>4. Tan Long</td>
<td>3.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Tai Van</td>
<td>23.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>6. Vien An</td>
<td>14.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7. Vien Binh</td>
<td>16.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>8. An Hiep</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9. An Ninh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10. Thuan Hoa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11. Thien My</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>12. Long Hung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>13. Phu My</td>
<td>21.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

Water supply: The rate of households using clean water is low (there is only about 30% of the households in An Hiep and Anh Ninh communes (Chau Thanh district) using clean water. Water for daily use main comes from dug well and drilled well. So the rural water supply program for the project area is indispensable in order to improve health for local communities there.

Several communes in the project area have primary and secondary schools. All the classrooms have been installed electricity but most of them are semi-permanent. Still many other communes do not have secondary school. The telecommunication infrastructure in the communes is good and all the commune’s offices have telephone and mobile phone is usable in these areas as it has quite good signal coverage.

II.2.4 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 a 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.

II.2.5 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 education of head of Ethnic minority households have only completed primary school (70%), secondary school (25%) 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.

II.2.6 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 80% of the minority households, when
being asked, answered that they 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 assets for their livelihood development activities.

II.3 Social Impacts Assessment on affected households

II.3.1 Characteristics of affected EM households

Below table indicated that average household size of affected household was 4.75. The woman-head households were 23.44 % (15 households). The district which had highest number of affected households was Tran De (24 households with 122 persons, of which 64 are women). Long Phu district ranked the second with 19 households (83 persons).

Table 6: Number of EM households affected (by districts)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
<th>District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project affected household</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>Chầu Thanh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Project affected person</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Man</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Woman</td>
<td>Person</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household size</td>
<td>Person/HH</td>
<td>4.75</td>
<td>4.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 in the following page illustrated age of household’s head. The heads of household in working age were major (62.5%). However, the household’s head which were over working age were about ¼ of survey households. This should be considered during compensation and income restores process.

Table 7: Age of head of affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Male headed household (HH)</th>
<th>Female headed household (HH)</th>
<th>Total (HH)</th>
<th>(%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18 - 30</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 - 55</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 - 70</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The education of head of affected households was quite low. About 10% of interviewed household’s head was illiterate and more than 50% either dropped off or just passed primary school. See below table for more details.

Table 8: Education background of affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Illiterate</th>
<th>Primary</th>
<th>Secondary</th>
<th>High school</th>
<th>College</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>59.4</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In term of income sources, the below table indicated that most of the income of affected household were mainly from agricultural activities. The next income came from working as hired labor either in the local area on neighboring district. Still 3% of household’s heads was unemployment and need paying attention during income restore process.

Table 9: Income sources of affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income sources</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Hired labor</th>
<th>Gov. Officer</th>
<th>Small business</th>
<th>Non-farm</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>68.8</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.3.2 Land acquisition and acquired structures on land by the Project
Ethnic minority households in sub-project area are affected by land and asset's acquisition are 64 households (304 persons).

52 households will be affected as a result of land acquisition, of which permanent acquisition will affect 2,850 m² whereas temporary acquisition affects 1541m². Permanent acquisition of garden land will be 2,380 m² and temporary acquisition of trees are 5,500m² (11 households). Permanent agricultural land acquisition is 4,600 m² whereas temporary acquisition and crops/trees will affect 3,100m² (8 households). Permanent aquaculture land acquisition is 100m² (1 household) and permanent rice land acquisition is 1,400m² (2 households). Agricultural land to be acquired under the project is commune land leased to households. The number of household that have their house affected by the project is 25.

The results of EOL showed that, in the sub-project area there are 4 ethnic minority households who lose 10% or more productive land (annual cropland). There are no households who will lose houses, easements or all residential land (that require relocation).

### Table 10: The acquired land area of the sub-project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts, communes</th>
<th>Permanently acquired land</th>
<th>Temporarily acquired land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total area (m²)</td>
<td>Residential land (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>1525</td>
<td>525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>1640</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>2980</td>
<td>880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>3785</td>
<td>1305</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>9930</td>
<td>2850</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 11: Number of acquired structures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts, communes</th>
<th>Houses (m²)</th>
<th>Easements (m²)</th>
<th>Other auxiliary constructions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>House with brick or leaf walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. As such, the impact presented in this EMDP is an estimation based on preliminary 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 Task Team will work closely with provincial PMUs and their consultants to support them in doing SA, RCS, and make sure ethnic minorities are additionally and extensively consulted during SA to assure any challenges to their livelihood restoration (as a result of project impact) are properly addressed.

II.3.3 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.

II.3.4 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, 133 households will be affected by subprojects, of which 64 households are from ethnic minority group. Consultations with EM people in project communes show that most of Khmer people are poor. Many of them are landless because they have sold their land to pay debt and have now worked 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 Soc Trang also affected some street shops run by ethnic minority households. Only one grave is to be affected. In addition, 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 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.

II.3.5 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.

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.
III. Mitigation measures of 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 design consultant company (HEC 2) considered construction of bridges on the secondary canals were discussed between the technical staff and local officials and resettlement experts to minimize land acquisition and destruction of property and crops.

Mitigation measures for land acquisition: The sub-project will acquire temporally small land area for storing material and machines to execute the works of the bridges and roads. 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 expand 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.

To minimize impacts of land acquisition and resettlement, many efforts have been conducted in period of subproject proposal and basic design. The components, which need to acquire land for constructing bridges and roads, have been carefully studied and many alternatives of civil work have been released to reduce acquired land area as well as clear out upon land assets.

The measures for minimizing land acquisition is that for constructing roads to the both end of bridges, the basic design proposed to use the most parts as possible of existing roads. The land, which are used to construct abutments, is part of canal embankment which is public land in protection corridor for canal system under the management of local authorities. So the construction of abutments will not impact to household’s lands.

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:

Only one grave from EM people is identified affected under this subproject. This household will be further consulted during DMS and SA when detailed measurement can confirm the loss of their grave. In addition, during DMS, if more
graves are identified, consultations with 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...).

IV. Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

IV.1 Information disclosure

To be suitable with WB policy on Indigenous peoples, Provincial Management Unit will assist district CARB to conduct information disclosure the RAP, EMDP approved by MARD and WB. The full RAP and EMDP and it’s 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.

IV.2 Consultation during project preparation

The consultation for the ethnic minority groups affected by the subproject was undertaken in December 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 in come 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.

IV.3 Results from information disclosure and community consultation

Consultation meetings in EMDP between consultant group and local communities showed that the local minorities needed the following:

- The main expectation of households for compensation was to receive compensation in cash. However, still nearly 8% of households did not decide how to receive compensation from project. Below table described expectation on compensation of affected households.
Table 12: Compensation expectation of affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agricultural land</th>
<th>Cash</th>
<th>Not decision</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>84.4</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Trainings in agricultural extension: more than 50% of minority PAHs desired to take part in agricultural extension training courses, of which, 23 wanted to participate in cultivating techniques. While, other 10 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.
- About 5% of households wanted the project support for agricultural inputs and about same percentage wanted to use money by their own decision.

Table 13: Expectation on income restore program of affected households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Right on time</th>
<th>Vocational training</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Agri. Input support</th>
<th>Agri. Extension trainings</th>
<th>Self-decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>%</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>51.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tran De</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Credit: Many interviewed family (nearly 30%) and the ones participated in consultation meeting wanted to borrow money for agricultural production such as seedlings, poultry, cattle....
- About the plan of using compensation for income replacement, more than 70% will continue with agricultural work by purchasing new farming land or doing other agricultural activities. Other 10% would want to borrow money and try petty trade.

Table 14: Plan for income replacement of affected households
- 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.

- Health care: Although all the communes in the project area have clinics, their facilities are not good and do not meet high demand of treatment in term of primary health care of local residents generally and minorities particularly.

IV.4 Participation Levels

District level. Ethnic minority representatives from affected communes are formal members of DRCs.

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 RP. All village heads are members of the workgroup.

Village level. In the RAP, 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 EMDP 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.

V. Beneficial Measures

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: Commune Programs for Women**

In 13 affected communes, a VND 390,000,000 grant is 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 cultural preservation. The CPO will review and approve. The programs will then be implemented by the commune’s Women Union under supervision of CPO.

**Measure 2: Ceremonies and Graves**

Ceremonies for moving to resettlement sites are concerned. They are based on the culture of each group, and costs will be covered.

Relocation of graves will respect the culture of each community in the selection of suitable timing, the selection and design of new individual graves. Prayer expenditures will be paid by the project. The project will affect a grave in Dai Ui village, Phu My commune, My Tu district. Therefore, these households require the project to build a new one and pay for all costs relating to removal of grave.

**Measure 3: Support for improvement of community’s lives**

Results of consultations in affected ethnic communes showed various demands for livelihood improvement. Participation in small-income generating activities may be an efficient way to raise awareness. Some prior demands of the communes are proposed in Table 14.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of households enrolled on livestock</th>
<th>Number of households enrolled on cultivation</th>
<th>No. of training courses on livestock</th>
<th>No. of training courses on cultivation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chau Thanh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2 classes: 1 cattle breeding</td>
<td>2 classes: 1 rice cultivation and 1 fruit trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Phu</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My Tu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nga Nam</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tran De 16 7
2 classes: 1 cattle breeding + 1 Pig and poultry
Total 37 24 4 2

VI. 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 16: 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, DPCs, CPCs, and staff of DRCs</td>
<td>WB and CPO</td>
<td>Consultants of CPO and WB</td>
<td>- Training sessions,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involuntary resettlement and Indigenous People Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Provision of written guidelines,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Round table discussion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community livelihood improvement programs</td>
<td>Commune facilitators, CPCs, Village leaders, village communities.</td>
<td>DARD, CPO</td>
<td>Agricultural extension staff</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethnic minority cultures including gender</td>
<td>CPCs, Village leaders, Village communities</td>
<td>CPO</td>
<td>Social experts of CPO</td>
<td>Training</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII. Grievance Redress Mechanism

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, 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 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 17: The grievance handling process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedures</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Response Time</th>
<th>Responsible Unit/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, SIUs or IMC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Step 2 - District</td>
<td>Within 15</td>
<td>District People’s Committee</td>
<td>Written record of grievance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
District
Level

authority's
office

days

Committee/SIU's/
DRC

from the village committee, through the assistance of SIUs/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 SIUs or ICMB10.

Step 3 – Provincial Level

Provincial
government’s
office

Within 30 to
45 days

Provincial People’s
Committee (PPC)/PMUs

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/SIU's.

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.

VIII. Institutional Arrangement

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; PMUIO; and PPMU on these RPF.

IX. Schedule of EMDP implementation

The EMDP is implemented as a single program. Table ... 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 RP implementation schedule).

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

Table 18: Schedule of EMDP implementation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarter</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District ethnic minority coordination group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination with health</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination with main contractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination with resettlement site contractor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women groups</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staffing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social safeguard team</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commune workgroup</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Monitoring and Evaluation

X.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.

X.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.
XI. Budget and Financing

The base cost of EMDP is estimated at 1,596,100,000 VND (77,854 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 19: 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>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Grave construction</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Gender programs</td>
<td>Commune</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
<td>390,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Support for livelihood restoration and infrastructure improvement</td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>128,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Household</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>610,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Course</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>288,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subtotal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,133,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>113,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,596,100,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICE A - SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION DURING THE CONSULTATION MEETINGS

1. First consultation meeting in November, December 2010
   - In general, affected people and local governments have supported the project construction; the construction of bridges on the secondary canal is needed, to benefit the local people.
   - The people requested that proposed construction should be implemented quickly, on time in order stabilize people's transportation and their production activities
   - They wish to receive compensation in cash
   - They want to receive compensation in time.
   - Other expectation of income restoration is to access to credit to develop production and to be supported by agricultural extension activities
   - The construction need to implement right after harvesting time so that it can minimize the negative impact to production and their daily life activities.
   - The local people proposed to improve and upgrade the rural road more effective
   - Improve and upgrade rural road in order to improve the transportation of local people
   - The local people want the construction soon to be implemented and they are happy to support the subproject
   - The new construction of bridge should be in the same place with the old ones to minimize the land acquisition and impacts
   - The compensation for income loss for those who have business shop close to the construction is needed because during the construction they can not do their business.
   - They want to have more bridge
   - They want to set up a small business close to the bridge to maintain their business
   - They do not know compensation procedures.
   - If the Government has more money, they want both of bridge upgrading and canal dredging.
   - They want to have large – big bridges to meet the enlargement of road
   - They are very worry about compensation price
   - The compensation price should be priced as inter-province prices. The compensation prices in Soc Trang are lower than normal level of the country.

2. Second consultation meeting was carried out in November and December 2011
   - During the consultation meetings, the local people and local governments supported the construction of the subproject. They supposed this is a good opportunity for them to develop socio-economic situation, especially the chance to do their business/trading, develop services.
   - In addition they want to be compensated properly/appropriately, transparency and support enough so that they can stabilize their lives and income restoration.
- The majority of affected persons want to relocate by themselves, so that they can find out the appropriate new location and meet individual requirement and lose to their relative...However, if they have to relocate they request to be supported in water supply, electricity and rural road to each house.
- The affected persons have been consulted with the replacement cost/price and they quite agree with proposed price that regulated by the province.
- They are ready support the subproject construction if they are compensated appropriately.

3. Consultation with ethnic affected households

- The main expectation of households for compensation was to receive compensation in cash. However, still nearly 8% of households did not decide how to receive compensation from project. Below table described expectation on compensation of affected households.
- Trainings in agricultural extension: more than 50% of minority PAHs desired to take part in agricultural extension training courses, of which, 23 wanted to participate in cultivating techniques. While, other 10 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.
- About 5% of households wanted the project support for agricultural inputs and about same percentage wanted to use money by their own decision.
- About the plan of using compensation for income replacement, more than 70% will continue with agricultural work by purchasing new farming land or doing other agricultural activities. Other 10% would want to borrow money and try petty trade.
- 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.
- Health care: Although all the communes in the project area have clinics, their facilities are not good and do not meet high demand of treatment in term of primary health care of local residents generally and minorities particularly.