



Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam

Indigenous People's Plan

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QUALITY INFORMATION

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List of abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AE	Accredited Entity
CEMA	Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
CIP	Climate Innovation Platform
COP	Conference of the Parties
CRA	Climate Resilient Agriculture
DARD	Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
EM	Ethnic Minority
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
FSS	Farmer Field Schools
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GoV	Government of Viet Nam
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Plan
IPPF	Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework
LMC	Last Mile Connections
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
NTP	National Target Programme for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority Areas
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People’s Committee
SACCR	Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam
REMDP	Resettlement and Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRIP	United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
VBSP	Vietnam Bank of Social Policies
WEIDAP	Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought-Affected Provinces Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared based on the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) for the project and as specified in Clause 10.02.(j) in the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), according to the contents specified in the Annex of UNDP's SES Standard 6 Guidance Note and Indicative Outline in Annex I of *"Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam"* (SACCR) project's Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework. This IPP has been updated to reflect changes to the project design, as detailed in the Restructuring Paper (RP) FP125-UNDP-13092023-RP, that have been approved by GCF.

This IPP was prepared based on desk review, screening and effective and meaningful participation consultation with stakeholders and Ethnic Minorities¹(EM) and data collection at project sites including additional works at two new districts in Khanh Hoa province (Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh districts). This includes a series of visits to the project sites and extensive engagement with EM people and communities, the village heads and communities leaders and local authorities. The plan has been prepared in accordance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Social and Environmental Standards as an Accredited Entity (AE) to Green Climate Fund (GCF) and follows guidance set out in the project's IPPF.

This IPP identifies EM populations at the project sites, their lands, resources and territories, their traditions and customs and both positive impacts and negative impacts from project activities/interventions on EM people and communities. The identified potential positive impacts are: i) increasing access to irrigation infrastructure and better means of water storage for agricultural production; ii) benefits from advanced water efficient irrigation techniques and technologies; iii) better market linkages and access; and) increased capacity for better livelihoods. The identified potential negative impacts include dust, noise and waste generation and potential disrupt to farming activities during constructions. These potential adverse impacts are temporary in nature and related to physical aspects of the project.

Following this, this plan sets out necessary mitigation measures and actions to implement these specific measures. Community's right to withdrawal/denying consents and its relevant process were identified and established with the community. The IPP includes action plans, Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), capacity building and estimated budget and supported by project's Gender Action Plan. Mitigation measures were identified and included in this IPP and other safeguards documents of SACCR project (i.e. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP Rev1) Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF Rev1) – Rev1, amended Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF Rev1), Gender Action Plan (GAP Rev1), and the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)).

Evidence of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) on relevant activities from the ethnic minorities and communities is also prepared by the project in line with this IPP and other safeguards documents of the SACCR project and should be read in conjunction with this IPP.

¹ The use of terms Indigenous Peoples (IP) and Ethnic Minorities (EM) is described in the Section 1.3.5 of the updated ESMF.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) has been prepared based on the Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) for the project and as specified in Clause 10.02.(j) in the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA), according to the contents specified in the Annex of UNDP's SES Standard 6 Guidance Note and Indicative Outline in Annex I of "Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Vietnam" (SACCR) project's Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework.

1.1 DEFINITION OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES IN VIET NAM

As set out in Section 1.3.5 of the ESMF, for the purpose of this IPP and in all related safeguards documents of the project, the term 'ethnic minority' (EM) is used and can be interpreted to mean 'indigenous people' in reference to project-related items and the Vietnamese context.

1.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

1. The project: "*Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam*" (SACCR) implemented by the Government of Viet Nam (GoV) and UNDP aims to empower vulnerable smallholders in five provinces of the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam – particularly women and ethnic minority farmers – to manage increasing climate risks to agricultural production by securing water availability, adopting climate-resilient agricultural practices, and strengthening access to actionable agro-climate information, credit and markets. The project advances a paradigm shift away from short-term, stop-gap measures to more integrated, multistakeholder coordination of investments to sustain smallholder agricultural production through climate-risk informed water and agricultural management.
2. To achieve its objective, the project addresses climate-induced water stress through a two-pronged approach: (i) from the supply-side, with provision of water efficient irrigation infrastructure and increasing water storage capacity to address the risk of water scarcity; (ii) from the demand-side, through introduction of climate-resilient crop diversification, land treatment and agronomic practices that reduce water input requirements for food / agricultural production. As such, the project invests in enabling smallholders, particularly poor/near-poor, ethnic minority and women farmers, to adapt to increasing climate-driven rainfall variability and drought through implementation of two inter-linked Outputs: (1) Enhanced water security for agricultural production for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and drought; and (2) Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets.
3. GCF has approved changes to the original project in response to Restructuring Paper FP125 UNDP 13092023 RP. The project now project aims to benefit 132,836 households as direct and indirect beneficiaries in climate-vulnerable areas of Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan and Khanh Hoa provinces, equivalent to 9.6% of the total population of these five provinces. Over 200,798 individuals (equivalent to 50,199 smallholder households) are expected to benefit directly from project interventions in building resilience across cropping systems, while a further 330,544 individuals (equivalent to 82,636 households) will receive indirect benefits through improved institutional capacities for training and technical assistance, enhanced access to information for

climate risk management, and widespread dissemination of lessons and best practices in climate-resilient agriculture.

1.3 THE PROJECT AREA

4. Viet Nam is particularly vulnerable to climate change and already impacted by more irregular and intense climate variability and change. When considering climate change exposure, sensitivity and the capacity to adapt, the country is consistently classified as under ‘very high risk’ or ‘extreme risk’. Every year the country is affected by a range of hydro-meteorological and climatological hazards: droughts and forest fires during January-April; tropical, hail and wind storms; coastal, riverine, and flash floods; heavy rainfall and landslides in June-December and extreme temperatures (cold and heat waves) throughout the year. Increased exposure of people and economic assets has been the major cause of long-term increases in economic losses from weather- and climate-related disasters.
5. Two of the regions that are most vulnerable to climate risks are the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast. Agriculture and water resources are the foundation of the livelihoods of about 64% of the people in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, especially the ethnic minorities accounting for 36.4 – 39.1% of the region’s population. The Central Highlands are susceptible to changes in water availability in the dry season when there is little rain and low river flow. Only about 27.8% of the region’s agricultural land is irrigated, and farmers are forced to exploit groundwater for irrigation. Under increasingly extreme climate change-induced drought, farmers’ coping strategies are progressively less effective. Many farmers drill three or four wells but are still unable to obtain sufficient water, augmenting their dependence on increasingly variable rainfall.
6. The Project target areas are focused on five provinces in the Central Highlands and South Central Coast regions (see Figure 1) of Viet Nam, including Dak Lak and Dak Nong provinces in the Central Highlands region, and Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces in the South Central Coast region (**Error! Reference source not found.**).



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Figure 1. Regions of Viet Nam – indicating target provinces of the SACCR project

7. Specific project locations within these five provinces include 15 districts and 68 communes as shown in Figure 2 that were selected to be served by the mainline irrigation works supported by the leveraged co-financing from the Water Efficiency Improvement in Drought-Affected Provinces Project (WEIDAP) project. The majority of the 68 communes (including all WEIDAP project areas) are a combination of irrigated and rained cropping systems, with 36 communes more irrigated than rained, and 32 communes more rained than irrigated.



Figure 2: Map of five target provinces for SACCR project

8. As set out in the approved Restructuring Proposal Paper FP125-UNDP-13092023-RP, due to changes to the provincial master plan for Khanh Hoa province announced in 2022, the WEIDAP project has proposed to withdraw from Cam Lam district of Khanh Hoa province. In response, the Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee proposed that SACCR project activities be implemented in Khanh Vinh and Khanh Son districts (Figure 3) instead of Cam Lam district. The proposed new districts are planned for agricultural production and possess social and environmental characteristics which are suitable for Activities 1.3, 1.4, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 of the SACCR project. The project's safeguards documents, including this IPP, apply to all approved project locations.

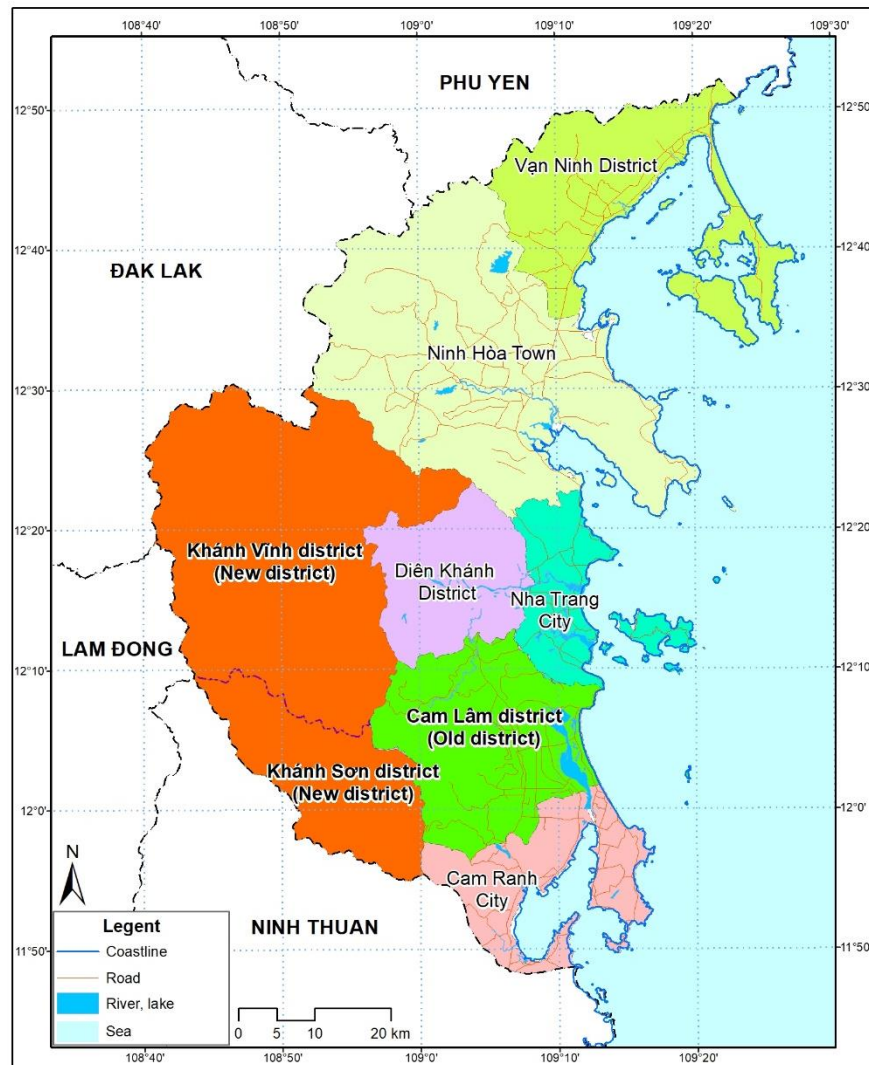


Figure 3: Location of Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh districts of Khanh Hoa province

1.4 COMPONENTS/ACTIVITIES THAT MAY LEAD TO IMPACTS ON ETHNIC MINORITIES PEOPLE

9. The SACCR project includes the following activities under Output 1 and Output 2:

Output 1: Enhanced water security for agricultural production for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and drought:

Activity 1.1: Establish large-scale irrigation infrastructure to bring irrigation water to eight farming areas across the target regions in the five provinces;

1.1.1 Install 146.5 km of new pressurized pipe systems taking water from canals or reservoirs, and supplying hydrants located at a reasonable distance from farmers' fields;

1.1.2 Carry out modernization of main systems, including canal lining, control structures, balancing storage and installation of flow controls and measurement devices with remote monitoring for 13,180 ha;

1.1.3 Provide new and improved weirs replacing farmer-constructed temporary weirs, permanent ponds/storage for irrigating high-value crops (HVCs), and upgrades of upstream storage and supply systems;

Activity 1.2: Establish last-mile connections between WEIDAP irrigation infrastructure and the poor and near poor farmer lands to help cope with increasing rainfall variability and drought;

1.2.1 Design and construct 3,733 connection and distribution systems including installation and maintenance of irrigation equipment to cope with climate variability;

1.2.2 Train 3,733 poor and near poor farmers households on climate-risk informed utilization of irrigation equipment and system maintenance;

1.2.3 Establish Water Users Groups for O&M of communal or shared systems, including structures and agreements on potential funding mechanisms;

Activity 1.3: Enhance supplementary irrigation for rain fed smallholders to cope with rainfall variability and drought;

1.3.1 Construct or upgrade 1,507 climate-resilient ponds (based on site-specific designs construct 849 new ponds and upgrade 658 existing ponds)

1.3.2 Train approx. 17,000 poor and near-poor farmer beneficiaries in climate-resilient water resource management to enhance supply

1.3.3 Establish 218 pond-management groups for O&M, including structures and agreements on potential funding mechanisms

Activity 1.4: Increase smallholder capacities to apply on-farm water efficient practices and technologies to maximize water productivity in coping with rainfall variability and drought;

1.4.1 Train over 21,200 farmers through 900 Farmer Field Schools on soil and biomass management to enhance moisture-holding capacity, recharge of groundwater, and water productivity to cope with evolving climate risks on water security (in conjunction with Activity 2.1);

1.4.2 Train 30 DARD staff and champion farmers in 15 districts (one course in years 2, 4 and 6) to support farmers' groups in co-design, costing and O&M of climate-resilient, water efficient technologies;

1.4.3 Install on-farm water efficiency systems for 8,621 poor/near-poor smallholders linked to performance-based investment support (linked to Activity 2.1);

1.4.4 Train smallholder farmers in five provinces on climate-risk informed O&M of water efficiency technologies;

Output 2: Increased resilience of smallholder farmer livelihoods through climate-resilient agriculture and access to climate information, finance, and markets:

Activity 2.1: Investments in inputs and capacities to scale up climate-resilient cropping systems and practices (soil, crop, land management) among smallholders through Farmer Field Schools (FFS);

2.1.1 Sensitize smallholders to establish/re-activate 900 Farmer Field Schools

2.1.2 Train DARD personnel and lead farmers, as well as other interested parties (NGOs, Farmers and Women's Unions, etc.) to build a cadre of farmer champions to galvanize adoption and application of CRA packages (15 provincial level workshops for 30 DARD staff in years 2, 4 and 6; 30 district and 136 commune level trainings for 30 lead farmers in years 2 and 6);

2.1.3 Train farmers and value chain actors - particularly private sector input providers, buyers, processors, transporters - through 900 FFS on scaling up of climate resilient cropping systems and practices. (Each FFS will conduct 1-day trainings twice per year);

2.1.4 Investment support to 8,621 targeted poor/near poor smallholders to acquire inputs and technologies for implementation of the CRA packages through vouchers;

2.1.5 Participatory auditing of implementation of voucher systems for climate resilient cropping systems and practices (One 1-day meeting for 100 participants in each of the 68 communes in Years 2, 4 and 6);

Activity 2.2: Technical assistance for enhancing access to markets and credit for sustained climate-resilient agricultural investments by smallholders and value chain actors;

2.2.1 Establish and operationalize multi-stakeholder Climate Innovation Platforms (CIP) in each province and at the level of agro-ecological zones (Annual stakeholder meetings organized once every two years in each of the 5 provinces);

2.2.2 Provide technical assistance and training to enable market linkages with input, information and technology providers and buyers for climate-resilient agricultural production (two trainings, two networking workshops and three trade fairs in each of the 15 districts over four years);

2.2.3 Provide technical assistance and train farmers to enable access to credit through financial intermediaries (One workshop in each of the 68 communes in years 2 and 4);

Activity 2.3: Co-development *and* use of localized agro-climate advisories by smallholders to enhance climate-resilient agricultural production;

2.3.1 Train 50 hydromet and DARD staff on generating and interpreting down-scaled forecasts for use in agricultural planning (eight training over four years for 50 participants);

- 2.3.2 Provide technical assistance for the formation ACIS technical groups and training of 450 participants at district level (1-day workshops for 30 participants in each of the 15 districts);
- 2.3.3 Co-develop, through Participatory, Scenario Planning (PSP) of seasonal and 10-day/15-day agro-climate advisories with smallholder farmers (20 provincial level trainings for 30 staff and 60 district level trainings for 60 participants over four years);
- 2.3.4 Disseminate advisories to 132,836 households in the 68 communes.
10. All components, activities and sub-activities of the SACCR project will take place in locations where ethnic minorities are present. Furthermore, ethnic minorities are also prioritized as beneficiaries of the SACCR project. Therefore, all components, activities and sub-activities of the project may lead to impacts on ethnic minorities.
 11. Women, especially ethnic minority women, will be closely involved in consultation, design of project interventions, field implementation and community monitoring. By the implementation of the project's GAP, the targets on representation, voices, and leaderships of women are planned and measured as set out in Section 9 of GAP. Section 6 and Section 7 of this IPP would elaborate more on how EM women are engaged and consulted and how benefits are provided and tailored to EM women.
 12. This IPP will cover the impacts of activities under GCF financial sources and government's co-financing for GCF grant (i.e. Activities 1.2; 1.3; 1.4; 2.1; 2.2; and 2.3). Specific assessment activities related to potential or actual social and environmental impacts of Activity 1.1 of the project, including potential risks and adverse impacts to ethnic minorities, their lands, territories and resources, are described in the Initial Environmental Examinations (IEE) and Environmental Management Plans (EMP), Resettlement and Ethnic Minority Development Plans (REMDP) and updated REMDP prepared by the WEIDAP project, and are therefore not in the scope of this IPP.
 13. Two project sub-activities funded by the GCF finance and Government of Viet Nam co-financing, namely *Sub-Activity 1.2.1: ²Design and construct connection and distribution systems including installation and maintenance of irrigation equipment to cope with climate variability*, and *Sub-Activity 1.3.1: Construct or upgrade climate-resilient ponds*, will be implemented on beneficiaries' land, both Kinh and ethnic minority households.³
 14. These activities will not affect the land ownership of these households, are only conducted based on voluntary participation of the landowning households, and do not lead to the relocation, displacement or resettlement of households, including ethnic minority households, from their land. These two sub-activities might cause temporary dust, noise and waste generation during construction, including for ethnic minorities in the project locations. These impacts will be managed by mitigation measures prescribed in the project's ESMP.
 15. The construction of climate-proof ponds under 1.2.1 is on voluntary basis, based on voluntary registration of beneficiaries and project's technical assessment. No land acquisition or compensation

² This activity 1.2.1 is implemented in 4 provinces (i.e., Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan) except of Khanh Hoa. As WEIDAP's primary irrigation works will be cancelled in Khanh Hoa, Activity 1.2 is subsequently withdrawn as explained in the RP FP125-UNDP-13092023-RP.

³ Activity 1.3.1 will cover new districts (Khanh Son, Khanh Vinh)

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required. The small-scale construction components (i.e. irrigation equipment and climate-proof ponds) are implemented based on full agreement and consents of beneficiaries in written forms. No involuntary resettlement or relocation will take place related to these Sub-Activities.

Table 1 Estimated number of small-scale construction works per communes

Province	District	Commune	Community ponds	Last mile connection systems
Ninh Thuan	Ninh Hai	Phuong Hai	39	381
		Xuan Hai	0	22
		Tri Hai	10	137
		Nhon Hai	17	56
	Ninh Son	My Son	69	284
		Nhon Son	53	
	Thuan Bac	Phuoc Chien	159	743
		Phuoc Khang	46	
		Loi Hai	26	
		Bac Son	52	200
		Bac Phong	29	446
	Bac Ai	Phuoc Tan	98	149
		Phuoc Thang	26	
		Phuoc Thanh	30	
		Phuoc Trung	33	
	Binh Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Thuan Nam town	21
My Thanh			131	100
Ham Can			21	25
Tan Lap			24	
Tan Thanh			44	
Tan Thuan			20	
Duc Linh		Tan Ha	11	14
		Dong Ha	61	116
		Tra Tan	20	29
Dak Lak	Ea Hleo	Ea DRang	192	216
		Ea Sol	26	



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Province	District	Commune	Community ponds	Last mile connection systems
	Ea Kar	Dlie Yang	56	72
		Ea So	7	55
		Ea Sar	7	55
		Xuan Phu	80	43
	Cu M'Gar	Quang Tien	7	55
	Krong Pak	Krong Buk	46	
		Ea Phe	8	43
		Ea Yong	117	747
		Ea Kenh	43	338
	Dak Nong	Cu Jut	Ea T'Ling	26
Nam Dong			260	917
Dak DRong			24	
Tam Thang			122	700
Cu Knia			36	145
Truc Son			27	110
Dak Mil			Dak Lao	24
		Dac Manh	7	241
		Long Son	7	11
		Dak Sak	60	185
		Thuan An	6	9
		Duc Minh	9	27
Krong No		Dak Sor	21	67
		Nam Xuan	3	15
		Dak Dro	15	49
		Nam Nung	86	158
		Đăk Sôr	19	
		Nam Xuân	15	158
		Đăk Drô	24	
		Nam Nung	28	

Province	District	Commune	Community ponds	Last mile connection systems
Khanh Hoa	Khanh Vinh	Khanh Vinh town	1	No last mile connection systems will be constructed in Khanh Hoa province
		Khanh Binh	17	
		Khanh Dong	13	
		Khanh Hiep	9	
		Khanh Nam	22	
		Khanh Phu	38	
		Khanh Thanh	25	
		Khanh Trung	22	
		Song Cau	6	
	Khanh Son	To Hap town	27	
		Ba Cum Bac	16	
		Ba Cum Nam	30	
		Son Binh	55	
		Son Hiep	39	
		Son Lam	30	
Son Trung	9			
Thanh Son	72			

16. All other project activities (i.e. other sub-activities under Activities 1.2 and 1.3, as well as Activities 1.4, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3) will provide trainings, irrigation equipment and agriculture inputs via voucher-based systems and are specifically designed to bring long-lasting benefits to the project beneficiaries, including ethnic minorities, to enable them improve their climate resilient capacity. The measures to ensure equal and effective participation of EM in these activities will be elaborated in Section 5 of this IPP.

2. DESCRIPTION OF AFFECTED INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND THEIR LOCATIONS

2.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITIES CONSTITUTING THE AFFECTED PEOPLES

17. The Government of Viet Nam recognises 54 ethnic groups. Of these 54 ethnic groups, the Kinh ethnic group is the majority group in Viet Nam, accounting for 85.5% of Viet Nam's total population. The remaining 53 ethnic minority groups make up 14.7% of Viet Nam's population. The most populous ethnic groups apart from the Kinh, including the Tay, Thai, Muong, H'mong and Khmer, each account for less than 2% of Viet Nam's population, reflecting the substantial disparity in population sizes between the Kinh ethnic majority and ethnic minority groups.

18. Kinh people make up the majority of population in project target provinces, ranging from 64.3% in Dak Lak to 94.2%⁴ in Khanh Hoa.
19. Ethnic minorities are known to exist in all five provinces areas where the project will be operating. Ethnic minority groups residing in the five target provinces include Raglai, Cham, Ede, Jarai, Mnong, K'Ho, Chauro, Tay, Nung, Muong, Thai, Dao, H'mong, Hoa, Khmer and others.

2.1.2 Description of Ethnic Minority groups in the project locations

20. The population of ethnic minorities is unevenly distributed across the five provinces of the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions with the majority in the Central Highland provinces of Dak Lak (35.7% of total population) and Dak Nong (32.5%) and of Ninh Thuan with similar levels, and a smaller number in the South-Central Coast provinces of Khanh Hoa and Binh Thuan (5.8% and 7.9% of the total population, respectively).⁵ Ethnic minorities in South-Central Coastal provinces are mainly Cham, Raglai, and Chau Ro, while those in the Central Highlands include Ede, Jarai (Gia Rai) and Mnong. Immigrant ethnic minorities to the target area are mainly Tay, Nung Thai, Muong, H'mong, Hoa and Khmer. A description of ethnic minority groups in project locations is provided as below:
21. *Raglai* (Vietnamese: *Người Ra-Glai, Người Ra-clây, Người Rai, Người Noang* or *Người La-oang*) are an Austronesian ethnic group (Malayo-Polynesian branch) with a population of 146,613 people in Viet Nam as of 2019. The Raglai historically resided in areas above 500 metres in altitude in southern Khanh Hoa province and Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces, and more than 98% of Raglai in Viet Nam continue to reside in these provinces, while a smaller number live in Lam Dong province. Raglai people traditionally follow a matriarchal and matrilineal system, with the husband living with the wife's family and children adopting the mother's family name. The Po Pa-palay (village elders) often take an important role in community decision making. Raglai have close ties with Cham in terms of language and customs. Around 95% of Raglai live in rural areas. They typically live in separated pa-lay (villages) in high and flat terrain near a source of water. The traditional stilt houses of the Raglai have no more than one meter between the ground and the house floor. Raglai formerly practiced shifting cultivation; however, in recent decades they have moved to permanent settlements and adopted intensive farming practices.
22. *Cham* (Vietnamese: *Người Chăm, Người Chăm, Người Chiêm Thành* or *Người Hroi*; Cham: *Urang Campa*) are an Austronesian ethnic group (Malayo-Polynesian branch) with a population of 178,948 people in Viet Nam as of 2019, concentrated in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan (around 60% of the total Cham population) and some parts of Phu Yen, Binh Dinh, An Giang, Tay Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City. The Cham comprises of various local groups with varying religious belief and cultural practices, including four main groups, as follows: i) the Cham Balamon, who practice Hinduism; ii) the Cham Bani, who practice a form of Islam that has been influenced by other traditional beliefs; iii) the Cham Islam, who follow Sunni Islam; and iv) the Cham Hroi, who practice animism. The Cham in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan, the project target provinces, mainly belong to the first two groups namely the Cham Bani and the Cham Balamon, with a small proportion belonging to the Cham Islam group. The Cham Balamon and Cham Bani are traditionally matrilineal and matriarchal cultures, while the Cham Islam are patriarchal and patrilineal. The Cham Bani and the Cham Islam follow certain forms of Islamic practice. For example, before the fasting month of Ramadan, they visit the mosque for mass prayer and cleaning and decoration of ancestral graves. The Cham Bani visit their ancestral graves before the three-day New Year festival and fast for three days during daylight hours. The livelihoods of Cham

⁴ National Population Census, 2019

⁵ National Population Census, 2019

people in Viet Nam are diverse but mainly rely on agricultural production. More than 83% of Cham people live in rural areas. Paddy rice is traditionally the most common crop. Recently, Cham people in Binh Thuan and Ninh Thuan have adopted more profitable crops such as dragon fruit and asparagus.

23. *Ede* (Vietnamese: *Người Êđê*; Ede: *Ānāk Dāgār*), also referred to as E De, Rhade or Degar, are an Austronesian ethnic group of southern Viet Nam with a population 398,671 people as of 2019. In Viet Nam, around 88% of Ede people reside in Dak Lak province, with the remainder mostly residing in Phu Yen, Dak Nong and Khanh Hoa provinces. The Ede language is one of the Chamic languages, a subfamily of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. The Ede practice matrilineal descent. Descent is traced through the female line, and family property is in the hands of and inherited from women. Ede villages were traditionally autonomous and governed by an oligarchy of leading families. Some villages became locally dominant, but none formed larger political structures. Around 89% of Ede live in rural areas. Agricultural production provides the main livelihood of Ede population. Recently, they have tended to shift from rice cultivation to popular perennial crops in the Central Highlands such as coffee, rubber, pepper, cashews and cocoa.
24. *Jarai* (Vietnamese: *Người Gia Rai*; Jarai: *Jñrai or Jarai*), also referred to as Gia Rai, Giơ-rai, Tơ-buăn, Chơ-rai, Hơ-bau, Hđrưng or Chor, are an ethnic group in Viet Nam's Central Highlands as well as in the northeast Cambodian Province of Ratanakiri. The Jarai language is a member of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. The Jarai population in Viet Nam is 513,930 as of 2019; concentrated in Gia Lai (89%) with smaller proportions in Kon Tum (5%) and Dak Lak (4%). The traditional religion of Jarai is Animism. Jarai is a matrilineal culture tracing the descent through the female line and identifying each person with their matriline lineage, which can involve the inheritance of property and/or titles. Almost 90% of Jarai live in rural areas. Like other ethnic groups in the Central Highlands, the majority of Jarai depend on industrial crops such as coffee, pepper, cashew etc. as their main livelihoods.
25. The *K'Ho*, *Cơ Ho*, or *Koho* are an ethnic group living in the Vietnam's Central Highlands and some other southern provinces of Viet Nam, including Lam Dong (87% of the K'Ho population in Viet Nam), Binh Thuan, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Dong Nai and Ho Chi Minh city with total population of 200,800 in Vietnam. They speak K'Ho language, a southern Bahnaric branch of Mon–Khmer language. They are related to the Cho Ro and Mạ people. Agricultural production is their main form of livelihoods. K'Ho people's folk religion worships a pantheon of gods, including Yang N'Du, the Supreme God, forest god, water god, fire god etc. Their main traditional festival is Nho Lirvong (celebration for the end of a lucrative harvesting), often in December of Gregorian Calendar. The K'Ho people follow matriarchal system and living in units called “bon” (equivalent to village). The village elders (Cau Cra Yong in K'Ho language) has important role in decision-makings.
26. The *Chơ Ro* (or *Chau Ro*, *Do Ro*; *Chau Jro*; *Chrau*; Vietnamese: *người Chơ Ro*) are an ethnic groups in Vietnam with language under Mon-Khmer family. Their language belongs to southern Bahnaric branch together with the K'Ho, Stieng and Mnong. Most Chơ Ro live in the Đồng Nai, Bình Dương, Bình Phước, Binh Thuan and Bà Rịa–Vũng Tàu provinces. The population was 29,520 according to National Population Census 2019. Their New Year Festival (Cho Ro language: Yang Pa) has the purpose of worshipping their Rice God. It is not yet clearly determined whether the Chơ Ro follows patriarchal or matriarchal system.
27. *Tay* (Vietnamese: *Người Tày*), also referred to as *Cần Tày*, *Cần Lầu*, *Ngạn*, *Phén*, *Thù Lao*, *Pa Dí* and *Tày Khao*, are a Central Tai-speaking ethnic group who traditionally live in northern Viet Nam. There were 1.85 million Tay people living in Viet Nam as of 2019. This makes them the second largest ethnic

group in Viet Nam after the majority Kinh (Vietnamese) ethnic group. Most live in northern Viet Nam in the Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen, and Quang Ninh provinces, residing in the valleys and on the lower slopes of the mountains. A small proportion of the Tay population has moved to the Central Highlands region during the period of 1976-2004, when the Central Highlands was seen as a New Economic Zone. The majority of the Tay practices Then, an indigenous religion involving the worship of tutelary gods, gods of the natural environment, and ancestors and progenitors of human groups. The Tay people speak the Tay language, among other Tai dialects of the Kra–Dai languages.

28. *Nung* (Vietnamese: *Người Nùng*) are a Central Tai-speaking ethnic group living primarily in north-eastern Viet Nam and southwestern Guangxi, and closely related to the Tay in terms of language and customs. The Nung population in Viet Nam is estimated at 1.1 million according to the 2019 census. The Nung language has a written script developed around the 17th century. Many Nung practice an indigenous religion with animistic, totemic and shamanic features similarly to other Tai ethnic groups. In addition, Nung religious practices are heavily influenced by Buddhism and Confucianism. The Nung worship Quan Am (Guanyin) as the goddess of compassion and kindness. Local religious services are led by a village shaman who oversees animal sacrifices and communication with the spiritual world.
29. *Muong* (Vietnamese: *Người Mường*; Muong: *Mol, Mon, Moan or Mual*) are the one of the largest of Viet Nam's 53 ethnic minority groups, with an estimated population of 1.45 million according to the 2019 census. They traditionally inhabit a mountainous region of northern Viet Nam centred on Hoa Binh province, where they comprise a majority, and some districts of Phu Tho and Thanh Hoa provinces. They speak a Vietic language related to the Vietnamese language. Most Muong people also speak Vietnamese. The Muong are primarily animists, which means that they believe that non-living objects have spirits. They also deify local heroes who have died. However, with the introduction of modern medicine, adherence to many folk beliefs has declined. Muong primarily grow wet rice and some also grow corn and cassava. Livestock rearing is also an important livelihood activity. The main livestock are cattle and poultry. Other significant economic resources of the Muong family include exploiting products of forest including mushrooms, wood ear, wood, bamboo and rattan.
30. *Thai* (Vietnamese: *Người Thái*), also referred to as Tai, mostly live in the Northwest region of Viet Nam. In Viet Nam, the Thai nomenclature is composed of several Tai groups, of which the main groups are the Black Thai (Tai Dam, Thai Den), White Thai (Tai Don, Thai Trang) and the Red Thai (Tai Daeng, Thai Do). The Tai Lue people are officially classified as a separated group, called Lu (Vietnamese: *Người Lự*). They mostly speak languages in the Chiang Saen branch of the South-Western Tai languages. The Tai Dam and the Tai Don mostly live in the provinces of the North-Western Plateau, including Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Son La and Hoa Binh. The Tai Daeng are found in western part of Nghe An and Thanh Hoa provinces, where they are a major ethnic group. As one of the largest groups amongst the 53 minority groups in Viet Nam, the total population of the Thai in Viet Nam is 1.82 million according to the 2019 census. Thai traditional beliefs include animism and practicing shamanism.
31. *Dao* (Vietnamese: *Người Dao*), also referred to as Yao, Dong, Trại, Diu Mien, and Kim Mien, had a total population of nearly 1 million people as of 2019. They live mainly in the northern mountain provinces of Cao Bang, Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Lai Chau and Tuyen Quang and the midland provinces of Phu Tho, Vinh Phuc, and Hoa Binh. A small number of the Dao group, who traditionally live in the northern mountain provinces, have migrated to the Central Highlands. There are many subgroups differentiated by habits, customs, and costumes, for example, the Red Dao, Dao Quan Chặt, Dao Lo Ga, White Pants Dao, and Dao Thanh Y. Their language belongs to the H'mong – Mien group of languages. Daoism, animism and shamanism are popular amongst Dao people.

32. H'mong (Vietnamese: *Người H'Mông*; H'mong IPA: *Hmoob/Moob*), also referred to as H'mong or Miao, are an ethnic group originating in southern China, speaking language under H'mong-Mien family, with a population of 1,393,547 in Viet Nam as of 2019. The H'mong began to migrate from China to northern Viet Nam in the 19th century, establishing their community in high mountainous areas. They typically occupy upland areas from 800 to 1,500m above the sea level, mostly in the Northwest region of Viet Nam, including Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Sa Pa, Lai Chau and Son La provinces. Some H'mong have migrated to the Central Highlands region of Viet Nam.
33. The distribution of ethnic groups is presented below.

Khanh Hoa province:

The project is implemented in 17 communes of two districts in Khanh Hoa (Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh district). Raglai and Cham and two main ethnic minority groups.

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Table 2 Ethnic groups in project locations in Khanh Hoa

District	Commune	Total	Kinh	Hoa	Tay	Chau Ro	E De	Cham	Raglai
Khanh Vinh	Khanh Vinh town	9,201	2,669					957	5,575
	Khanh Binh	6,259	813		3			442	5,001
	Khanh Dong	3,648	693				61	1,172	1,722
	Khanh Hiep	5,584	1,447	26				221	3,890
	Khanh Nam	2,465	518		48	54	1	947	897
	Khanh Phu	3,444	1,171			599	601	557	516
	Khanh Thanh	2,009	362					1,104	543
	Khanh Trung	3,243	1,070	652	712			401	408
	Song Cau	1,496	583		198	369		234	112
Khanh Son	To Hap town	5,592	1,789	12				448	3,343
	Ba Cum Bac	2,528	708		99	221		134	1,366
	Ba Cum Nam	3,316	497				342	476	2,001
	Son Binh	3,404	647	266	313				2,178
	Son Hiep	1,901	646					314	941
	Son Lam	1,547	341				4	321	881
	Son Trung	3,388	847			33		501	2,007
	Thanh Son	5,603	1,344			303	272	448	3,236



Ninh Thuan province:

SACCR project is implemented in 15 communes of 4 districts in Ninh Thuan. Two main ethnic minority groups in Ninh Thuan are Cham and Raglai.

Table 3 Ethnic groups in project locations in Ninh Thuan

District	Commune	Total	Kinh	Hoa	Nung	E de	K'Ho	Cham	Raglai
Ninh Hai district	Phuong Hai	6,493	6,493						
	Xuan Hai	18,154	8,503		3			9,646	2
	Tri Hai	3,237	3,237						
	Nhon Hai	17,255	17,226	26				3	
Ninh Son district	My Son	10,273	6,955	721	48		1	54	2,494
	Nhon Son	13,242	8,834	161				3,731	516
Thuan Bac	Phuoc Chien	5,080	181					2	4,897
	Phuoc Khang	2,773	962			1		3	1,807
	Loi Hai	13,474	1,993	17				18	11,446
	Bac Son	9,888	2,270	12				4,263	3,343
Bac Ai district	Phuoc Tan	3,108	47					27	3,034
	Phuoc Thang	4,599	73					57	4,469
	Phuoc Thanh	3,810	132	3				26	3,649
	Phuoc Trung	2,733	51	14				40	2,628

Binh Thuan province:

The SACCR project is implemented in 9 communes of 2 districts in Binh Thuan province. Cham, Raglai and Chau Ro are the main ethnic minority groups in project locations.

Table 4 Ethnic groups in project locations in Binh Thuan

District	Commune	Total	Kinh	Tay	Thai	Hoa	Khmer	Muong	Nung	Ja Rai	K'Ho	Cham	Hre	Raglai	Chau Ro
Ham Thuan Nam	Thuan Nam town	15,958	15,930					28							
	My Thanh	956	75									19		862	
	Ham Can	4,629	1,418	3		4	4	15		36	12	32	2	3,103	
	Tan Lap	10,831	10,535										296		
	Tan Thanh	7,699	7,699												
	Tan Thuan	18,145	16,904	4	5	6	6	1				1,219			
Duc Linh	Tan Ha	6,610	6,574	2		6		7				1		2	18
	Dong Ha	8,850	8,824					10	16						
	Tra Tan	8,500	7,374			12	8								1,106

Dak Lak province:

SACCR project is implemented in 11 communes of 4 districts in Dak Lak province. Ede is the biggest ethnic minority groups.

Table 5 Ethnic groups in project locations in Dak Lak (part 1)

District	Commune	Total	Kinh	Tay	Thai	Hoa	Khmer	Muong	Nung	H'mong	Dao	Ja Rai
Ea Hleo district	Ea DRang	21,864	19,658	132	35	3	8	283	101		9	537
	Ea Sol	15,545	6,405	291	457	2		36	216	1	8	4,681
	Dlie Yang	11,429	5,630	44	37		1	17	12	1	254	157
Cu M'Gar district	Quang Tien	7,768	7,768									
Ea Kar district	Ea So	3,988	2,088	208	16			324	76	252	488	12
	Ea Sar	8,305	4,289	1,006	358				381			
	Xuan Phu	6,038	5,244	343					125			
Krong Pak district	Krong Buk	14,165	5,326	673	517				1,966		326	17
	Ea Phe	21,385	10,108	1,301					5,784			
	Ea Yong	18,855	9,321	949					1,341			5

District	Commune	Total	Kinh	Tay	Thai	Hoa	Khmer	Muong	Nung	H'mong	Dao	Ja Rai
	Ea Kenh	13,438	7,177	464					1,826			

Table 6 Ethnic groups in project locations in Dak Lak (part 2)

District	Commune	Ngai	E de	Banar	Cham	San Diu	Hre	Mnong	Tho	Ma	Lao	Cao Lan
Ea Hleo district	Ea DRang	1	1,096	1								
	Ea Sol		3,382	33	2		3	2	12	1	13	
	Dlie Yang	1	5,261				4	6	4			
Cu M'Gar district	Quang Tien		115									
Ea Kar district	Ea So		496			8		0	4			16
	Ea Sar		2,271									
	Xuan Phu		326									
Krong Pak district	Krong Buk		5,326					14				
	Ea Phe		4,192									
	Ea Yong		7,214					25				
	Ea Kenh		3,971									

Dak Nong province:

SACCR project is implemented in 16 communes of 3 districts in Dak Nong. Mnong, Tay and Nung are the largest ethnic minority groups in which Tay and Nung are migrants from the North.

Table 7 Ethnic groups in project locations in Dak Nong (part 1)

District	Commune	Kinh	Tay	Thai	Hoa	Khmer	Muong	Nung	H'mong	Dao	Ja Rai	Ngai	E de	Banar
Cu Jut district	Ea T'Ling	15,658	650	108	8	14	170	420	0	1	1	1	129	0
	Nam Dong	11,323	1,760	52	10	8	70	3,468	0	11	0	0	37	0
	Dak DRong	2,051	3,217	20	0	2	23	6,980	3,360	336	0	0	13	3



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District	Commune	Kinh	Tay	Thai	Hoa	Khmer	Muong	Nung	H'mong	Dao	Ja Rai	Ngai	E de	Banar
	Tam Thang	10,610	91	42	0	0	12	89	0	3	10	0	4,170	0
	Cu Knia	1,720	1,856	696	0	2	127	1,099	3,134	64	1	0	8	0
	Truc Son	2,721	363	8	10	0	20	356	5	4	0	0	4	0
Dak Mil district	Dak Lao	8,639	314	8	39	108	15	166		1		3	3	1
	Dac Manh	15,474	59	48	6	1	18	19		231			2	
	Long Son	150	365	5		1	4	903		389				
	Dak Sak	15,134	12	3	1		11	18		47	4		1	
	Thuan An	8,725	42	8	5	5	34	33	1	4	3		43	
	Duc Minh	16,548				1					2		3	5
Krong No district	Dak Sor	3,400	1,270	29			37	426		22			12	
	Nam Xuan	2,092	598	3,122			25	2,074		64				
	Dak Dro	6,533	460	137		1	57	268		208			161	
	Nam Nung	4,707	142	614		7	66	95		635			37	

Table 8 Ethnic groups in project locations in Dak Nong (part 2)

District	Commune	Xo Dang	San Chay	K'Ho	San Diu	Hre	Mnong	Tho	Ma	Khmu	Co	Chau Ro	Lao	Cao Lan	San Chi
Cu Jut district	Ea T'Ling	0	2	0	5	1	2,138	9	2	0	0	1			
	Nam Dong	0	20	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0			
	Dak DRong	2	1	-	-	-	270	5	-	1	-	-			
	Tam Thang	0	0	0	0	3	42	3	0	0	1	0			
	Cu Knia	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
	Truc Son	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Dak Mil district	Dak Lao		6		3	26		59							
	Dac Manh		2			8		4							
	Long Son		6					2							



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District	Commune	Xo Dang	San Chay	K'Ho	San Diu	Hre	Mnong	Tho	Ma	Khmu	Co	Chau Ro	Lao	Cao Lan	San Chi
	Dak Sak						1,537	5							
	Thuan An			1	1		3,403	5		1					
	Duc Minh				2		1,318								
Krong No district	Dak Sor							3						0	
	Nam Xuan													4	
	Dak Dro	1			4	1	1,502						1		
	Nam Nung				37		2,058	6			3				20

3. DESCRIPTION OF LANDS, TERRITORIES AND RESOURCES TO BE AFFECTED AND THE AFFECTED PEOPLES CONNECTIONS/ RELATIONSHIP WITH THOSE LANDS, TERRITORIES AND RESOURCES

3.1 THE CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

34. The Central Highlands consists of five provinces, including Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum and Lam Dong – with the project targeting Dak Lak and Dak Nong. The total land area of the Highlands region is 54,659.6 km², and of the two provinces 1,954 km². In terms of topography, the region forms the eastern part of a series of contiguous plateaus located 500m up to 1,500m above sea level, expanding to the south of Lao People’s Democratic Republic and north-east of Cambodia. The plateaus are surrounded by the South Annamite mountain range. Around 44.4% of the land is agricultural land, with Gia Lai and Dak Lak having the largest agricultural land area. Around 45.8% of the total land area is forestry land.
35. Agriculture and water resources are the foundation of the livelihoods of about 64% of the people in the Central Highlands of Viet Nam, especially the ethnic minorities accounting for 36.4 – 39.1% of the region’s population. The Central Highlands region of Viet Nam is susceptible to changes in water availability in the dry season when there is little rain and low river flow. Only about 27.8% of the region’s agricultural land is irrigated, and farmers are forced to exploit groundwater for irrigation. Under increasingly extreme climate change-induced drought, farmers’ coping strategies are progressively less effective.
36. Ede and Jarai ethnic groups have traditionally resided in the Central Highlands region. Tay, Nung, Muong, Thai, Dao and H’mong ethnic groups residing in the project locations mostly migrated to the Central Highlands during the period from 1976 to 2004. The Central Highlands region was seen as a New Economic Zone during this period; therefore, certain policies from Government of Viet Nam were issued to support migrants to move this region to expand Viet Nam’s agricultural production area.
37. Major socio-economic changes on ethnic minorities in Viet Nam have been stipulated by the intentions of reducing swidden and shifting cultivation practices and promotion of sedentarization policies and programmes. Government Resolution No. 38/CP of 12 March 1968 officially launched a campaign for shifting cultivators to practice sedentarization and fixed cultivation and a number of policies and programmes have been issued to reduce swidden farming. As of the early 2000s, 2.8 million people had moved to the New Economic Zones.⁶
38. In the Central Highlands, an increase in overall temperatures is expected of about 1.2 to 2.6°C by mid-century and 2.2 to 4.5°C by end-of-century for the higher (RCP8.5) greenhouse gas scenario. Average temperature increase will be slightly higher in the wet season than in the dry season. The number of hot days (days with maximum temperatures above 35°C) is projected to increase by 15 to 20 days a year in the lower lying parts of this region, except in the mountainous areas. In some years, the maximum temperature will exceed 40°C. 15 to 20% increase in rainfall in the wet season, which will start earlier and end later, and 10% decrease and more irregular rainfall in the dry season are predicted. Larger variations between minimum and maximum amounts will occur. There is likely to

⁶ Policy framework for ethnic minority development. 2009. Vietnam Livestock Competitiveness and Food Safety Project. IPP354.

be more intense extreme rainfall events for southern parts of the Central Highlands but little change in the northern parts. In addition to a delayed onset, the length and intensity of the southwest monsoon are both expected to decrease slightly by mid-century and continue to decrease further by end-of-century, bringing less overall rainfall to the region.

3.2 THE SOUTH-CENTRAL COAST

39. The South-Central Coast consists of one major city, Da Nang, and seven provinces, including Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Binh Dinh, Phu Yen, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan – with the project targeting the latter three provinces which form the most southern part of this region. The total land area of the region is 44,367km², with the total for the three provinces 1,643.7km². This region has a complex topography with meandering upland and lowland areas, forests, dunes, and sandy and rocky soils. The highest mountains in the southern part of this region, bordering the Central Highlands, can reach up to 1000m. Around 24.9% of the land in the entire region is agricultural land, with Binh Thuan having the largest agricultural land area. Around 53.3% of the total land area is forestry land.
40. Raglai and Cham ethnic groups have traditionally inhabited the South Central Coast region of Viet Nam, and in particular Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces.
41. In the South-Central Coast, an increase in annual temperatures of about 1.2 to 2.5°C by mid-century and 2.4 to 4.3°C by end-of century is predicted under the higher (RCP8.5) greenhouse gas scenario. An increase in the number, length and intensity of heat waves and number of hot days (days with maximum temperatures above 35°C) is predicted by end-of-century. Overall, shorter and higher intensity of monthly rainfall, with large variations in terms of months and amounts is expected. Rainfall in the wet season is projected to increase by 20%, particularly in October-November, but rainfall in the monsoon months, June till September, is likely to decrease. The wet season is likely to be shorter, starting later (up to 15 days) and ending earlier (up to 30 days).⁷ Extreme rainfall events are projected to be less intense. In addition to a delayed onset, both the length and intensity of the southwest monsoon are expected to decrease significantly. By mid-century, the season length is projected to be reduced by about two weeks and rainfall reduced by 40 %.

3.3. IDENTIFICATION OF ANY VULNERABLE GROUPS WITHIN THE AFFECTED PEOPLES

42. There is a clear correlation between poverty and ethnic minority background in the project locations, with the poverty rate among ethnic groups in these provinces particularly high in Khanh Hoa (68.6%), Dak Nong (40.8%), Ninh Thuan (38.8%), Dak Lak (37.2%) and Binh Thuan (19.5%) compared to the national poverty rate among the entire population. Ethnic minority poverty is particularly high in remote upland areas and in communes with higher rates of ethnic minority population.

⁷ Doutreloup S., Ercicum M., Fettweis X., Ozer P. (August 2011). Analysis of the past (1970-1999) and future (2046-2065 and 2081-2100) evolutions of precipitation and temperature, in the province of Binh Thuan, South East Vietnam, based on IPCC models.

Table 9. Population of target provinces, 2019⁸

Administrative unit	Average population (person)	Ethnic minority population (*)	% of ethnic minority population	Population density (person/km ²)	By sex		By sub- region	
					Male	Female	Urban	Rural
Khanh Hoa	1,231,107	71,948	5.8%	240	612,476	618,631	519,880	711,227
Ninh Thuan	590,467	144,200	24.4%	181	296,026	294,441	211,109	379,358
Binh Thuan	1,230,808	96,988	7.9%	157	618,384	612,424	468,720	762,088
Dak Lak	1,862,322	667,305	35.7%	144	942,578	926,744	462,118	1,407,204
Dak Nong	622,168	202,356	32.5%	95	320,713	301,455	94,770	527,398

(*) National Population Census, 2019

43. In the five provinces targeted in this project, 20-69% of ethnic minorities belong to the poor category and another 9-15% to the near poor category. The likelihood of ethnic minorities being either a poor or near-poor household is systematically higher than for non-EM groups, as illustrated in Table below.

Table 10. Poor, near poor and ethnic minorities in target provinces

	Whole Country	Khanh Hoa	Ninh Thuan	BinhThuan	Dak Lak	Dak Nong
Rate of poor household as whole	9.88	9.87	14.93	5.81	19.37	19.26
Rate of poor household among ethnic minority	23.1	68.6	38.8	19.54	37.17	40.75
Rate of near poor in households as whole	5.22	6.96	8.82	3.95	8.28	6.15
Rate of near poor households among ethnic minority	13.6*	9.8	14.95	8.66	10.91	8.6

44. Small-scale farmers – particularly poor/near-poor, ethnic minority and women farmers - with plots of less than 1.0 ha, who are dependent on one or two rain-fed crops per year, are the most vulnerable

⁸ National Population Census, 2019

to climate change impacts. Table below lists the main cropping systems within the 5 project provinces.

Table 11. List of main cropping systems in the project regions⁹

Project regions	Provinces	Main annual crops	Main perennial crops
South-Central Coast	Khanh Hoa	maize, cassava, beans	Durian, Pomelo
	Ninh Thuan	maize, beans, onion, garlic, cassava, sugarcane, sesame, rice	Fruit trees (grapefruit, pomelo, mango), soursop, cashew-nut, coffee, banana, avocado
	Binh Thuan	maize, cassava, beans, rice	Dragon-fruit, cashew-nut, coffee, pepper
Central Highlands	Dak Lak	Maize, cassava	Coffee, pepper, durian, oranges, avocado, cocoa
	Dak Nong	Maize, cassava, beans, peanuts, vegetables, rice	Coffee, pepper, cashew-nut, cocoa

45. Most of the ethnic minority communities are engaged in rain-fed agriculture, with irrigation facilities out of their reach. All crops will be affected by increased rainfall variability and extreme weather events such as droughts, particularly during flowering, fruiting and harvesting periods.
46. The indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities are one of the most vulnerable groups to the impacts of climate change as they remain to be among the poorest and most disadvantaged peoples.¹⁰
47. In recognition of the importance of ensuring that the needs of ethnic minorities continue to be considered and met throughout the project, the following gap analysis has been prepared. The gap analysis will help to maintain focus on the needs, barriers, challenges and priorities faced by ethnic minorities within the project area.

⁹ Annex II B Feasibility Study - Agriculture

¹⁰ UNDP Fast Facts

4. SUMMARY OF SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

4.1 DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL LAWS AFFIRMING AND PROTECTING THE RIGHTS OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

4.1.1 National legislation, policies and regulations

48. The rights of all ethnic groups are recognized in the Constitution of Viet Nam (2013).
49. The Civil Code (2014) provides basic protection of rights of different ethnic groups, including the right of each person to identification and re-identification of their ethnicity. Following the Article 7 of the Civil code, the law ensures the preservation of national identities, respect and promoting good customs, practices and traditions, solidarity, mutual support and cooperation, the principle of every individual for the community and the community for every individual, and the noble ethical values of ethnicities living together on Vietnamese soil.
50. Viet Nam is a signatory to the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP, 2007). Viet Nam is also Party to the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The preamble section of the Paris Agreement upholds the respect of human rights, including Indigenous People's rights, gender rights and intergenerational equity that must be considered in climate and development justice discussions. The Paris Agreement also highlights the need for integration of Indigenous People's knowledge systems in all adaptation plans and actions.
51. Vietnam's overall policy and legal framework of pays special attention to ethnic minorities and local communities to promote access to basic human rights and services to support economic development and poverty reduction, including:
 - (i) Resolution No.88/2019/QH14 dated November 18, 2019 of the 14th Session of the National Assembly approving the national Master Plan on Socio-Economic Development of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, 2021-2030, which unifies Government policies with a focus on poverty reduction, socio-economic development, gender equality and narrowing the gap in living standards between ethnic groups.
 - (ii) Resolution No. 12/NQ-CP dated February 15, 2020 of the Government on the implementation of the National Assembly's Resolution No. 88/2019/QH14 dated November 18, 2019, approving the Master Plan on socio-economic development of ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the 2021-2030 period.
 - (iii) Decision No. 1719/QĐ-TTg dated October 14, 2021 of the Prime Minister on approving the national target program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period 2021-2030. Phase I from 2021-2025.
 - (iv) Decision No. 1557/QĐ-TTg dated September 10, 2015 of the Prime Minister approving indicators for implementation of accelerating the Millennium Development Goals for ethnic minorities and linked to Sustainable Development Goals after 2015, which integrates and combines ethnic minority development indicators with the MDGs and and the SDGs after 2015; integrates ethnic minority development indicators into mid-term socio-economic

development plans and the workplans of each line ministry, sector and locality; and combines different resources for ethnic minority development and participation in socio-economic development process.

- (v) Decision No. 2356/QD-TTg of 12 April 2013 on action program to implement the Master Plan for the ethnic minority development in mountainous areas by 2020
 - (vi) Joint Circular No. 01/2012/TTLT-BTP-UBDT of the Ministry of Justice and the CEMA guiding the implementation of legal assistance for ethnic minorities
52. The Government's Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs (CEMA) is a ministerial-level agency responsible for nationwide state management of ethnic minority affairs, working with MARD and other ministries on their respective sectors. Government Decree No. 13/ND-CP dated February 10, 2017 defines the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of CEMA.
53. The Ethnic Minority Working Group co-chaired by UNDP and Australian Embassy provides a platform for Development Partners to work with CEMA and other ministries, social organizations and other stakeholders to enhance effectiveness of interventions supporting ethnic minority communities.
54. As specified in Circular No. 01/TT-UBDT dated 01 November 2021 of CEMA, the Provincial-level Ethnic Minority Committees are responsible to prepare ethnic minority development plans, programmes and measures on ethnic affairs within the locality for approval by the Provincial/City People's Committee, and to organize the implementation of policies, programs, projects, schemes and pilot models of investment in socio-economic development, and support to stabilize the lives of ethnic minorities.
55. Provincial-level Ethnic Minority Committees are responsible to delegate state management tasks on ethnic minority affairs and to provide guidance to the district-level Ethnic Minority Affairs Office and the Commune People's Committee.
56. Provincial-level Ethnic Minority Committees are also responsible to organize the reception, visit and settlement of aspirations of the ethnic minorities according to the regimes, policies and provisions of law; periodically advise on organizing the district congress of representatives of ethnic minorities under the guidance of the provincial People's Committee; commend and propose competent authorities to reward outstanding typical collectives and individuals: in ethnic work, implementation of ethnic policies; in production labor, hunger eradication and poverty alleviation; preserve and promote national cultural identity; maintaining security and order, contributing to socio-economic development in the province.

4.1.2 UNDP Social and Environmental Standards

57. UNDP's SES, and Project Level Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples provides guidance to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in a manner which aligns with their distinct vision and development priorities, building sustainable partnerships with indigenous peoples as companions in development and conservation efforts.
58. Through implementation of Standard 6 UNDP aims to avoid adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, their rights, lands, territories, and resources; mitigate and remedy impacts that cannot be avoided; support countries to implement human rights obligations; and ensure equitable and culturally

appropriate benefit sharing with indigenous peoples. This IPP is prepared in line with the Guidance Note on UNDP's SES Standard 6 and UNDP SES.

4.2 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES CONTINGENT ON ESTABLISHING LEGALLY RECOGNIZED RIGHTS TO LANDS, TERRITORIES OR RESOURCES THAT ETHNIC MINORITIES HAVE TRADITIONALLY OWNED, OCCUPIED OR OTHERWISE USED OR ACQUIRED

59. There are no 'ethnic-specific' areas in Viet Nam, or areas that may be referred to as 'indigenous peoples' territories' in other parts of the world (Viet Nam's Periodic Report of Viet Nam to International Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, 2011).
60. Viet Nam's legal framework regulates ownership and rights to land use, including for agricultural and forest land. Article 53 of the Constitution of Viet Nam (2013) states that all land and natural resources are public properties, coming under ownership of the entire people represented and uniformly managed by the State. The Constitution of Viet Nam and the Land Law (2013) recognize the right of organisations and individuals to be assigned or leased land and to have their land use right recognised by the State through the grant of a land use right certificate. Land users have the right to transfer the land use right, and practice related rights and duties in concordance with the law. Households that have been allocated agricultural and residential land have their rights safeguarded under the Land Law, including rights to compensation in the event of appropriation of land by the state and resettlement. The Land Law also provides for compensation to households that use agricultural land but have not been granted land use rights certificates. These rights specified in the Land Law apply to both ethnic minority and ethnic majority individuals.
61. In addition, the Land Law (2013) specifies some additional beneficial policies with regard to ethnic minorities, including: (i) requiring the State to adopt policies on residential land and land for community activities for ethnic minorities in conformity with their customs, practices and cultural identities and the practical conditions of each region; and to adopt policies to help ethnic minorities who are directly engaged in agricultural production in rural areas have land for agricultural production (Article 27); and (ii) some exemptions or reductions regarding land use levies and land rentals that are applicable for ethnic minorities (Article 110).
62. Sub-Activity 1.2.1: Design and construct connection and distribution systems including installation and maintenance of irrigation equipment to cope with climate variability, and Sub-Activity 1.3.1: Construct or upgrade climate-resilient ponds, will be implemented on beneficiaries' land, including the land of both Kinh and ethnic minority households.
63. These activities will not affect the land ownership of these households, are only conducted based on voluntary participation of the landowning households, and do not lead to the relocation, displacement or resettlement of households, including ethnic minority households, from their land. No land acquisition or compensation required. The small-scale construction components (i.e. irrigation equipment and climate-proof ponds) are implemented based on full agreement and consents of beneficiaries in written forms. No involuntary resettlement or relocation will take place related to these Sub-Activities.
64. The project has been conducting information disseminations and relevant consultations to the EM peoples and communities. Provision is made for the use of ethnic minority languages where relevant.

The project's GRM as set out in Section 4.2 of the project's EMSP will be applied in case of grievances and/or complaints.

4.3 ANALYSIS REGARDING PROJECT ACTIVITIES CONTINGENT ON THE RECOGNITION OF THE JURIDICAL PERSONALITY OF THE AFFECTED ETHNIC MINORITIES

65. The legal personality of ethnic minorities in Viet Nam is recognized in Viet Nam's Constitution (2013), Civil Code (2014), and in other relevant legal documents of Viet Nam. Accordingly, there are no project activities that are contingent on achieving recognition of the juridical personality of ethnic minorities.

4.4 ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT PROGRAMS AND POLICIES IN PROJECT LOCATIONS

66. This section provides a summary of ethnic minority development and support programs and policies in project locations, by province. A national target program for socio-economic development of ethnic minorities in mountainous area was approved at the national level and will be implemented at provincial level. All five project provinces are covered by this National Target Program (NTP).

Khanh Hoa province

Credit program

67. The Credit Programme of the Vietnam Bank of Social Policy (VBSP) has provided significant capital for the ethnic minority development. Total outstanding loans of VBSP in Khanh Hoa province so far have reached nearly 1,900 billion VND, with over 135 thousand customers (mostly ethnic minorities) with outstanding loans.

National Target Program for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority Areas (NTP)

68. Khanh Hoa province is speeding up the implementation of the National Target Program for Socio-Economic Development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2021-2030 period. Accordingly, in phase I of the program (from 2021 to 2025), it is expected that the total capital need to implement the program is more than VND 1,166 billion. In which, the central budget is more than 698.6 billion VND, the provincial budget is more than 200.3 billion VND, the policy credit capital is nearly 241.4 billion VND and other capital is more than 25.7 billion VND. Khanh Hoa Provincial People's Council has also approved the budget to implement the program in the province in phase I, over 468 billion VND.

69. Khanh Hoa province sets a goal to strive for an average income of ethnic minorities to increase more than 2 times compared to 2020 (more than 28 million VND/person/year); the rate of poor households among ethnic minorities decreases by 4-5% each year; 100% of communes have decent roads leading to the commune center which are paved with asphalt or concrete; 70% of schools have national standard facilities; 35% of communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas meet new rural standards; reduce by 50% the number of communes and villages with special difficulties.

Ninh Thuan province

Credit programme

70. Ninh Thuan has been implementing a number of policies and programmes on credit access for ethnic minority and mountainous areas, such as: Decision No. 32/2007/QĐ-TTg dated March 5, 2007 on lending capital for production development for ethnic minority households who are facing especially difficulty conditions; Decision No. 54/2012/QĐ-TTg dated December 4, 2012 on loans for production development for ethnic minority households facing especially difficulty conditions in the period 2012-2015; Decision No. 2085/QĐ-TTg dated October 31, 2016 approving specific policies to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the period 2017-2020 and Decree No. 75/2015/ND-CP of the Government on mechanisms and policies for forest protection and development, in association with the policy of rapid and sustainable poverty reduction and support for ethnic minorities in the period 2015-2020. Up to now, the total outstanding loans of policy credit programs being implemented in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the province reached VND 1,445.12 billion, with 36,298 households accessing loans.

National Target Program for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority Areas

71. Policies and programs on ethnic minority development have been introduced by Ninh Thuan province. These plans and resolutions aim to develop the socio-economic conditions in ethnic minority communities and mountainous areas, focusing on key areas such as the economy, infrastructure, WASH, and education domains. By 2025, these policies aim to achieve the following objectives: i) reduce 50% of communes and villages in especially difficulty conditions; ii) increase the income per capita of EM by 2 times compared to 2020 and reduce the poverty rate by more than 3%/year; iii) provide decent roads to 100% of communes, classrooms, and medical stations that are built solidly; iv) provide hygienic water access to 98% of EM households; v) ensure 100% of ethnic minority households can watch TV and listen to the radio; and vi) increase the school attendance rate of 5-year-old kindergarten students to over 98%, primary school students to 97%, lower secondary school students to 95%, and upper secondary school students to 60%. These targets will be achieved through ten sub-projects managed by Ethnic Minority Affairs. As of 2022, the total funding mobilized for these sub-projects in Ninh Thuan is approximately 9 million VND (207 billion VND).

Binh Thuan province

Credit Programme

72. In 2020, the VBSP in Binh Thuan province implemented various measures to boost credit for several loan programs as per guidelines, with a focus on extending support to poor households and ethnic minorities. To this end, the Bank extended social policy credits to all communes, villages, and neighborhoods in ethnic minority areas, prioritized public feedback, ensured accurate targeting, and enhanced accessibility for those in need of policy credit.
73. These efforts culminated in the disbursement of 384,764 million VND to 11,011 poor, near-poor households, and policy beneficiaries belonging to ethnic minority groups, accounting for 44.1% of such households in the province. This included loans for poor households (42,534 million VND), near-poor households (56,644 million VND), households that had just escaped poverty (50,413 million VND), student loans (38,447 million VND), loans for job creation (3,295 million VND), loans for working abroad with a term (60 million dong), water and sanitation loans (47,262 million VND), loans for production and business households in difficult areas (104,198 million VND), loans for ethnic minority households with special conditions (359 million VND), loans for poor ethnic minority households with difficult lives (2,586 million VND), loans for borrowing from poor households for housing (3,101 million VND), loans for traders in difficult areas (37 million dong), afforestation loans under Decree 75 of the

Government (7,526 million VND), housing loans under Decree 100 (865 million dong), and loans under the Prime Minister's Decision 2085 (27,369 million VND).

74. The Bank also recorded debt collection revenue of VND 383,955 million, equivalent to 99.7% of the total outstanding loans, and a negligible overdue debt of VND 808 million, equivalent to 0.3% of the total outstanding loans, with no frozen debt.

National Target Program for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority Areas

75. On October 14, 2021, the Prime Minister approved the National Target Program for Socio-Economic Development in Ethnic Minority Areas for the period 2021-2030, phase I spanning from 2021 to 2025, as per Decision No. 1719/QD-TTg. Following this, on August 2, 2022, the People's Committee of Binh Thuan province released a plan numbered 2481/KH-UBND, detailing the execution of the national target program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas for the 2021-2030 period, phase I running from 2021 to 2025.

Dak Lak province

Credit Programme

76. The Bank for Social Policies (VBSP) in Dak Lak province is actively applying credit programs and policies to support ethnic minorities. The VBSP is managing 15 social policy credit programs designated by the government, with a total outstanding loan of 5,863 billion VND and nearly 160,000 customers with outstanding loans. Among these customers, over 70,000 are ethnic minority households and the average balance of an ethnic minority household is 31 million VND. The lending programs include the loan program for production development for ethnic minority households (Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg dated March 5, 2007 and Decision No. 54/2012/QD-TTg dated December 4, 2012 of the Prime Minister), and the loan program to support residential land, production land, and access to clean water for poor ethnic minority households and poor households in communes, villages, and villages in mountainous area (Decision No. 755/QD-TTg dated May 20, 2013 of the Prime Minister). Additionally, the loan program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, according to Decision No. 2085/QD-TTg, was recently updated by the government with the issuance of Decree No. 28/2022/ND-CP on preferential credit policies to implement the national target program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority areas and mountainous areas in the 2021-2030 period.

NTP

77. The implementation plan of the national target program for socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2021-2030 period was approved by the Provincial People's Committee on May 24, 2022. The plan includes 10 sub-projects to be implemented in ethnic minority and mountainous areas, with the goal of providing support to the beneficiaries, including poor ethnic minority households and poor Kinh households living in extremely difficult communes. The projected capital sources for the projects, including central allocation and provincial counterpart funds, are identified in this plan.

Dak Nong

Policies Supporting Poverty Reduction, Housing, and Education in Dak Nong Province

78. The People's Council of Dak Nong Province has approved a resolution containing policies that aim to achieve sustainable poverty reduction in the area from 2023 to 2025. The policies are tailored to the specific local conditions and are considered additional measures to encourage sustainable poverty reduction. According to the latest available data, Dak Nong Province has an 11.19% poverty rate, with nearly 28% of ethnic minorities living in poverty. As a response, the Provincial People's Council has added support policies for education and housing, particularly for poor and near-poor households and ethnic minorities. For instance, the province will provide VND 150,000/month to each student who belongs to a near-poor ethnic minority household to buy books and school supplies, and VND 20 million/household to near-poor families who need loans to build a house. The total funding for these support programs is expected to reach almost VND 24 billion, which will be deducted from the provincial budget. Additionally, the province plans to support about 340,000 people with the cost of buying health insurance cards, with an estimated cost of more than VND 32 billion.

Credit Programme

79. Resolution No. 18/2021/NQ-HDND passed by the Provincial People's Council on December 15, 2022, stipulates that households of local ethnic minorities in Dak Nong Province are entitled to an interest rate subsidy equal to 40% of the current interest rate, not exceeding VND 10 million/household/year.

NTP

80. Provincial People's Committee in Dak Nong province has issued Decision 1437/QD-UBND to implement the ethnic work strategy for the period 2021-2030, with a vision to 2045, in accordance with the Prime Minister's Decision 1719 issued on October 14, 2021. The aim of this implementation plan is to develop the ethnic minority areas in the province in a rapid, comprehensive, and sustainable manner, in terms of political, economic, cultural, and social aspects, while ensuring national defense, security, social order, and safety.



5. SUMMARY OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

5.1 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STUDIES AND CONSULTATIONS

81. Assessment activities undertaken by the project related to potential or actual social and environmental impacts of the project, including potential risks and adverse impacts to ethnic minorities, their lands, territories and resources, are described in the project’s ESMF, IPPF and ESMP, and are summarized in the following table:

Table 12 Screenings, assessments and consultations

Methods	Tools	Topic areas	Date	Participation of ethnic minorities
Desk review	Census data (National Population Census 2019 and updated where relevant and available) Statistic books of Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong. Additional information on new districts of Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh were collected and analyzed Statistic books in all 15 project districts	Population and distribution of EM groups in project area Livelihoods and economic development	Collected and updated during project design, preparation and implementation	
	Reports, information, data and papers on ethnic minority development in the project provinces and districts including government Em development reports, relevant development project reports in provinces, IPPs/REMDPs from ADB/World Bank projects in the provinces	Efforts, supports, policies and programmes on ethnic minorities development from government and other organisations		
	Commune socio-economic reports in project communes	Overall socio-economic information, population and distribution of EM groups in project communes, their livelihoods, traditional customs and relevant and on-going		



Methods	Tools	Topic areas	Date	Participation of ethnic minorities
		programmes/actions for EM development		
	Relevant studies on EM groups presented in project areas	EM groups' languages, social structures, livelihoods, religions, customs and beliefs	Collected and updated during project design, preparation and implementation	
Screening	Overall project's SESP incorporating the new districts in Khanh Hoa province.	Identify project risks, especially risks to ethnic minorities, and propose mitigation measures	June 2021	Field work with engagement and consultation with members of communities in project districts
	Screening of risks to ethnic minorities at local levels. Additional screenings have been made in Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh districts.	Identify project risks to EM in each province and propose mitigation measures	Recurring process with extension consultations during June – August 2022	Conduct the screening in consultation with provincial-CEMA, local authorities, representatives of EM communities in each province
Interviews and extensive engagement	Interviews with village heads in project communes	Ethnic minority community structure and relationship Land ownership and land use Sacred places and house Access to basis services	April – October 2022	Community leaders and EM people participated in the interviews and engagement by PPMU staff; and interviews under baseline household survey by survey firm with 93 village heads
	Interview with Commune People Committee representatives, agriculture extension officers and commune cadastral officers	Livelihood sources including agriculture Past and on-going support on ethnic minority development	April – October 2022	Conducted and engaged by PPMUs staff to understand socio-economic status of EM groups at project locations
	Interviews with members of communities		April – October 2022	Members of EM communities have been engaged during project's beneficiaries selection process, consultations, design of community ponds



Methods	Tools	Topic areas	Date	Participation of ethnic minorities
				and baseline household survey (more than 1000 EM households interviewed by survey firm)
Consultations	Two national validation workshops during project design phase National project inception workshop	Project's overview and the status and EM participation into project activities	September 2019 October 2021	Representatives of CEMA, CERDA, CSDM and SRD
	05 provincial project inception workshops 51 Project information dissemination workshops at 51 communes in 4 provinces	Project information, consultation, inform about GRM and gather feedbacks (gender-disaggregated views) Identify and review project's risks (including ethnic minority risks)	January – June 2022 April – October 2022	Provincial-CEMA, Women Union, district officers, CPC at 51 project communes, village heads, leaders and members of EM communities Participants representing local community leaders, EM people including women and youth
	Consultation meetings with members of communities to develop ESMP and other safeguards documents (IPP, site plans)	Consult on EM people's traditional customs, beliefs, religions, livelihoods and taboo (if any) Expectation of EM groups in project activities Rights to withdrawal GRM	July 2022 (8 communes) facilitated by national consultant team July – September 2022 (43 communes) facilitated by PPMUs combined with beneficiaries' selection process	Members of communities
	Project's safeguards validation workshop	Consult on mitigation measures Inform about FPIC process and the rights of	July 2022 in Buon Me Thuot town of Dak Lak province	CPMU, PPMU and representatives of EM communities and local authorities (60 participants)



Methods	Tools	Topic areas	Date	Participation of ethnic minorities
		withdrawal/deny project		
	Consultation of design consultancy companies on the locations and designs of climate-proof ponds	Issues related to construction works Locations of construction works Consult on mitigation measures related to activity 1.21 and 1.3.1	April 2022 – January 2023	Members of communities related to activities 1.2.1 and 1.3.1 (construction of community ponds/last mile connection systems)
	Public consultation workshops at 51 communes	Overview of project activities Public hearing Continue to consult on project's activities Listen to communities (especially communities) needs Obtain consents (the rights of withdrawal informed in prior)	September 2022 – February 2022	Members of communities and EM people
	Additional consultation meetings with communities in 17 communes in two new districts (Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh)	Overview of project activities Public hearing Continue to consult on project's activities Listen to communities (especially communities) needs Obtain consents (the rights of withdrawal informed in prior)	June 2022 – February 2023	Local EM communities provide overall support to intended project interventions

82. These assessment activities include:

- (i) The project was discussed with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, industry groups, NGOs, and individual community members and approved by Government. Extensive on-ground consultation has been undertaken during the design of the

- project (as well as during the earlier projects that this project is aiming to upscale). Further on-ground consultations have been done in 51 project communes of 13 project districts in 4 provinces (i.e. Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong) have been carried out in 2022. Additional consultations had been made with new project area in Khanh Hoa – 17 communes under two new districts – during June 2022 and February 2023.
- (ii) As part of the development of this project, consultation has been undertaken with EM groups in the areas being targeted by the project. From the concept development stage, there was recognition and agreement by the Government of Viet Nam that the primary target group of this project should be the most vulnerable populations and that ethnic minority groups account for a disproportionate share of poor households in the country.
- (iii) Views and information on ethnic minorities in the target districts were compiled from local stakeholder consultations conducted during the funding proposal development and validation workshops that took place between 2018 and 2019, project inception workshop in October 2021 and 5 provincial inception workshops from January – June 2022 and additional consultation workshops from June 2022 – February 2023 in new districts (Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh).
- (iv) During consultations as part of the design of this project, the views of ethnic minorities were obtained and incorporated. The project also consulted with wider groups by inviting representatives of various ethnic groups, representatives from CEMA and NGOs that are supporting issues related to ethnic minorities, as described below:
- Consultations with Ethnic Minority farming communities: Representatives from ethnic minority groups participated in consultations with farming communities that took place throughout the course of 2018. Two Focus Group Discussions with women’s farmer groups, totalling 25 ethnic minority women, also took place in September 2018.
 - Engagement of representatives of CEMA: CEMA is the government body that has presence at the central and provincial levels. CEMA was invited to all key sub-national and national consultations. CEMA is also a member of SACCR’s Project Steering Committee. The provincial-level CEMAs in project provinces are invited to provincial project inception workshops and consulted on promotion of EM participation in project activities.
 - Engagement of NGOs: three NGOs that are active in supporting ethnic minorities were engaged in national consultations. They participated in two national consultations including the national validation workshop in September 2019 and project inception workshop in October 2021. The three NGOs are: Centre of Research & Development in Upland Area (CERDA); Centre for Sustainable Development in Mountainous Areas (CSDM); and Sustainable Rural Development (SRD).
- (v) A series of workshops and consultation rounds undertaken by the UNDP, CPO and PPMUs in July – September 2022, as well as support from the project environmental and social specialists, as set out in Table 1 of the ESMP, including:

Indigenous Peoples Plan

- Consultations in eight sample project communes conducted by the national consultant team from the CPO/MARD in collaboration with safeguards specialists at the PPMUs in July 2022.
 - A consultation workshop in Dak Lak province with participation of project officers and representatives of local communities to validate the development of ESMP in July 2022 and provide trainings on ensuring project's inclusion on EM groups.
 - Further consultations and extensive engagement conducted by PPMUs in the rest of 43 project communes on EM development from July – October 2022.
 - Information disclosure, consultation and selection of beneficiaries
 - Consultation and engagement of design firms on community ponds
 - Public consultations to seek for consents (the information disclosed, and the rights of withdrawals informed in prior) in project's communes
 - Various engagement activities with EM people and communities (e.g. random interviews, field visits, information disclosed in community meetings, posters, leaflets at community hall, loudspeakers) to gather feedbacks of EM people and communities
- (vi) Additional consultations in two new districts – Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh – in Khanh Hoa province:
- Project information dissemination, community meetings and consultations with ethnic minority communities during June 2022 – February 2023
 - Social and Environmental Screening in August 2022 and February 2023
 - Consultation with CEMA, and local authorities on existing programs on ethnic minority development
83. Key findings and recommendations of these prior social and environmental impact studies, and specifically those related to indigenous peoples, their rights, lands, territories and resources, are summarized in the following table.
84. The table below presents the potential positive impacts and negative impacts from the relevant assessments and consultation during the project preparation phase, the preparation of the project's IPPF, further consultations during project inception phase and would be continuously updated (please note that generally environmental and social impacts from construction works such as dust, noise, and waste generation during construction time are separately addressed in the project's ESMP (particularly Table 14 and Section 6) and the risks and impacts from Activity 1.1 on EM will be separately addressed in WEIDAP's REMDPs coupled with technical review from SACCR's safeguards teams):

Table 13 Potential impacts from project interventions

Intervention areas	Relevant activities	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
Irrigation infrastructure (Activity 1.2.1 and 1.3.1)	Construction of LMC and climate-proof ponds 1.2 and 1.3	<p>EM farmers – as the most vulnerable farmers - will enhance water access and water storage capacity from developed last-mile connections and construction or enhancement of existing supplementary water storage systems (i.e. ponds) as a way to enhance water security for agricultural production in the face of climate-induced rainfall variability and droughts.</p> <p>EM farmers – as the most vulnerable farmers - is better supported on farming planning from enhanced water security</p>	<p>Temporary disruption to farming activities of EM during construction</p> <p>EM households may have less access to information about the project and therefore may have less opportunities to benefit from these activities</p> <p>The design of LMC and community ponds might not be optimized according to EM farmers' needs</p> <p>Contractors – during construction – might not be sensitive to EM traditions and customs, potentially leading to conflicts</p> <p>Inadequate benefit-sharing mechanisms for shared ponds may make EM members receive less benefits than other users</p>
Adoption of technological innovations	<p>Advanced water efficient irrigation techniques from Activity 1.4</p> <p>Innovative agricultural practices from CRA package from Activity 2.1</p> <p>Agro-climate information from Activity 2.3</p>	<p>Agricultural productivity of EM farmers will increase, stabilize and sustain from application of water efficient irrigation techniques and technologies, together with innovative agricultural practices</p> <p>Enhanced climate-resilient of cropping systems and agro-ecosystem</p> <p>EM farmers has better access to agro-climate information for farming planning</p> <p>EM farmers will have from opportunities to promote their traditional knowledge from Farmer Field School approach</p>	<p>Language barriers may limit the participation of EM households in and their adoption of technological innovations</p> <p>Technological innovations that are introduced might not align with EM traditional practices and customary laws</p> <p>EM households may have less access to information about the project and therefore may have less opportunities to benefit from these activities</p> <p>EM farmers may not fully benefit from technological innovations requiring additional access to water due to inadequate benefit sharing mechanisms</p>
Livelihood and Trainings	Activity 1.4 and 2.1	EM farmers will benefit from increased productivity and stabilize agricultural production of poor and near-poor farmers by mitigating the climate vulnerability of their production assets, primarily land,	Interventions may not be appropriately designed for the EM communities or people and/or may not align with EM traditions, customs and practices

Intervention areas	Relevant activities	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
		<p>water and crops through trainings. EM farmers will benefit from capacity building to apply appropriate participatory methodologies to assess the climate vulnerability of their agro-ecosystems and identify adaptive strategies and measures to manage climate risk.</p> <p>EM farmers will benefit from the necessary means to access water for irrigation, which will result in increases in income that will help to mitigate socio-economic inequality in climate-vulnerable communes.</p> <p>EM farmers will benefit from enhancement of water productivity that will result in labour and monetary savings, thereby increasing net income.</p> <p>EM farmers will benefit from the Farmer Field Schools from their representation of EM in the platform</p>	<p>Language barriers may limit the participation of EM households in FFS</p> <p>EM farmers may not fully benefit from technological innovations requiring additional access to water due to inadequate benefit sharing mechanisms</p>
Market Linkages and Access	Activity 2.2	<p>EM farmers will benefit from increased capacity to plan and manage their production assests with a business approach to climate-resilient crop production.</p> <p>EM farmers will benefit from increased capacities to access credits as well as markets, especially in enhancing values for traditional/indigenous products.</p> <p>EM farmers will benefit from diversification of their production as a climate risk management measure, including through agroforestry systems and other forms of mixed cropping, which will improve soil cover, strengthen nutrient cycling, enhance rainfall infiltration and improve aquifer recharge</p>	<p>Activities such as trade fairs, exhibitions and trainings may not be appropriately designed for EM communities and people and/or may not align with EM traditions, customs and practices, limiting their adoption</p> <p>Language barriers may limit the participation of EM households and their access to credits and markets</p> <p>EM farmers may not fully benefit from diversification of production requiring additional access to water due to inadequate benefit sharing mechanisms</p>
Inclusiveness	All activities	EMs will benefit from participating in decision-making processes and being empowered	EMs may be inadequately represented in multi-stakeholder Climate Innovation Platforms and

Intervention areas	Relevant activities	Potential positive impacts	Potential negative impacts
		<p>EMs will have platform (e.g. CIP, FFS) to voice their issues</p> <p>EMs will be more confident from various trainings and awareness sessions</p>	<p>Farmer Field Schools and in decision-making</p> <p>Trainings and awareness sessions may not be aligned to EM traditional practices, limiting the participation of EM in these activities</p> <p>If people are displaced by WEIDAP's interventions and move into project locations to reside and/or conduct livelihood activities, this could increase pressure on access to land and other resources by EM peoples and communities</p>

85. Given these aforementioned potential impacts, these recommendations are made to ensure the negative impacts can be avoided and mitigated and the positive impacts can be amplified:

- Ensure meaningful and effective consultations with EM communities before commencing activities and FPIC process is applied where appropriate
- Collect information and ensure understanding amongst all project's stakeholders on EM traditions, practices and customs in project areas
- Ensure EM traditions, practices and customs are integrated in the design and implementation of activities
- Project implementers, design firms, construction contractors, training providers and services providers aware of EM traditions, practices and customs and develop plans to ensure these traditions, practices and customs are respected
- Project information should be disseminated to EM communities in considerations of languages and format
- Benefit sharing mechanism should be taken into account
- Promote the participation and leadership of EM people in relevant platforms (CIPs, ACIS, FFS, WUG) to ensure ownership of EM communities
- EM are targeted as direct beneficiaries with careful consideration on languages and customs



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5.2 PLANNED MEASURES TO AVOID, MINIMIZE, MITIGATE, OR COMPENSATE FOR POTENTIAL RISKS AND ADVERSE IMPACTS TO ETHNIC MINORITIES, THEIR LANDS, TERRITORIES AND RESOURCES

86. Given the foreseen positive and negative risks in Table 13, the avoidance and mitigation measures applied to negative impacts and measures to amplify positive impacts are presented in Table 14.



Table 14 Potential issues to ethnic minorities and relevant remedial measures

Issues	Remedial measures	Timeframe	Responsible/focal points	Tools/methods	Key Performance Indicators
Project information dissemination to EM	Project information are disseminated widely via loudspeakers in local language	Q1-Q4 2022	PPMUs, CPCs	Loudspeakers	Information delivered in all project communes
	Ensure the participation of EM in project's information dissemination events	During project cycle	PPMUs, contractors	Participant list; monitoring report	EM participation achieved as in line with IPPF and Section 9 of GAP
	Ensure the presence of interpreters in dissemination's events	During project cycle	PPMUs, contractors, CPCs	Part of preparation check lists for events	Interpreters available in all events with EM who are not fluent in Kinh language
	Project's information leaflets are posted in community halls with clear and concise information about project, eligibility criteria and how to register and participate in project (in Kinh language and local languages, easy-to-follow formats and avoid technical jargons)	Q2-Q3 2022	PPMUs, CPCs, village heads	Leaflet	Leaflet available in all project communes/villages/hamlets
	SACCR project national kick-off workshop with EM representatives and local EM-led NGOs	14 Oct 2021	UNDP-CPMU	Meeting minutes and project inception reports	1 workshop (done)
	Provincial kick-off workshops with participation of representatives of EM communities	Q1-Q2 2022	PPMUs	Workshop	4 workshops done. 1 additional workshop will be done in Q4 2023 for the new districts of Khanh Hoa
	Project information dissemination workshops at commune-level with representatives and members of EM communities	Q2-Q3 2022	PPMUs and CPCs	Workshop	All project communes. 51 done. Additional workshops will be conducted in Q4 2023 in Khanh Hoa
Voices and feedback of EM	Trainings on establishment of operation of GRM	Q1-Q2 2022	ESS of PPMU staff; CPC officer, village heads and traditional leaders	Forms and grievance records as per ESMP	3 trainings (done)
	GRM Structure established in project communes with proper use of local languages and consideration of community structures	Q1-Q2 2022	ESS of PPMU staff; CPC officer, village heads and traditional	Forms and grievance records	Operated in line with GRM description in project's ESMP



Issues	Remedial measures	Timeframe	Responsible/focal points	Tools/methods	Key Performance Indicators
			leaders		
	Information on GRM is articulated at local level via community meetings, posters in community halls, and loudspeakers in communes and disseminated in community meetings	Q1-Q2 2022 Q4 2023 for new districts of Khanh Hoa	PPMUs, CPCs, village heads	Meetings, leaflet, loudspeaker	Available in all project's communes
Beneficiaries' selection	Gather information on primarily eligible households whom meet the eligibility criteria as prescribed in Project Document together with list of EM households in each commune Deliver project's information and eligibility criteria via community meetings, leaflets and loudspeakers Community meetings to inform eligibility criteria and complete initial registration list	Q1-Q4 2022 Tentatively Q4 2023 in new districts of Khanh Hoa	PPMUs, CPCs, village heads, traditional leaders	Meetings, leaflet, loudspeaker; secondary data at CPCs	All eligible households listed
	Posting the initial registration list in community halls and informing this list via loudspeakers	Q2-Q3 2022 Tentatively Q4 2023 in new districts of Khanh Hoa	PPMUs, CPCs, village heads	Information leaflet, loudspeaker	Information posted and informed in all project communes
	Receive and resolve any concerns/feedbacks if any	During project cycle	ESS of PPMU staff; CPC officer, village heads and traditional leaders	GRM	Operated in line with GRM description in project's ESMP
EM traditions, customs, practices	Consultations with EM people and communities, community leaders and local authorities to understand EM traditions, customs, practices and taboos. These EM cultural norms would be updated throughout the implementation	Q1-Q4 2022 Tentatively Q4 2023 in new districts of Khanh Hoa	PPMUs ESS (Environmental and Social Staff), village heads, community leaders, contractors, services providers	Consultation meetings; environmental and social management plans	Consultations done in all project communes
	Trainings from UNDP to CPMU and PPMUs staff on: Prescribed measures of IPPF FPIC process and develop IPP Issues to be recognized/actions on working with PPMUs	Jan – Jul 2022	UNDP, CPMU and PPMUs' ESS	Training reports; training curriculum	3 trainings (done)



Issues	Remedial measures	Timeframe	Responsible/focal points	Tools/methods	Key Performance Indicators
	PPMUs briefing/trainings to contractors/consultancy firms/service providers on project's requirements and measures set out in IPPF/IPP on working with EM communities Trainings by contractors to staff/workers on working protocols with EM communities	Before commencing construction	PPMUs ESS (Environmental and Social Staff), village heads, community leaders, contractors, services providers	Training; briefing	Applicable to all contractors
	Contractors translate the local practices, beliefs and customs into their working plans and protocols	Before commencing construction	Contractors	Working protocol	Applicable to all contractors
	Contractors holds meetings with communities and representatives of CPC before commencing constructions to launch the work and settle concerns if any	Before commencing construction	Contractors; CPCs; village heads	Community meetings	Applicable to all construction sites
	Biweekly report to PPMU's ESS from contractor	During project cycle	Contractors; PPMU ESS	Report	Applicable to all contractors
Representation and roles of EM	Ensure EM community members, especially EM women, are invited in the planning of interventions	During project cycle; before project interventions take place	PPMUs	Checklist	50% of women participation and 20% of EM
	Ensure EM participation and assume leadership in Climate Innovation Platforms (CIPs), Agro-Climate Information Services (ACIS) and Farmer Field Schools (FFS); Water Users Groups (WUGs)	During project cycle	PPMUs; trainers	Monitor reports	30% of women; 20% of EM in leadership positions
Consultations and obtaining consents	FPIC is achieved where applicable	During project cycle	UNDP, CPMU, PPMUs, CPC, village heads and community leaders	Consultation meetings, checklists, Contract clauses with service providers	Applicable to Activity 1.2.1 and 1.3.1
	Public consultations with EM communities and farmers on project interventions overall in free and prior manner and the rights of withdrawals/deny the project are informed and to reach consensus of communities	Q2-Q4 2022 Tentatively Q4 2023 in Khanh Hoa	UNDP, CPMU, PPMUs, CPC, village heads and community leaders	Public consultation	Applicable to Activity 1.2.1 and 1.3.1
	Consult on the design of LMC and community	During project cycle	UNDP, CPMU,	Consultation	Applicable to Activity 1.2.1



Issues	Remedial measures	Timeframe	Responsible/focal points	Tools/methods	Key Performance Indicators
	ponds		PPMUs, CPC, village heads and community leaders		and 1.3.1
	Consult on the impacts of new CRA packages and its impacts to EM farmers	Q2-Q4 2022	Agriculture consultants	Focus Group Discussion; Interviews	Consultation done in all project communes
	Consult EM farmers on the needs of market and credits access to inform project intervention's design	Q2-Q4 2022	Agriculture consultants	Focus Group Discussion; Interviews	
	Consult on training needs to inform training's design and curriculum preparation (i.e. water management techniques, operation and maintenance, soil and biomass trainings, CRA models)	Q2-Q4 2022	Training consultants	Focus Group Discussion; Interviews	
	Consult EM farmers on the design of agro-climate information products	Q2-Q4 2022	Technical consultants	Focus Group Discussion; Interviews	
	Obtaining consensus on beneficiaries' list overall (participating in FFS)	Q2-Q4 2022	PPMUs; CPCs	Public consultation	
	Obtaining consensus on beneficiaries of community ponds and LMC	Q2 2022 – Q2 2023 for the first tranche of ponds; Up to 2024 for next tranches of ponds and LMC	PPMUs; CPCs	Public consultation	Consent in all project communes
	Obtaining commitment in written forms (individual community ponds, shared ponds, last mile connection systems) – and certified by CPC representatives/village heads/commune cadastral officer	Q2 2022 – Q2 2023 for the first tranche of ponds; Up to 2024 for next tranches of ponds and LMC	PPMUs; CPCs	Public consultation	Commitments from all direct beneficiaries under Activity 1.2.1 and Activity 1.3.1
Design and implementation	Assess the fluency of EM groups in Kinh language (Vietnam's official language) and ensure project's consultation, trainings, events and information disseminated properly in local	Q4 2021 – Q2 2022	UNDP, CPMU, PPMUs, CPC, village heads and community leaders	Preparation check list; reports	Applicable to all project activities



Issues	Remedial measures	Timeframe	Responsible/focal points	Tools/methods	Key Performance Indicators
	language(s)				
	Timing of project's interventions is selected to be appropriate in consideration of major traditional events of EM and cropping/harvesting calendar	During project cycle	Contractors; PPMUs	Implementation plan	Applicable to all project activities
	Ensure the EM participation in the pool of FFS facilitators	During project cycle	PPMUs; contractors	Implementation plan	20% of EM
	Agro-climate information products are available in local languages (e.g. Cham, Raglai, Mnong and Ede)	During project cycle	Contractors	Information products	On demand
	Produce materials on livelihoods and trainings in local languages (e.g. Cham, Raglai, Mnong and Ede)	During project cycle	Contractors	Information products	On demand
	Conduct surveys on locations and designs of climate-proof ponds and last mile connection systems	During project cycle	Design firms; PPMUs	Survey methods	Applicable to Activity 1.2.1 and Activity 1.3.1
Benefit sharing mechanism	Co-create and design benefit sharing mechanism regarding project's interventions (e.g. community shared ponds' usage, operation and maintenance regulations)	During project cycle	Technical consultants; CPMU; PPMUs	Regulations designed by experts; monitoring by PPMUs	36 Water Users Groups and 218 Pond Management Groups regulations
	Ensure coordination mechanism between SACCR and WEIDAP's Project Management Units at central and provincial level; mobilize the support of local Commune People's Committee and use project's GRM to address issues related to movements of people within project locations and potential conflicts on access to land and other resources	During project cycle	UNDP; SACCR and WEIDAP's CPMUs and PPMUs; CPCs	Regular meetings; GRM	All issues properly addressed and recorded
Ensure benefits to EM are realized	Monitor the contractors performance against Construction Contractor Plans and prescribe actions and working protocols with EM communities in the IPP, IPPF, ESMF and ESMP	Construction period (2023-2024)	Contractor, ESS of PPMU, CPC, community members	Activity reports	Monitoring on available plans/contracts



Issues	Remedial measures	Timeframe	Responsible/focal points	Tools/methods	Key Performance Indicators
	Biweekly reporting from contractors to CPCs and PPMUs				
	Monitor the representation and participation of EM people and communities into training activities Monitor the representation and participation of EM people and communities in activities related to voucher-based system support, market linkage and credits access, and agro-climate information products Reporting as required	During project cycle	PPMU's ESS; agricultural extension officer; service providers	Monitoring reports	
	Shared ponds: implement and monitor established regulations over shared ponds Individual ponds and last mile connection systems: random checks	Q2 2023 until Q2 2026	Water resources experts of PPMUs and CPMU; communities; CPC	Activity progress reports	
	As per ESMP and TOR of monitoring actions over project's activities 1.4 and 2.1	Q1 2023 until Q2 2026	ESS, water resources experts and agricultural experts of PPMUs; provincial Agriculture Extension Officer	Monitoring reports	

6. PARTICIPATION, CONSULTATION, AND FPIC PROCESSES

6.1 SUMMARY OF THE PROJECT'S CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE CONSULTATION AND FPIC PROCESSES

87. Based on assessment according to the FPIC checklist included in the IPPF, the project needs to ensure Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for Activity 1.2.1 and Activity 1.3.1 of the project in accordance with the instructions and guidance in Section 4 of the UNDP SES Standard 6 Guidance Note. Consultations conducted with EM peoples and communities are set out in Table 14 and evidence of FPIC is provided at Annex IV of this IPP. Mechanisms for iterative consultation and consent process during project implementation are in place, as described in Section 6.2.
88. It should be noted that no resettlement/relocation is required as part of this subproject. Land ownership of EM would not be affected by project's intervention. Negative impacts are mostly from construction timing on dust, noise and waste generations. These physical impacts are minor and temporary by nature and managed by prescribed actions in ESMP.
89. During FPIC processes, women – especially EM women – have been extensively engaged and consulted. As set out in project's GAP, all consultations ensure the presence of at least 50% of women. The disaggregated view of women are also recorded during consultations. The consultations are ensured to take into accounts voices, needs and appropriate benefits of EM women.
90. The meetings and consultations with EM/communities have been organized ensuring FPIC process as described as follows:
- (i) Project information dissemination: Project documents were sent by Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong PPMUs ¹¹to 13 districts and 51 communes prior to the project launch and communities, including ethnic minority communities, were accessed and followed by a 4 provincial project kick-off workshops in April – July 2022. Regarding to these provincial project kick-off workshops, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong PPMUs have organized meetings to disseminate information on project interventions to stakeholders of 13 project districts and 51 communes that will participate in SACCR project. At this meeting, representatives and stakeholders at provincial, district, and commune levels have been engaged on discussions and provided feedbacks regarding the projects. 302 delegates representing communities (including commune leaders, leaders of mass organizations in the community such as leaders of Women's Unions, farmers' associations of communes, village heads, and representatives representing ethnic minority communities) have participated in these 4 provincial project kick-off workshop. Amongst them, 147 delegates who belongs to ethnic minority groups accounting for 48.6%, have attended these meetings.
 - (ii) At the workshop, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong PPMUs have disseminated information about the project's objectives and support items, information on donors, criteria on beneficiary households, eligibility criteria for selecting beneficiaries as well as the interests and self-determination of communities participating in the project.

¹¹ Please note that consultation and activities in Khanh Hoa province are pending to the approval of document FP125-UNDP-06032023-FP

- (iii) Information about the project was then announced by posters and leaflets at community halls and CPC offices at 51 communes and 13 districts. It was clearly informed that decisions on whether to accept the project will be decided by communities and the communities have the rights of withdrawals. In these posters and leaflets, project's interventions, eligibility criteria and potential impacts of the project are informed.
 - (iv) Commune-level project information dissemination workshops have been organized at 51 project communes in 13 project districts in Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong provinces during April – August 2022. Members and representatives of EM communities in 51 communes have participated in these meetings.
 - (v) 4 PPMUs have made a number of field visits and meetings with representatives of local authorities, representatives of mass organizations, village heads and communities for extensive engagement. There were more than 2,000 representatives of communities and representatives of village heads, leaders of women's unions and farmers' unions attended in project communes. Among participating household representatives and village heads, 71% of those participating in these activities are ethnic minorities.
 - (vi) Extensive engagement have been made also during the preparation for activity 1.3 on construction of community ponds. 4 PPMUs sent team of experts to identify locations of potential community ponds, consult with beneficiaries and community ponds on the impacts, their consensus, potential impacts and mitigation measures, consult on the designs of community ponds and jointly create working protocols for contractors in consideration of local cultural norms.
 - (vii) Publicize information about the project and the list of selected beneficiaries: The list of beneficiaries participating in the project (on the voluntary basic and project's eligibility criteria), the list of households registering for the community pond support packages have been reviewed and publicly posted at the commune People's Committees' hall and at the village community halls together with project's information. These information have been delivered through the system of loudspeakers as well. Consultations to reach final consensus before starting construction activities on sites.
 - (viii) Additional data collection and consultation have been done regarding the two new districts (i.e., Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh) in Khanh Hoa. The project team has consulted with CEMA and local authorities to collect information on ethnic minorities in these two districts. Additional consultation with local ethnic minorities have been done in Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh during June 2022 – February 2023 (83% of participants are ethnic minorities and 67% of participants are women).
91. The consultation activities have reached the consensus with EM/communities on the implementation of project's activities and received full support from EM/communities.
92. The process of information disclosure, consultation and reaching consensus is described in the table below:



Table 15 Information disclosure, engagement and consultation process

Activities	Ninh Thuan	Binh Thuan	Dak Lak	Dak Nong	Notes
Provincial project kick-off workshop	April 2022	March 2022	March 2022	March 2022	Introduce project and project's information Inform about project's GRM
Project information dissemination workshop at commune levels	May 2022 15 communes	June 2022 9 communes	March - April 2022 11 communes	May 2022 16 communes	Followed up by extensive engagement and information exchange
Consultation on project' interventions, risk screening and mitigation measures	August – October 2022				Various engagement to consult communities on project's interventions by community meetings and field visits
Dissemination and communication	Throughout project's cycle				Posters at village community halls and CPC offices Leaflets Loudspeakers
Public consultation at all communes	Oct – Dec 2022	Jan 2023	13-27 Dec 2022	Jan 2023	EM's needs, conditions and priorities are included in the project design Consent reached and provided in the form of signed Consensus Letter
Obtain consents with beneficiaries of LMC and community ponds	Obtain consents and commitment from beneficiaries of more than 400 community ponds (phase I) in 2022-Q1 2023. Similar procedure will be conducted with beneficiaries of community ponds in next phases and LMC in 2023 – 2024.				



Note: Extensive consultations were conducted with communities in the districts of Khanh Hoa province (Khanh Son and Khanh Vinh) during June 2022 – February 2023 in the process of preparation for the Restructuring Paper. Ethnic minorities have been given information on potential project activities, including the positive and negative impacts. These consultations resulted in an initial consent. The project will organize more detailed project information dissemination workshops and public consultations at Q4 2023 to reiterate the process seeking consents from communities.

93. The consultation meetings were organized ensuring:



Figure 4 Consultation with Cham community in Ninh Thuan

- Where they have sufficient time to discuss in their own language – meetings were conducted with support of local language interpreters, PPMU staff provided information and plan about the meeting in advance to CPC/village heads then CPC/village heads inform to community members (both husbands and wives are invited to community meetings)
- Meetings are conducted in a culturally appropriate way – meetings were led by community leaders and PPMU staffs which followed cultural norms in facilitating meetings. Tea and snacks are prepared in the meeting and round of introductions are made before starting discussion. In some meetings with Ede people, PPMUs staff have attended dinner with community as a way to strengthen social bonds and increase mutual respects.
- Meeting topics included relevant matters on project interventions, eligibility criteria, land use, livelihoods models, traditions and customs.
- It was made clear at each stage of the meeting, once the community has given their consent to the project, they can withdraw it at any stage.

94. The FPIC process:

- Free: The EM have free access to project information and have full freedom to make their own decisions related to their rights and interests, during the project's critical implementation time points.
- Prior: The project informations/relevant documents have been provided by PPMUs to local authorities, village heads, community leaders and members before consultations and commencement of activities prior to the detail technical assessments and designs.
- Informed Consent: all the project activities conducted in communities should be decided through process of collective discussion and decision-making.

95. Key findings of extensive consultations and engagement with communities in 51 project communes are summarized as below:

- Based on assessment and consultation to date, project activities has low likelihood to cause disruption to people's rights, lands, territories, resources, traditional livelihoods, cultural heritage and that no physical resettlement or relocation IPs would take.
- Any disruption will be informed to project's PPMU and remedial measures will be immediately taken place.

- The risks to EM will be closely monitored and updated.
- Project activities on construction components might cause some temporary disruption to farming and physical impacts such as dust, noise and waste generations. However, these impacts are minor and temporary by nature and will be managed by prescribed actions in project's ESMP.
- Small-scale construction works of last mile connections (LMC) and community ponds are constructed with commitment forms from land beneficiaries and certified by local authorities
- Local cultural norms will be respected
- EM should reach out to project immediately if any complaints/grievance arised through project's established GRM

6.2 MECHANISMS FOR ITERATIVE CONSULTATION AND CONSENT PROCESSES DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

96. Effective and meaningful consultations will be conducted in iterative cycle aiming for the consents with communities. The rights to withhold the consents have been clearly informed to local EM communities. Specific actions and consultations are summarized as below:
97. Activity 1.2 on construction of LMC: the designs of LMC is adjusted to be started in 2023. Consultation with communities to disclose information, further identify potential and negative impacts, identify eligible beneficiaries, consult on mitigation measures and seek for the consents (based on the rights of withholding consents as well) of direct beneficiaries and communities will be done. In addition, for each phase of designs, community meetings would be held to gather feedbacks as prescribed in project's ESMP to ensure the design and construction of LMC is able to minimize negative impacts on dust, noise, waste generation and potential minor disruption to farming. Further consultations will be made by contractors with support of PPMUs to ensure the construction performance is aligned with local cultural norms.
98. Acitivity 1.3 on community ponds: further consultations will be applied for community ponds in phase II as undertaken with community ponds in phase I.
99. Additional written agreements on construction interventions under Activity 1.2 and 1.3 will be obtained as prescribed.
100. Activity 1.4, 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 on non-construction interventions: the project have undertaken consultations with communities on intervention's designs. The training curriculum and agro-climate information products will go through further consultations to ensure feedbacks/needs of EM is reflected.
101. Regarding to training activities, post-training surveys wil be conducted to ensure the accessibility and appropriateness of the contents to EM communities.
102. Quarterly assessment would be applied to agro-climate information products to ensure the accessibility of these products to communities.

6.3 EVIDENCE OF FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT

103. The project has obtained: i) consents on project interventions overall (all communes); ii) the consents of ethnic minorities and communities on project interventions (46 out of 68 communes up to date) on Activity 1.3.1 – climate-proof ponds; and iii) Consents of beneficiaries on land used for construction and community ponds (465 up to date). These evidences are furnished in the attached folder. Further evidence and consent forms will be continuously collected in compliance with FAA Clause 10.02.(h) and 10.02.(j) upon the progress of project activities and implementation.
104. The summary of FPIC evidence is provided, including samples of these consents (in Vietnamese) together with English translation of these samples in Annex IV. All consents in written form to date is placed in the furnished folder.

7. APPROPRIATE BENEFITS

105. The small-scale LMC and climate proof community ponds together with project interventions on trainings, awareness sessions, climate resilient agricultural models, water efficient techniques, market linkage and credits access and agro-climate information products will provide social and economic benefits, and based on the ESMF, IPPF, GAP and ESMP that have been developed, is not expected to result in unacceptable adverse or negative impacts to the community during the project implementation period. The negative impacts likely are considered to be minor and of a temporary nature and therefore outweighed by the positive impacts that the project will have.
106. The project's interventions will support EM peoples and communities in project's locations to increase access to water for irrigation from supply perspective and improve agricultural practices with climate-resilient agricultural models. With these support, the climate-resilience and capacities of EM peoples and communities as direct beneficiaries will be increased.
107. The project interventions of Activity 2.2 on increasing access to market and credits and Activity 2.3 on dissemination of agro-climate information will deliver benefits to wider and indirect beneficiaries as well. The EM population in project area will benefit from information on market, credits and agro-climate to adjust cropping calendars.
108. The formulation and operation of Water Users Groups (under Activity 1.2) and Pond Management Groups (under Activity 1.3) will promote proper benefit-sharing mechanism and EM community solidarity. The EM peoples and women will be promoted into leadership's of these groups.
109. In addition, project provides platform through CIPs, ACISs and FFS with clear measures and targets to promote the participation, the voice and leadership of EM communities as a way of empowerment. In the project's design, the participation of EM and women will be ensured. Targets on EM and women assuming leadership are set out in these groups.
110. As analysed in the project's GAP, project interventions are planned to empower women. For example, the construction of ponds and LMC would increase access to water for irrigation, thus, ease the daily tasks of women. Other activities on trainings, promotion of CRA models and developing agro-climate

information products are seen to boost women confidence by helping them improving their livelihood options.

111. In overall, in addition to benefits on improving climate-resilience on farming activities, the voice and roles of EM peoples, communities and women will be increased through the inclusion mechanism from project's interventions.

8. CAPACITY SUPPORT

Table 16: Information on project capacity building activities related to SES and ethnic minorities

Timing	Contents of Activities	Responsible	Tools / forms
Jan 2022 to July 2022	<p>Safeguards trainings:</p> <p>Safeguards management including requirements of GCF/UNDP</p> <p>Requirements on environmental and social supervision; Mitigation management; Community participation and monitoring</p> <p>Requirements on compliance with safeguards documents of the projects, attention to ethnic minorities and gender</p> <p>Risk Screening on ethnic minorities, IPP and FPIC</p>	UNDP, CPMU, PPMUs, ethnic minority representatives	Training reports
Quarter 2, 2023 and to be repeated in 2024 and 2025	<p>Trainings provided to construction workers, and the customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community are fully respected.</p> <p>Implementation of mitigation measures to solve environmental risks and risks to EM</p>	Local Authorities/ Women's Union, PPMU, Construction Contractor, Safeguards officer of PPMUs	SEP IPPF ESMF ESMP Training reports
Quarter 3 2023 and to be repeated in 2024 and 2025	<p>Training about how to control the quality of the project so they can contribute to long-term sustainability of the project.</p> <p>Occupational Health and safety (OHS)</p>	Local Authorities/ Women's Union, PPMU, Construction Contractor, Safeguards officer of PPMUs	Capacity building plan Training report
Q4 2023 – Q4 2025	Additional training and coaching by the project's safeguards experts for Khanh Hoa PPMU to implement the IPPF and IPP in the two new districts	National safeguards experts, Khanh Hoa PPMU	Training report Quarterly reports



9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

112. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) established by the project as described in Section 4.2.2 of the ESMF will apply to this IPP.

10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

113. This IPP will be aligned with the project implementation arrangements. The Central Office for Water Resources Projects (CPO)/Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), in collaboration with Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs) and other project stakeholders, including the ethnic groups, and UNDP has established an implementation mechanism of this IPP. The project will ensure meaningful participation of ethnic minorities throughout the project cycle.

114. The national Executing Entity (EE) for this project is the CPO/MARD. It is accountable to UNDP for managing the project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources. To assist in successfully delivering project outputs, the EE has assigned several project partners as Responsible Parties (RPs) to provide implementation support for the project. The Provincial Project Management Units (PPMUs)/Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (DARD) of the five provinces, namely of Dak Lak, Dak Nong, Khanh Hoa, Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan, serve as the 'Responsible Parties.'

115. UNDP's overall role, as the Accredited Entity (AE) for the project, provides a three-tier oversight and quality assurance role involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. The quality assurance role involves objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions.

116. The Project Organisation Structure is depicted as in the figure below:

Indigenous Peoples Plan

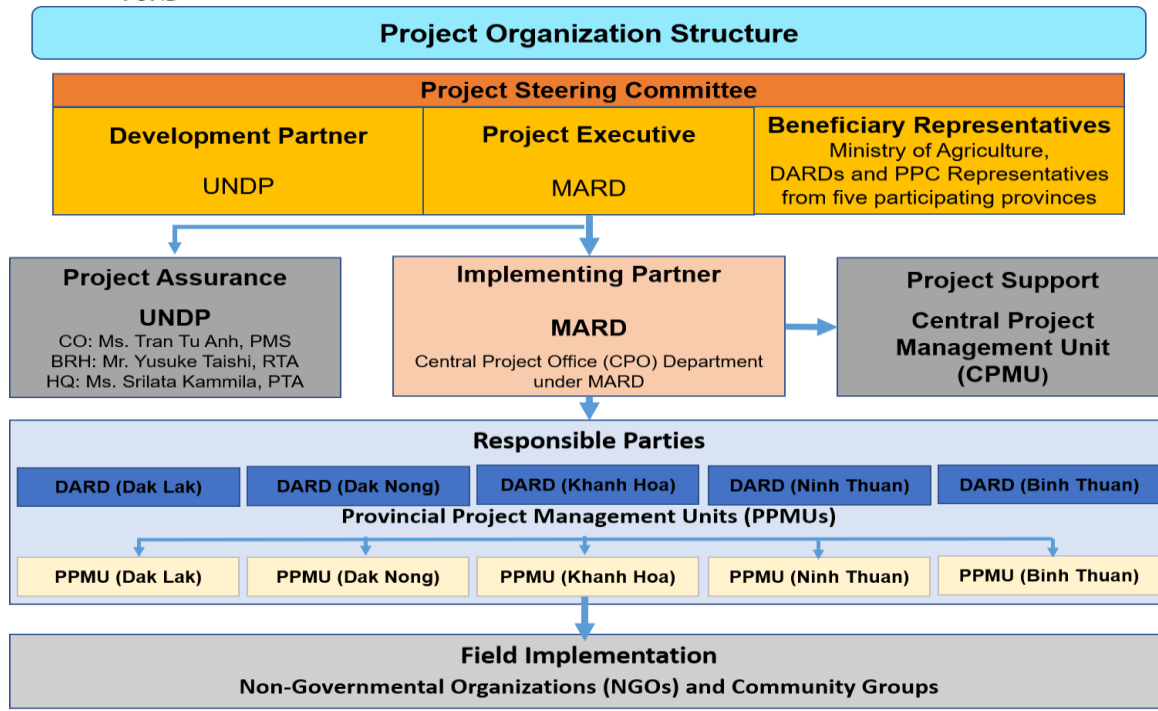


Figure 5 SACCR project organisation structure

117. Key project stakeholders are listed as follows:

- **Project Steering Committee:** provide overall supervision. A deputy head of department in national CEMA is assigned as a member of Project Steering Committee (PSC).
- **PPMU (under provincial DARD):** provide overall project management in project locations. The implementation of this IPP is given to Safeguard Officers of PPMU (01 Officer and 01 Consultant per PPMU) and supported by the PPMU's director, water resources and agriculture experts.
- **District-level:** supported by officers in Agriculture Department and Ethnic Minority Division (if available) under District People Committee (DPC).
- **Commune People's Committee:** this IPP will be implemented accordingly by a Vice Chairman/Chairwoman of CPC, agriculture extension officer, cadastral officer, and cultural officer (if any) and oversight by CPC's Chairman/Chairwoman.
- **Community level:** the village heads and community leaders/representatives will act as focal point to represent EM communities to implement this IPP and reflect the needs of EM communities.
- **UNDP:** responsible by Impact and Inclusion Assurance Specialist and oversight by Project Management Specialist.
- **CPMU in CPO/MARD:** responsible by 01 Social Officer and 01 Environmental Officer and oversight by SACCR-MARD Project Director. Technical support from 01 Social Consultant and 01 Environmental Consultant.

118. This IPP can be updated and revised to act for the best interests of EM communities. As such, it is required that:

- **Data on Ethnic Minority peoples will continue to be collected and updated through all relevant means.**
- **The Project will facilitate securing a Free and Prior Informed Consent (FPIC) prior to any Project activity in areas where EM communities will be affected by the Project.**
- **All support packages of the project will be frequently reviewed to ensure provide positive impacts to EM communities.**

11. MONITORING, REPORTING, EVALUATION

119. The implementation of the IPP will be monitored to:

- Ensure that mitigation measures designed in this IPP and other documents – such as ESMF, ESMP, IPPF, GAP and SEP - to manage any negative social impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts are adequate and effective;
- Determine if the ethnic minorities have any issues or concerns regarding project implementation, and that they have access to the right channels to register and address their concerns and/or complaints; and
- Propose corrective actions when needed during the implementation.

120. The monitoring will be participatory and implemented with the representatives of ethnic minority communities, village heads, government officials especially commune agriculture extension officer and cadastral officer, contractors and project team. The monitoring system is described in the table below.

Table 17 Monitoring plan of the IPP

Activity	Target	Responsible	Means of verification
Stakeholder's Engagement	Local authorities, village heads and community leaders actively participate in identifying and addressing issues and concerns of the EM communities.	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Village heads and community leaders	SEP Consultation/debriefing meeting
Public consultation and specific consultation related to construction works conducted before commencement	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Village heads and community leaders	SEP Consultation/debriefing meeting	Public consultation and specific consultation related to construction works conducted before commencement
EM development issues are	Project Management Specialist	Meeting minutes of PSC meeting; SACCR project	EM development issues are discussed and paid

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Activity	Target	Responsible	Means of verification
discussed and paid attention		monthly meetings	attention
Capacity support	Project's consultation, trainings and events facilitated with consideration of local languages, customs and local culture are assured	PPMU staff (ESS, agriculture expert, water resources expert) Training providers	Training reports Project's activities reports
	Capacity building activities on cultural sensitiveness are undertaken as planned	ESS of PPMU Contractors	Training reports
GRM operation	EM groups aware of the existence, operation and access to GRM (informed via poster in community halls, loudspeakers)	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Village heads	Field visits; random interviews with EM
	Community aware of GRM and how to report issues and concerns	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Village heads	Field visits; random interviews with EM
Land	Public consultations with communities related to construction works	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Village heads and EM representatives	Consultation minutes and consensus letter
	Reach commitment from beneficiaries of community individual ponds and community shared ponds	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Village heads and EM representatives	Commitment letters; monthly safeguards meetings; PPMU quarterly reports
	Mitigation measures are properly applied during construction works	Contractors's staff EM representatives and village heads Commune cadastral officers	Contractor's bi-weekly reports Field visits
	No land acquisition Avoid conflicts related to land regarding construction activities through consultations and commitment form	ESS of PPMU Commune cadastral officers Construction contractors Village heads	Minutes of consultation Commitment form Bi-weekly reports from contractors

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Activity	Target	Responsible	Means of verification
Culture and custom's sensitiveness	Information on local cultural norms are collected and made available	ESS of PPMU	Updates in monthly meetings of SACCR safeguards team
	Trainings and information disseminated to project stakeholders, especially contractors, as planned	ESS of PPMU Contractor's focal points	Quarterly report of PPMUs Monthly meetings of SACCR safeguards team
	Local customs and culture are respected during project's implementation	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Contractors Village heads	GRM Bi-weekly reports from contractors Field visits and random interviews with EM
Other issues	Ensure newly arisen issues related to EM are properly recorded and handled	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Contractors Village heads	Random field visits and interviews with EM for spot check
	Corrective actions (if any) are properly implemented	ESS of PPMU CPC's officers Contractors Village heads	Bi-weekly reports from contractors Field visits
	Leverage synergies with other on-going EM development programmes and initiatives	ESS of PPMU UNDP's safeguards specialists CPO's social consultants	Monthly safeguards meetings

121. The village heads and community leaders will ensure that representatives from the IPs, women, youth, and persons with disabilities participate in the monitoring.
122. The results of other monitoring activities on project's interventions (e.g. FFS trainings, voucher-based support, water resources management trainings) will be combined with special attention to ethnic minorities.
123. Implementation of the IPP will be reported on a bi-week basis from the ESS of PPMU and construction contractors. Regular field visits and spot check will be ensured to capture feedback and issues from ethnic minorities for timely resolution.

12. BUDGET AND FINANCING

Table 18 IPP budget

No	Description of Activity	Costs (USD)	Quantity	Total costs (USD)	Notes
Consultation and information disclosure at inception phase					
	Commune-level project information dissemination workshops	300	68	20,400	PPMU's budget lines
1	Community meetings and field visits for introduction of the project, consultation, information disclosures and appraisals	200	68	13,600	PPMU's budget lines
2	Poster, project's information leaflets, loudspeakers, distribution of materials, brochures, meetings	200	68	13,600	PPMU's budget lines
3	Interviews and field visits for screening - travel costs	100	68	6,800	In consultation with local stakeholders; PPMU's budget lines
4	Establishment and operation of GRM	300	68	20,400	Information dissemination, meetings - PPMU's budget lines
Total				74,800	
Capacity support					
	Trainings on FPIC, IPP, EM development from UNDP and CPMU to PPMU's staff (2 online trainings during Covid lockdown + 1 training workshop in Buon Ma Thuot town, Dak Lak July 2022)	Lump sum		9,000	02 trainings organized by UNDP: Working days of international experts 01 training workshop in Buon Ma Thuot - CPMU's budget lines
	Technical support on tools/guidances on community consultations	300	10	3,000	CPMU's budget lines
	Technical support to develop IPPs			2,000	CPMU's budget lines
	Trainings on quality control for PPMU's staff	1,000	5	5,000	CPMU's budget lines
5	Trainings of the selected contractors	50	5	250	PPMU's budget lines

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No	Description of Activity	Costs (USD)	Quantity	Total costs (USD)	Notes
6	Orientation trainings for workers and contractor's staff	500	5	2,500	PPMU's budget lines
Total				21,750	
Design and implementation					
7	Consultations of ponds and last mile connection systems including designs, issues and risks to Ems/communities	150	68	10,200	Part of design firm's contacts
8	Official launching of the construction activities prior to mobilization and commencement of the construction works	100	68	6,800	Part of contractors' contracts
9	Hand-over of small-scale constructions (ponds and last mile connection systems)	100	68	6,800	Part of contractors' contracts
10	Monthly construction site meetings during construction period	100	68	6,800	Part of contractors' contracts
12	Translation and printing of CRA models to local languages	2,000	5	10,000	Part of contractors' contracts
	Translation and dissemination of agro-climate information products in local languages	1,000	5	5,000	Part of contractors' contracts
Total				45,600	
Travels					
12	Travel costs for PPMU staff (field visits, spot check, random interviews)	500	5	2,500	PPMU's budget lines
	Travel costs for social consultants of CPMU	500	5	2,500	CPMU's budget lines
	Monitoring costs of UNDP and CPMU	1,000	5	5,000	UNDP and CPMU's budget lines
Total				10,000	
Personel					
	National Safeguards Specialists	Lump sum		20,000	Under procurement CPO 02 package

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<i>No</i>	<i>Description of Activity</i>	<i>Costs (USD)</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Total costs (USD)</i>	<i>Notes</i>
	05 Safeguard Officers at provincial-level (01 Officer per PPMU)	10000	5	50,000	Under PPMU procurement package to mobilize consultants
Total				70,000	
IPP budget total costs				222,150	

ANNEX I – LANGUAGE GROUPS OF EM COMMUNITIES IN PROJECT AREAS

Language family	Ethnic minorities groups	Provinces
Austroasiatic, Vietic	Muong	Dak Lak, Dak Nong
Austroasiatic, non-Vietic	Banar; Hre; M’Nong; K’Ho; Chau Ro; Khmer	Khanh Hoa; Ninh Thuan; Binh Thuan; Dak Lak; Dak Nong
H’mong-Dao	H’mong; Dao	Dak Lak; Dak Nong
Tai-Kadai	Tay; Thai	Dak Lak; Dak Nong
Sino-Tibetan languages	Hoa	Binh Thuan; Ninh Thuan; Khanh Hoa
Malayo-Polynesian	Cham; Raglai; Ede; J’rai	Khanh Hoa; Ninh Thuan; Binh Thuan; Dak Lak; Dak Nong

ANNEX II – TRADITIONAL FESTIVALS, CEREMONIES AND EVENTS

Events	Timing	EM groups/locations	Recommendations
Katé	First of July on the Cham calendar (ranging from 25 September to 25 October on the Gregorian calendar)	Cham	Project’s activities, consultations, meetings and relevant events should take this timing into account
Ramadan	September on the Islamic Calendar (starting 6 April on the Gregorian calendar in 2023)	Cham Islam	Construction workers, contractors need to pay attention during this month in Cham areas in order to not violate the rules of the Cham community in the project communes.
Ramuwah and Harei Mukei	September on the Islamic Calendar (starting 6 April on the Gregorian calendar in 2023)	Cham Bani	Animal slaughter is strictly prohibited. Fresh meat should not be transported into communities during this time.

Events	Timing	EM groups/locations	Recommendations
New Rice ceremony (Bang akok najai)	Around April-May on the Gregorian Calendar, lasting for 3 days	Raglai	Project's activities, consultations, meetings and relevant events should take this timing into account
Tam Blang M'prang bon (after harvesting time)	In the dry season in Central Highland, normally Jan – March Gregorian Calendar, lasting for a few days	Mnong (biggest festival is often held in Nam Nung commune)	Project's activities, consultations, meetings and relevant events should take this timing into account

ANNEX III – HARVESTING SEASONS OF EM COMMUNITIES

The table below provides a summary of CRA packages and harvesting seasons in project locations with the presence of EM communities. It is recommended that these timing should be taken into account before commencing implementation of activities.

Provinces	CRA packages	Timing needs to be paid attention	Commune	Presence of main EM communities
Khanh Hoa	Package 14: Water-efficient durian model	N/A	Khanh Nam, Khanh Thanh, Khanh Trung, Song Cau, To Hap town, Ba Cum Bac, Ba Cum Nam, Son Binh, Son Lam, Son Trung, Thanh Son	Raglai and Cham. Some Hoa, Tay, Nung, Khmer, Chau Ro and Ede
	Package 15: Water efficient pomelo model	N/A	Khanh Vinh town, Khanh Binh, Khanh Dong, Khanh Phu, Khanh Hiep, Son Hiep	
Ninh Thuan	Package 1: safe vegetables (onions)	N/A	Nhon Hai	Little. A few Hoa households with small-businesses and convenience stores
	Package 2: safe vegetables (garlic)	N/A	Nhon Hai	
	Package 3: Intercropping of custard apple and beans	N/A	Bac Phong, Bac Son, Loi Hai	Cham, Raglai

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Provinces	CRA packages	Timing needs to be paid attention	Commune	Presence of main EM communities
	Package 4: intercropping of apple + beans	N/A	My Son, Nhon Son, Xuan Hai	
	Package 5: intercropping of Cashew nuts and beans	Jan – April	Phuoc chien, Phuoc khang, Loi Hai, Bac Son in Thuan Bac; Phuoc Tan, Phuoc Thanh, Phuoc Thanh, Phuoc Trung in Bac Ai	
	Package 12: Crop rotation of maize and beans	N/A	My Son, Nhon Son, Xuan Hai	
	Package 13: Intercropping of cassava and beans	N/A	Phuoc Tan, Phuoc Thanh, Phuoc Thanh, Phuoc Trung in Bac Ai	
Binh Thuan	Package 8: Intercropping of dragon fruit and beans	June – August	Mỹ Thạnh, Hàm Cần , Tân Lập, Thuận Nam, Tân Thuận, Tân Thành	Cham, Chau Ro
	Package 10: Intercropping of coffee and avocado	Dec - Jan	Tân Hà, Đông Hà, Trà Tân	
	Package 11: intercropping of coffee and durian	Dec - Jan	Tân Hà, Đông Hà, Trà Tân	
Dak Nong	Package 9: Intercropping of coffee and pepper	Dec - Jan	Ea T'Linh, Nam Dong, Đăk DRông, Tâm Thắng, Cư Knia, Trúc Sơn, Đăk Lao, Đức Mạnh, Long Sơn, Đăk Săk, Thuận An, Đức Minh, Đăk Sô , Nam Xuân, Đăk Drô , Nam Nung	Ede, Ja Rai, Mnong, Tay, Nung
	Package 10: Intercropping of coffee and avocado	Dec - Jan	Ea T'Linh, Nam Dong, Đăk DRông, Tâm Thắng, Cư Knia, Trúc Sơn, Đăk Lao, Đức Mạnh, Long Sơn, Đăk Săk, Thuận An, Đức Minh, Đăk Sô , Nam Xuân, Đăk Drô , Nam Nung	

Provinces	CRA packages	Timing needs to be paid attention	Commune	Presence of main EM communities
	Package 11: intercropping of coffee and durian	Dec - Jan	Ea T'Linh, Nam Dong, Đắk DRông, Tâm Thắng, Cư Knia, Trúc Sơn, Đắk Lao, Đức Mạnh, Long Sơn, Đắk Sắk, Thuận An, Đức Minh, Đắk Sôr , Nam Xuân, Đắk Drô , Nam Nung	
Dak Lak	Package 9: Intercropping of coffee and pepper	Dec - Jan	Ea Drang, EaSol, Đliê Yang, Quảng Tiến, Ea Sô, Ea Sar, Xuân Phú, Krông Buk, Ea Phê, Ea Yông, Ea Kênh	
	Package 10: Intercropping of coffee and avocado	Dec - Jan	Ea Drang, EaSol, Đliê Yang, Quảng Tiến, Ea Sô, Ea Sar, Xuân Phú, Krông Buk, Ea Phê, Ea Yông, Ea Kênh	
	Package 11: intercropping of coffee and durian	Dec - Jan	Ea Drang, EaSol, Đliê Yang, Quảng Tiến, Ea Sô, Ea Sar, Xuân Phú, Krông Buk, Ea Phê, Ea Yông, Ea Kênh	

ANNEX IV EVIDENCE OF FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT (FPIC) FROM ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES IN RELATION TO RELEVANT ACTIVITIES OF THE SACCR PROJECT IN VIET NAM

Updated as of October 2023

Overview of FPIC evidence from ethnic minority people and communities in relation to relevant activities of the SACCR project in Viet Nam

This document compiles evidence of Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) from ethnic minority people and communities in relation to relevant activities of the project “Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam” (SACCR).

It is furnished to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in accordance with Clause 10.02.(j) of the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) dated March 12th, 2020 for the SACCR Project, which stipulates:

Prior to commencing any activities that have potential application of the Accredited Entity’s environmental and social standards on indigenous peoples, furnish to the GCF, the Indigenous Peoples Plan and evidence

that free, prior and informed consent from the indigenous peoples and communities has been obtained for the purposes of the relevant activities.

This evidence has been compiled by UNDP as the Accredited Entity (AE) of the GCF for the SACCR project. It has been prepared in accordance with the approved Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) and the proposed Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP) of the SACCR project, both of which have been prepared in accordance with UNDP's applicable Social and Environmental Standards (SES), particularly Standard 6 on Indigenous People. This set of FPIC evidence is submitted to GCF together with the IPP for the SACCR project and should be read together with the IPP.

As explained in the IPPF and the IPP, in Viet Nam the term 'indigenous peoples' is not used by the Government of Viet Nam, for the purpose of this document, the term 'ethnic minority' (EM) is used and can be interpreted to mean 'indigenous people' in reference to project related items and the Vietnamese context. In this context, the ethnic minority groups referenced here are consistent with UNDP's SES and encompass all such groups that would be identified as indigenous peoples as per UNDP's SES.

The SACCR project has undertaken a series of consultation activities to date with respect to the right to self-determination, the right to be consulted, the right to participate and the right to land and resources, as specified in the IPPF and IPP. A description of project activities on participation, consultation and FPIC process can be found in Section 6 of SACCR project's IPP. During the information disclosure and consultation process for the SACCR project, it was agreed amongst project stakeholders that the project needs to disclose overall information on the project for consent of ethnic minorities peoples and communities, and to obtain specific consent from ethnic minorities peoples and communities on Activity 1.2.1 on design and construction of last-mile connection systems and activity 1.3.1 on construction or upgrading of climate-resilient ponds.

The project will continue to apply and conduct relevant consultation and maintain the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to timely capture ethnic minority peoples and communities' voices, feedback and self-determinations as set out in SACCR project's submitted ESMP. The establishment and operation of GRM are supported at local level by EM village heads/community leaders, CPC officers and representatives of Women's Union chapters at village/hamlet level. This will support EM and women confidently use and file their complaints if any. The EM leaders, CPC officers and representatives of Women's Union chapters would support in monitoring the operation of GRM as well.

Information dissemination and consultations on overall project interventions

To date, project information dissemination, consultations and consents obtained on overall project interventions have been conducted in 51 out of 68 communes in 12 districts¹² in four provinces, namely Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong, following FPIC principles as specified in UNDP SES and

the project's IPPF and IPP. Additional consultations have been made with 17 new communes in 2 new districts in Khanh Hoa and ethnic minority communities in these new project area have shown their support for the overall project interventions. Further consultations with detailed project interventions upon the approval of the RP FP125-UNDP-1309-2023 will be carried out at Q4 2023 in two new districts of Khanh Hoa. In which the consent from communities on overall project interventions, the construction components and the commitment of beneficiaries on construction of climate-resilient ponds have been obtained in 46 communes of 12 districts.

The full list of districts and communes is provided in Table 1 below.

50 of these 51 communes have the presence of ethnic minorities. In each of these 50 communes, ethnic minority peoples and communities have been informed about the project, consulted on project interventions and are well-aware of their right to self-determination for overall project activities.

Evidence of project information dissemination and consultations and consent of ethnic minority peoples and communities on overall project activities is provided in the form of meeting minutes of public consultations. All minutes were prepared in Vietnamese language. Where relevant, ethnic minority language interpretation was provided. In these consultations, the presence of EM village heads, community leaders and CPC officers and representatives of Women's Unions have helped to support EM and women raising their voices and concerns if any.

The contents of these community consultation meetings included:

- **Information on overall project interventions**
- **Information on upcoming construction activities (i.e. activity 1.3.1 on construction and upgrading of climate-resilient ponds)**
- **Information on safeguards activities**
- **Recorded feedbacks from communities and responses from Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU), contractors and local authorities**
- **Consent on project interventions, signed off by ethnic minority peoples and communities, local authorities, PPMU and contractors**

A sample of signed community consultation minutes is provided at Annex IVa of this document, accompanied by an English translation at Annex IVb.

The full set of signed community consultation minutes is provided in the attached online folder submitted along with this IPP.

Consent of ethnic minority peoples and communities on Activity 1.3.1 - construction or upgrading of climate-resilient ponds

The project has prepared for the first set of 465 climate-resilient ponds (415 individual ponds and 50 shared ponds) in 46 communes of 12 project districts in four provinces, namely Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, Dak Lak and Dak Nong and collected commitment forms from beneficiaries of these ponds with details

provided in Table 1 below. The other 5 communes in Ninh Thuan and 17 communes in Khanh Hoa will be included for the second set of climate-proof ponds.

Ethnic minority peoples and communities in 50 communes was informed and understood that the construction will be implemented per voluntary basis subjected to written agreement of the beneficiaries to ensure that there will be no conflicts over land ownership. These commitments are made with the witness of village heads/community leaders and CPC officers. Women's Union chapters at the village/hamlet level have been engaged in the process to ensure the voices and needs of women are well-captured. The contents of these commitments are described as below:

Individual pond commitment forms

In this type of support, one household will receive the support to construct or upgrade a pond. The individual pond commitment forms indicate these following:

- Confirm the understanding that the acceptance of support on climate-resilient ponds is on voluntary basis with no compensation or costs related to land acquisition required
- Being responsible for ponds' usage, maintenance, and safety
- Proactively participate in project activities
- Signed off by beneficiary, village head, Commune Peoples Committee, and Provincial Project Management Unit

A sample of individual pond commitment form is provided at Annex IVc of this document, accompanied by an English translation at Annex IVd.

Shared pond commitment forms

In this type of support, a group of households will receive the support to construct or upgrade a pond. They will collectively set up the operation mechanism and manage and maintain the usage of this pond. The shared pond commitment forms indicate these following:

- Confirm the understanding that the acceptance of support on climate-resilient ponds is on voluntary basis with no compensation or costs related to land acquisition required
- Being responsible for ponds' usage, maintenance, and safety
- Proactively participate in project activities
- Signed off by beneficiaries (all household members of group), village head, Commune Peoples Committee, and Provincial Project Management Unit

In addition, these groups will need to set up regulations on usage, operation and maintenance of the ponds and benefit sharing mechanism in place.

A sample of shared pond commitment form is provided at Annex IVe of this document, accompanied by an English translation at Annex IVf.

The full set of signed community consultation minutes is provided in the attached online folder submitted along with this IPP.

Consent of ethnic minority peoples and communities on Activity 1.2.1 - construction of last-mile connection systems

Specific FPIC processes in relation to this activity will be undertaken in the project locations once the detailed survey and designs of the WEIDAP project on construction of mainline irrigation works have been completed. This is necessary in order to determine siting options for the last mile connections and hence the ethnic minority peoples and communities for whom FPIC processes apply and consent needs to be obtained. This evidence will be compiled and furnished to GCF prior to commencement of construction of last mile connection systems.

Other remarks

- Consultation and consent processes will be followed in the new project locations in Khanh Hoa on project interventions and construction activities (i.e., climate-proof ponds).
- Evidence on the consent of ethnic minority peoples and communities for the next tranches of ponds, anticipated to be commenced in Q4 2023, will be collected, and uploaded to the online folder accordingly prior to the construction.
- Regarding last mile connection systems under activity 1.2.1, the identification of beneficiaries and design would be commenced in Q4 2023. Last-mile connection systems commitment form with individual beneficiaries will be collected before any constructions under project's mechanism of iterative consultation and consent processes and uploaded to the online folder accordingly
- The attached folder is structured as following:
 - Province
 - Consultation meeting minutes
 - Pond commitment forms
 - Individual pond commitment forms
 - Shared pond commitment forms
- The attached folder is seen as a living folder, next FPIC evidence on the consent of ethnic minority peoples and communities will be uploaded

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

Summary of FPIC evidence in project locations

Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Dak Lak	Ea Hleo	Ea Drang	Yes	Ede, Jarai, Muong, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	22/12/2022	1	0
		Ea Sol	Yes	Ede, Jarai, Nung, Tay, Thai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	26/12/2022	18	0
		Dlie Yang	Yes	Ede, Dao, Jarai	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	23/12/2022	16	0
	Cu Mgar	Quang Tien	No				1.2.1; 1.3.1	27/12/2022	2	0
	Ea Kar	Ea So	Yes	Ede, Dao, Muong, Tay	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	13/12/2022	19	2
		Ea Sar	Yes	Ede, Tay, Thai, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	14/12/2022	34	5

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Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		Xuan Phu	Yes	Ede, Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	13/12/2022	1	0
	Krong Pak	Krong Buk	Yes	Ede, Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	15/12/2022	6	1
		Ea Phe	Yes	Ede, Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	16/12/2022	15	0
		Ea Yong	Yes	Ede, Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	19/12/2022	16	0
		Ea Kenh	Yes	Ede, Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	20/12/2022	16	5
Ninh Thuan	Ninh Hai	Phuong Hai	No				1.2.1; 1.3.1	Applicable activities have not yet been commenced		
		Xuan Hai	Yes	Cham	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	Applicable activities have not yet been commenced		

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Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		Tri Hai	No				1.2.1; 1.3.1	Applicable activities have not yet been commenced		
		Nhon Hai	Yes	Cham, Hoa	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	Applicable activities have not yet been commenced		
	Ninh Son	My Son	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	25/10/2022	0	4
		Nhon Son	Yes	Cham	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	25/10/2022	4	2
	Thuan Bac	Phuoc Chien	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	01/11/2022	3	2
		Phuoc Khang	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	26/10/2022	3	1
		Loi Hai	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	01/11/2022	5	13
		Bac Son	Yes	Cham and Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	28/10/2022	9	5

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Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		Bac Phong	No				1.2.1; 1.3.1	Applicable activities have not yet been commenced		
	Bac Ai	Phuoc Tan	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	28/10/2022	10	3
		Phuoc Thang	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	24/11/2022	8	5
		Phuoc Thanh	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	27/10/2022	7	10
		Phuoc Trung	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	26/10/2022	6	9
Binh Thuan	Ham Thuan Nam	Thuan Nam	Yes	Muong (0.17% of population)	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	15/02/2023		
		My Thanh	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	16/02/2023	26	0
		Ham Can	Yes	Raglai	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	23/02/2023	18	0

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence			
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms	
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	
		Tan Lap	Yes	Hre	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	15/02/2023	7		
		Tan Thanh	No					1.2.1; 1.3.1	15/02/2023	2	
		Tan Thuan	Yes	Cham	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	15/02/2023	19	
	Duc Linh	Tan Ha	Yes	Chauro	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	15/06/2023	Planned for the second batch	
		Dong Ha	Yes	Nung	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	06/06/2023	Planned for the second batch	
		Tra Tan	Yes	Chauro	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	17/02/2023	7	
	Dak Nong	Cu Jut	Ea Tling	Yes	Mnong, Ede, Nung, Thai, Muong	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	04/01/2023	12	2

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Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
		Nam Dong	Yes	Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	04/01/2023	17	1
		Dak Drong	Yes	Tay, Nung, H'mong, Dao, Mnong	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	05/01/2023	9	5
		Tam Thang	Yes	Ede, Mnong, Nung, Thai	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	06/01/2023	6	0
		Cu Knia	Yes	Tay, Thai, Muong, Nung, H'mong	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	05/01/2023	4	2
		Truc Son	Yes	Tay, Nung, Dao	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	06/01/2023	3	1

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
	Dak Mil	Dak Lao	Yes	Tay, Khmer, Nung, Hre, Tho	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	13/01/2023	4	0
		Duc Manh	Yes	Tay, Thai, Dao	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	11/01/2023	6	0
		Long Son	Yes	Tay, Nung, Dao	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	12/01/2023	4	0
		Dak Sak	Yes	Mnong, Dao	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	12/01/2023	1	2
		Thuan An	Yes	Mnong, Tay, Muong, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	13/01/2023	2	0
		Duc Minh	Yes	Mnong	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	12/01/2023	1	0
		Dak Sor	Yes	Tay, Nung	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	10/01/2023	7	3

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Province	District	Commune	Presence of EM	Main EM groups	Presence of EM village heads/community leaders/CPC officers in consultations	Presence of Women's Union in consultations	Project activities applied	FPIC evidence		
								Consultation minutes	Individual pond commitment forms	Shared pond commitment forms
								<i>Date</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
	Krong No	Nam Xuan	Yes	Tay, Thai, Nung, Dao	Yes	Yes	1.2.1; 1.3.1	10/01/2023	10	0
		Dak Dro	Yes	Mnong, Tay, Thai, Nung, Dao	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	09/01/2023	6	1
		Nam Nung	Yes	Mnong, Tay, Thai, Dao, Nung, Muong	Yes	Yes	1.3.1	09/01/2023	18	0
		Total							44	465
Khanh Hoa			Project implementation is pending to the approval of Restructuring Proposal Paper FP125-UNDP-06032023-RP.							

Annex IVa – Example of a consultation meeting minutes

CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN

*(V/v Tham vấn Thiết kế Ao & Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường
Dự án GCF2-SACCR tỉnh Bình Thuận)*

Hôm nay, lúc 14 giờ 00 ngày 16/02/2023, tại Hội trường UBND xã Hàm Cẩn – huyện Hàm Thuận Nam. Ban QLDA SACCR Bình Thuận tổ chức buổi làm việc với UBND xã Hàm Cẩn về nội dung: Tham vấn thiết kế Ao & Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường Dự án GCF2-SACCR tỉnh Bình Thuận với thành phần tham dự như sau:

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM GIA

1. Đại diện Ban Quản lý dự án SACCR Bình Thuận

Ông: Phạm Hữu Thủ Chức vụ: Điều phối viên lĩnh vực nông nghiệp;
Ông: Bùi Quốc Dũng Chức vụ: Điều phối viên lĩnh vực thủy lợi;
Bà: Lê Phương Thảo Chức vụ: Chuyên gia CSAT XHMT (M&E).

2. Đại diện Ủy ban nhân dân xã Hàm Cẩn

Bà: Nguyễn Thị Hồng Sáng Chức vụ: Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã;
Bà: Nguyễn Thị Hà Chức vụ: Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã;
Ông: Mai Văn Phân Chức vụ: Cán bộ Nông nghiệp xã;
Ông: Mang Văn Khói Chức vụ: Bí thư Chi bộ Thôn 1;

Và các hộ hưởng lợi Ao của địa phương.

3. Đại diện Tư vấn thiết kế: Công ty cổ phần Thiết kế - Xây dựng - Thương mại Trường Thành

Ông: Lê Thúc Thuần Chức vụ: Giám đốc.

II. NỘI DUNG CUỘC HỌP

1. Phổ biến lại thông tin Dự án: Đối tượng hưởng lợi theo tiêu chí Dự án GCF2 - SACCR: Nghèo – cận nghèo, Đồng bào DTTS, Phụ nữ trụ cột có diện tích canh tác bằng 1 ha hoặc dưới 1 ha.
2. Dự án GCF2 – SACCR không hỗ trợ các hộ trồng lúa.
3. Thông tin các gói hỗ trợ của Dự án GCF2 - SACCR.
4. Thông báo cho từng hộ hưởng lợi biết về các thông số kỹ thuật của Ao gồm: Kích thước ao (dài, rộng, sâu); diện tích chiếm đất; dung tích trữ nước của Ao; giá trị dự toán ao...
5. Tham vấn Khung chính sách an toàn xã hội, khung giám sát môi trường, sàng lọc rủi ro liên quan tới người DTTS, đánh giá sự cần thiết xây dựng kế hoạch DTTS.
6. Thông qua Quy chế tiếp nhận và giải quyết khiếu nại, phản ánh.
7. Thực hiện sàng lọc các nguy cơ Rủi ro của Dự án tới cộng đồng các dân tộc thiểu số.
8. Đăng ký môi trường tại địa phương.

III. Ý KIẾN CUỘC HỌP

Ông Phạm Hữu Thủ: Giới thiệu thành phần BQL Dự án SACCR - Bình Thuận tham gia buổi làm việc và thông tin về nội dung của buổi làm việc theo Công văn số 17/GM-SACCRBT ngày 10/02/2023 của BQL Dự án SACCR tỉnh Bình Thuận về việc Tham vấn

thiết kế Ao; Phổ biến quy chế giải quyết khiếu nại, khiếu kiện & Khung chính sách an toàn Xã hội - Môi trường Dự án GCF2-SACCR.

Ông Bùi Quốc Dũng: Buổi tham vấn mời các hộ hưởng lợi từ Ao, xã có 325 hộ hưởng lợi, trong đó có 24 ao đã được nhà tài trợ đồng thuận. Thông báo cho từng hộ hưởng lợi về xây dựng, nâng cấp ao biết các thông số kỹ thuật của Ao gồm: Kích thước ao (dài, rộng, sâu); diện tích chiếm đất; dung tích trữ nước của Ao; giá trị dự toán ao; giới thiệu đơn vị tư vấn thiết kế (Công Ty CP TK-XD-TM Trường Thành)...

Bà Lê Phương Thảo: Thông qua Khung giám sát bảo vệ môi trường. Trong quá trình thi công, bắt buộc nhà thầu phải tuân thủ Khung giám sát bảo vệ môi trường, đồng thời Nhà thầu thi công phải phổ biến cho các hộ dân và chính quyền địa phương biết để nắm và chúng ta cùng nhau phối hợp giám sát việc tuân thủ của nhà thầu, nắm hạn chế rủi ro hay ảnh hưởng mức thấp nhất đến dân sinh khu vực thi công. Phổ biến phiếu sàng lọc nguy cơ rủi ro đến DTTS. Mọi vấn đề thắc mắc hoặc phản ánh các hộ dân có thể phản ánh trực tiếp đến Ban quản lý thôn để nắm bắt và xử lý phản ánh kịp thời.

Ý kiến của người dân:

1. Ông Mang Văn Hùng: Đề nghị Dự án sớm thi công xây dựng đào ao giúp người dân có nguồn nước để tưới cho cây trồng. Việc đào ao nên làm trong mùa khô để dễ dàng thi công.

2. Ông Mang Văn Trung: Tôi nhất trí các nội dung do Ban quản lý dự án phổ biến, đề nghị khi nhà thầu thi công ao phải tuân thủ các biện pháp bảo vệ môi trường.

3. Bà La Thị Tám: Đề nghị UBND xã cho phổ thông bản quy chế về khiếu nại và niêm yết tại nhà văn hóa thôn để người dân dễ tiếp.

5. Ông Nguyễn Văn Thuận: Do diện tích đất của tôi hơi ít, tôi muốn xây dựng ao nhỏ hơn được không so với kích thước mà cán bộ dự án phổ biến.

Bà Nguyễn Thị Hồng Sáng – Phó Chủ tịch Ủy ban nhân dân xã: Qua nội dung triển khai tại buổi tham vấn Thiết kế ao của BQL Dự án SACCR tỉnh, địa phương tiếp nhận và sẽ chỉ đạo các thôn cùng ban ngành đoàn thể phối hợp với Ban giám sát xử lý kịp thời các phản ánh của người dân để không gây trở ngại chung đồng thời đề nghị nhà thầu khi thi công phải tuân thủ khung giám sát về giám sát bảo vệ môi trường; người dân trong xã cũng phải thực hiện đúng quy chế về khiếu tố, khiếu nại do ban Quản lý dự án phổ biến.

Đề nghị các trưởng thôn khi sinh hoạt thôn phổ biến các thông tin của dự án để người dân nắm bắt, nhất là về Quy chế tiếp nhận và giải quyết khiếu nại (nếu có), khung giám sát về môi trường.

IV. KẾT LUẬN CUỘC HỌP

Ông Nguyễn Thị Hồng Sáng – Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã: Địa phương thống nhất tất cả thông tin về Thiết kế ao của các hộ hưởng lợi và tiếp nhận quy chế giải quyết khiếu nại, khiếu kiện và đăng ký môi trường của Ban quản lý Dự án SACCR - Bình Thuận.

Ý kiến người dân: Mong muốn dự án sớm thi công đào ao và tuân thủ các khung về chính sách an toàn xã hội và môi trường. Dự án không có rủi ro tới cộng đồng các DTTS, không cần thực hiện lập BB đồng thuận (FIPC) và không phải lập kế hoạch giảm thiểu rủi ro (KH phát triển DTTS). Các hộ hưởng lợi Ao của xã đã tiếp nhận thông tin đầy đủ.

Đại diện các thôn đều thống nhất nội dung cuộc họp.

Biên bản được thông qua, cuộc họp kết thúc lúc 16 giờ 00 cùng ngày, tất cả thành viên tham dự họp cùng thống nhất với nội dung trên./.

**ĐẠI DIỆN BAN QLDA
SACCR BÌNH THUẬN**


Lê Thuỳ Thảo

Nguyễn Thị Hồng Hằng

Bùi Quốc Dũng

**ĐẠI DIỆN
ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ
HỒ CHỮ TỊCH**






Nguyễn Thị Hồng Hằng

ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN THIẾT KẾ






Lê Thế Thuận

CHỮ KÝ CÁC THÀNH VIÊN THAM GIA CUỘC HỌP


1. THÀNH VIÊN BQL DỰ ÁN GCF2 – SACCR TỈNH BÌNH THUẬN

STT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Chữ ký
1	Nguyễn Hữu Phước	Giám đốc Dự án	
2	Phạm Hữu Thủ	Điều phối viên lĩnh vực nông nghiệp	
3	Bùi Quốc Dũng	Điều phối viên lĩnh vực thủy lợi	
4	Lê Phương Thảo	Chuyên gia CSAT Xã hội - Môi trường (M&E)	

2. THÀNH VIÊN ỦY BAN NHÂN DÂN XÃ

STT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Chữ Ký
1	Nguyễn Thị Hồng Sáng	Phó Chủ tịch UBND xã	
2	Nguyễn Thị Hà	Chủ tịch Hội phụ nữ xã	
3	Mai Văn Phân	Cán bộ Nông nghiệp xã	
4	Mang Văn Khôi	Bí thư Chi bộ Thôn 1	
5.	Nguyễn Ngọc Văn	Trưởng thôn 3	

3. ĐẠI DIỆN TƯ VẤN THIẾT KẾ

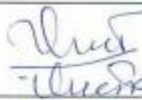
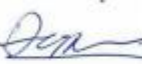


STT	Họ và tên	Chức vụ	Chữ ký
1	Lê Thúc Thuận	Giám đốc	

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4. ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ DÂN

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Số điện thoại	Chữ ký/điểm chỉ
1.	Mang Văn Tuyền (Mai Thị Chai)	Nữ	Rai	Thôn 1.	0349659670	Chai
2.	Lê Hữu Tèo (Mang Thị Nhu)	Nam cháu	Rai	Thôn 1.	0358598 104	Nam
3.	Mang Văn Cu (Nguyễn Thị Kiên)	Nam	Rai	Thôn 2.	0949367295	Kiên
4.	Mang Thị Hoàn	Nữ	Rai	Thôn 1	-	
5.	Mang Văn Hưng	Nam	Rai	Thôn 1	0397794203	
6.	Mang Văn Hồ	Nam	Rai	Thôn 1.	0397794203	Hồ
7.	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	Nam	Rai	Thôn 3		Thuận
8.	Nguyễn Văn Luận	Nam	Rai	Thôn 3	0325990725	
9.	Là Thị Tâm	Nữ	Rai	Thôn 2	0349855634	Tâm
10.	Nguyễn Thị Mỹ Kỳ	Nữ	Rai	Thôn 3	0357320959	
11.	Nàng Văn Nghị	Nam	Rai	Thôn 1	0353191331	Nghị
12.	Mang Văn Lũ (Chuyên)	Nam	Rai	Thôn 1	0326488 309	
13.	Thiều Dương Minh	Nam	Rai	Thôn 1	0374922 205	

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

STT	Họ và tên	Giới tính	Dân tộc	Địa chỉ	Số điện thoại	Chữ ký/điểm chỉ
14.	Nai Văn Ngân (Huỳnh Thị Phụng) Vợ (Nữ)	Nam	Rai	Thôn 1	037625 7305	phung
15.	Yang Thị Hòa (Vợ Marg Van Bô)	Nữ	Rai	Thôn 1	097766 3490	Hoa
16.	Nguyễn Văn Thuận	Nam	Rai	Thôn 2	08699140 25	
17.	Nguyễn Văn Diệp	Nam	Rai	Thôn 2	03587869 42	
18.	Mãng Văn Phong	Nam	Rai	Thôn 2	0372355 635	Phong
19.	Huỳnh Thúc Khánh	Nam	Rai	Thôn 3	03741075 15	
20.	Nguyễn Thị Nạn (Vợ Nguyễn Văn Chiến)	Nữ	Rai	Thôn 3	036849 4693	
21.						
22.						
23.						
24.						
25.						

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

Annex IVb – Summary of content in English of consultation meeting minutes

CONSULTATION MEETING MINUTES

(Subject: project interventions overall and climate-resilient ponds activities in particular SACCR project in Binh Thuan province)

I. PARTICIPANTS

II. AGENDA

1. Project information dissemination: Eligibility criteria for beneficiaries of SACCR project; re-disseminate information about project; overall project interventions
2. SACCR project promotes climate-resilient agricultural models
3. Information on support packages for the SACCR Project.
4. Inform to and consult with beneficiaries from climate-resilient ponds about the technical design of the pond, including: pond size (length, width, and depth); land area; water storage capacity of the pond; estimated value of the pond etc.
5. Consult on the risks and mitigation measures under safeguards framework of SACCR project
6. Review Grievance Redress Mechanism.
7. Conduct further risk screening
8. Register environmental management plan to local authorities as regulated by domestic laws and policies

III. CONTENTS OF THE MEETING

Mr. Pham Huu Thu (PPMU): Introduction of members of the SACCR-Binh Thuan Provincial Project Management Unit participating in the meeting and went through the agenda of the meeting according to Official Letter No. 17/GM-SACCRBT dated February 10, 2023 of the SACCR - Binh Thuan Provincial Project Management Unit on public consultation, feedbacks on designs of climate-resilient ponds; information dissemination of Grievance Redress Mechanism & SACCR project environmental and social safeguard policy framework.

Mr. Bui Quoc Dung (PPMU): The consultation session invited households benefitted from the pond. Informing each beneficiary household about the construction and upgrading of the pond with the technical design information of the pond, including: pond size (length, width, and depth); land area; water storage capacity of the pond; estimated value of the pond. Further explanation was made by design consulting firm - Truong Thanh Design-Construction-Trading Joint Stock Company.

Ms. Le Phuong Thao (PPM): Introduce the safeguards framework, potential risks and mitigation measures. During the construction process, it is mandatory for the contractor to comply with safeguards documents, ESMP, and at the same time, the contractor must disseminate relevant information to households and local authorities to understand and jointly supervise, in order to minimize the risk or affect the people in the construction area.

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

Ms. Le Phuong Thao: SACCR project would like to hear more about feedbacks of communities, ethnic minorities and farmers on the concern to projects and the risks. Reiterate the presence of GRM; feedbacks will be handled promptly.

Feedbacks from communities:

1. Mr. Mang Van Hung: We want the project start the construction of ponds very soon to make sure people having sufficient water storage to irrigate crops. Both Kinh and Raglai people (ethnic groups in this commune) fully supports the project activities and especially expect the ponds can be constructed soon. It is great if the pond can be constructed in the dry season.
2. Mr. Mang Van Trung: Full agreement with project's interventions as informed by the PPMU and local Commune Peoples Committee, we would jointly monitoring the compliance of the contractor to safeguards framework.
3. Ms. La Thi Tam: Happy to know about Grievance Redress Mechanism. Expect that SACCR project, PPMU and local authorities should handle this system properly to fully capture people's feedbacks and complaints.
4. Mr. Nguyen Van Thuan: Since the land area is a bit small, I would like to build a smaller pond than the size than the recommendations in the design.

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hong Sang, Vice Chairman of the Commune People's Committee: The local government welcome the project and want the project to be started as soon as possible. Through this consultation of the SACCR Provincial Project Management Unit, the local authorities will mobilize local socio-political organizations such as local Women Union and Farmer Association to coordinate with the committee to supervise and promptly handle people's grievances to make sure not to cause any obstacles, and at the same time request contractors to comply with the requirements. People in the commune must also strictly comply with the Grievance Redress Mechanism disseminated by the Provincial Project Management Unit. The village heads and community elders should take an active role to support the project and seek feedbacks from the communities.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Mrs. Nguyen Thi Hong Sang - Vice Chairman of the Commune People's Committee: The local authority fully agreed with project's interventions, the pond designs and project implementation plan and will support the implementation of environmental protection plan of the SACCR Binh Thuan PPMU.

Participants and community members: fully support the project based on disclosed information process under FPIC principle. We want the project to construct ponds as soon as possible. The information on local ethnic minorities peoples and communities as set out in proposed Indigenous Peoples Plan is correct. Local people and ethnic minorities peoples and communities have understood project information and fully support the implementation of SACCR project.

Beneficiaries of ponds: The commune's pond beneficiaries have received full information. Design companies have captured feedbacks from beneficiaries on pond designs and will revert back and ensure that the design will be adjusted accordingly.

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

The representative of PPMU says thanks to local people, communities and local government on the support of the project and reaffirm that any feedbacks should be sent immediately and will be properly handled.

The contents and agreements on the meeting conclusions were confirmed by the participants.

The minutes were approved, the meeting ended at 16:00 on the same day, all members attending the meeting agreed with the above content.

Annex IVc – Individual pond commitment form (Vietnamese)

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

Bắc Sơn, ngày 21 tháng 11 năm 2022

BẢN CAM KẾT
Về việc xây dựng/nâng cấp và quản lý sử dụng ao riêng AO-01

Đại diện Hộ gia đình: Mang Thu Thiên (con Mang Đoa (058.071.3006555))
Đối tượng hưởng lợi: Nghèo Cận nghèo DTTS Phụ nữ trụ cột 01/01/1973
Điện thoại liên hệ: 0949.217.6574
Hộ khẩu thường trú: Thôn (buôn/bản) Xã Bằng Xã Bắc Sơn
Huyện/thị xã Thuận Bắc Tỉnh Ninh Thuận

Sau khi được Ban quản lý dự án SACCR và chính quyền địa phương thông tin, thay mặt gia đình, tôi cam kết tham gia dự án SACCR nói chung và xây dựng/nâng cấp ao riêng, với những thông tin dưới đây:

1. Thông tin về ao

1.1. Vị trí ao

- Loại ao: Xây mới nâng cấp
- Địa chỉ ao: Thôn Xã Bằng Xã Bắc Sơn huyện Thuận Bắc tỉnh Ninh Thuận
- Kích thước ao (dài, rộng, sâu): 16m x 16m x 3m
- Diện tích ao (m²): 798 m²
- Diện tích tưới dự kiến (ha): 6.000 m²

1.2. Giấy tờ đất làm ao (chọn ô và điền 1 nội dung)

- Đất có sổ đỏ (m²):
- Đất nông nghiệp (m²): 6.000 m²
- Đất phi nông nghiệp (m²):
- Đất khác (m²) (nếu rõ):

1.3. Kinh phí xây dựng (hay nâng cấp) ao

- Dự án SACCR hỗ trợ: 32 triệu đồng (không bao gồm chi phí thiết kế, giám sát).
- Gia đình đóng góp:
 - o Bằng hiện vật (cát/xi chống thấm, cây trồng xung quanh bờ ao.....)
 - o Bằng công lao động (ngày): 5 ngày

2. Cam kết của gia đình:

- Tham gia vào nhóm Lớp học đồng ruộng (FFS) và tham dự đầy đủ các buổi tập huấn do Dự án tổ chức;
- Đóng góp đầy đủ như cam kết; chủ động hoàn thiện các hạng mục phụ trợ (trồng cây xung quanh bờ ao, làm hàng rào bảo vệ, tạo kênh lấy nước...); bố trí vị trí bãi để đổ đất không ảnh hưởng tới môi trường.
- Khi có thay đổi về quy mô ao (diện tích, chiều sâu) phải báo cho Ban quản lý dự án của tỉnh;

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- Khi chuyển nhượng/bán diện tích đất đảo ao thì phải có xác nhận của UBND xã.
- Chia sẻ nguồn nước ao cho các hộ khác khi có thể.
- Khai thác và sử dụng hiệu quả ao ít nhất đến năm 2030;
- Sẵn sàng chia sẻ kinh nghiệm, thông tin, hỗ trợ cho các hoạt động Dự án và cộng đồng từ năm 2022 đến tháng 6 năm 2026.
- Có trách nhiệm và chủ động thu xếp kinh phí bảo dưỡng, tôn tạo ao hàng năm; chủ động các hoạt động như nạo vét, tôn tạo ao định kỳ;
- Có trách nhiệm tham gia bảo vệ an toàn cho trẻ em; bảo vệ môi trường cho ao nói chung.
- Các cam kết, thỏa thuận khác (nếu có, tùy thuộc vào từng ao, từng tỉnh)

Bản cam kết này đã được đọc rõ ràng, và hộ gia đình đã hiểu rõ các nội dung.

Người cam kết (Họ tên, chữ ký/ dấu điểm chỉ)	Xác nhận của Trưởng thôn (buôn/bản) (Họ tên, chữ ký)	Xác nhận của UBND xã (chữ ký, đóng dấu)	Xác nhận của BQL Dự án tỉnh (chữ ký, đóng dấu)
 Mang Dao (lấy thay mẹ)	 Mang Dao	 PHO CHU THON Mang Dao	

HD-AO-01-01

Annex IVd – Translation of individual pond commitment form

Individual pond commitment form

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

... date ... month ... year 20..

COMMITMENT FORM

On the construction/upgrading and management of individual pond

Representative(s) of household:.....
Criteria: Poor/near-poor Ethnic minority Women-dependent
Phone number:
Permanent residence: VillageCommune
District/town.....Province.....

On behalf of my family, I hereby make the commitment to participate in the SACCR project in general and voluntary receive the support on the climate-resilient ponds in particular, with the following information:

1. Information about the pond

1.1. Pond location

- Type: Newly constructed upgraded
- Location: Village.....commune.....districtprovince.....
- Pond size (length, width, depth):
- Pond surface area (m²):
- Expected irrigation area (m²):

1.2. Information on land for pond construction (fill in relevant information)

- Land size (m²):
- Agricultural land (m²):
- Non-agricultural land (m²):
- Other land use (m²) (specify):

1.3. Costs to construct (or upgrade) the pond

- Support from SACCR project: VND (excluding design and supervision costs).
- Household contribution:
 - o In kind (waterproof sand/slag, plants around the pond edge etc.)
 - o In labor (days):

2. Commitment:

- Proactively participate in the Farmers Field School (FFS) and fully attend the training sessions and project events organized by the project;
- No land compensation required and provide contribution as committed (planting trees around the pond, making protective fences, creating water intake channels, working days etc.), and arranging the spaces reserved for earth work from excavation.

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- Immediately notify the Provincial Project Management Unit when there is a change in pond size (area, depth);
- In case the land is transferred to other households, the beneficiary should immediately notify Commune Peoples Committee for the proper course of actions
- Share water from climate-resilient pond with other households when possible.
- Ensure effective usage, operation and maintenance until 2030 at least;
- Willing to share experiences, information and provide support to the project and community activities during the period of 2022 to June 2026.
- Responsible and proactive in arranging annual maintenance costs and proactively conduct activities such as periodic dredging and rehabilitation of ponds;
- Responsible for the safety and the pond surrounding environment.
- Additional commitments and agreements (*if any*)

The contents of the commitment had been clearly read, understood and agreed by the household.

Household
(Full name,
signature /
fingerprint)

**Confirmation of
Head of village**
(Name, signature)

**Confirmation
of the
Commune
People's
Committee**
(signature,
stamp)

**Confirmation
of Provincial
Project
Management
Unit**
(signature,
stamp)

Annex IVe – Shared pond commitment form

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

L. Khang ngày 15 tháng 11 năm 2022

BẢN CAM KẾT

Về việc xây dựng/nâng cấp và quản lý sử dụng ao chung

Sau khi được Ban quản lý dự án SACCR và chính quyền địa phương thông tin, chúng tôi gồm các thành viên có danh sách dưới đây cùng nhau cam kết về việc xây dựng (hay nâng cấp), quản lý sử dụng ao chung với những thông tin dưới đây.

1. Thông tin về ao chung

1.1. Vị trí ao chung

- Tên ao chung: AO-03
- Người đại diện cho các thành viên: Chamalea Be
- Loại ao chung: Xây mới nâng cấp
- Địa chỉ ao chung: Thôn Suối Le xã P. Khay huyện T. Bắc tỉnh Ninh Thuận
- Diện tích ao (m²): 2.139 m²
- Diện tích tưới thiết kế (ha): 1500 m²

1.2. Nguồn gốc đất xây dựng/nâng cấp ao (chọn ô và điền 1 nội dung)

- Đất chung do UBND xã quản lý (m²):
- Đất do các thành viên đóng góp (m²):
- Đất do 01 hộ đứng tên nhưng cho các hộ khác dùng chung (m²): 2.139 m²

1.3. Kinh phí xây dựng (hay nâng cấp) ao

- Dự án SACCR hỗ trợ: 14 triệu đồng (không bao gồm chi phí thiết kế, giám sát).
- Các thành viên đóng góp:
 - o Bằng hiện vật (cát/xi chống thấm, cây trồng xung quanh bờ ao.....)
 - o Bằng công lao động (ngày): 21 ngày

Chi tiết đóng góp của từng thành viên kèm theo

2. Nội dung cam kết:

- Tham gia Tổ hợp tác quản lý, sử dụng ao AO-02 theo hình thức Hợp đồng hợp tác, tuân thủ các quy định của Hợp đồng hợp tác.
- Tham gia vào nhóm Lớp học đồng ruộng (FFS) và tham dự đầy đủ các buổi tập huấn do Dự án tổ chức;
- Đóng góp đầy đủ như cam kết (trồng cây xung quanh bờ ao, làm hàng rào bảo vệ, tạo kênh lấy nước, ngày công...), bố trí vị trí bãi để đồ đất mức ao mà không ảnh hưởng tới môi trường
- Khi có thay đổi về quy mô ao (diện tích, chiều sâu) phải báo cho Ban quản lý dự án của tỉnh;

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

- Trường hợp đất đào ao do một hay đất do hộ thành viên đóng góp thì khi chuyển nhượng/bán diện tích đất đào ao cần có sự thống nhất của các thành viên để không phương hại tới lợi ích dùng ao chung của các thành viên và có xác nhận UBND xã.
- Chia sẻ nguồn nước cho các hộ bên ngoài Tổ khi có thể và khi có sự thống nhất của các thành viên.
- Khai thác và sử dụng hiệu quả ao chung ít nhất đến năm 2030;
- Sẵn sàng chia sẻ kinh nghiệm, thông tin, hỗ trợ cho các hoạt động Dự án và cộng đồng từ năm 2022 đến tháng 6 năm 2026.
- Có trách nhiệm và chủ động thu xếp kinh phí bảo dưỡng, tôn tạo ao hàng năm, chủ động các hoạt động như nạo vét, tôn tạo ao định kỳ;
- Có trách nhiệm tham gia bảo vệ an toàn cho trẻ em, bảo vệ môi trường cho ao nói chung.
- Các cam kết, thỏa thuận khác (nếu có, tùy thuộc vào từng ao, từng tỉnh)

Bản cam kết này đã được đọc rõ ràng, các thành viên đã hiểu rõ các nội dung. Được lập thành ... bản có giá trị như nhau, trong đó: Mỗi hộ thành viên giữ 01 bản; UBND xã: 01 bản; và Ban quản lý Dự án SACCR tỉnh: 01 bản.




D. Khanh..., ngày *15* tháng *11* năm *2022*

Đại diện cho các thành viên (Họ tên, chữ ký hoặc dấu điểm chỉ)	Xác nhận của Trưởng thôn (buôn/bản) (Họ tên, chữ ký)	Xác nhận của UBND xã (Chữ ký, đóng dấu)	Xác nhận của Ban quản lý Dự án SACCR tỉnh (chữ ký, đóng dấu)
			

Chamaléa Hiêu

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

DANH SÁCH VÀ CAM KẾT ĐÓNG GÓP CỦA THÀNH VIÊN

STT	Họ và tên	Ngày, tháng, năm sinh	Giới tính	Đối tượng dự án (1)	Chỗ ở hiện tại	Nơi đăng ký hộ khẩu thường trú	Số, ngày, cơ quan cấp CMND/CCCD	Phản đóng góp			Diện tích tưới thiết kế (ha)	Chữ ký thành viên
								Diện tích đất (m ²)	Hiện vật	Ngày công		
01	Chamaleá Be'	1983	Nam	3	Suối Le	Suối Le, Phước Khương	05808100 6280	2139		7	5.000	
02	Chamaleá Thị Bành	1970	Nữ	1	Suối Le	Suối Le, Phước Khương	05817-0003 220	0		7	5.000	
03	Chamaleá Huôn	1985	Nam	2	Suối Le	Suối Le, Phước Khương	058074005 059	0		7	5.000	

Annex IVf – Translation of shared pond commitment form

Shared pond commitment form

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

... date ... month ... year 20..

COMMITMENT FORM

On the construction/upgrading and management of shared pond

Name of the pond management group:.....

Address: Village/hamlet:.....Commune.....District:.....Province:.....

Phone number:

Based on the support from the SACCR Provincial Project Management Unit and local authorities, we, the ... cooperative pond management group including the members listed below, jointly made a commitment on the construction (or upgrade) and management of the shared pond with the information as below:

1. Shared pond information

1.1. Shared pond location

- Name of shared pond (if any):.....
- Representative of the group members:
- Type: Newly constructed upgraded
- Address of shared pond:
Village..... commune..... districtprovince.....
- Pond size (length, width, depth):
- Pond surface area (m2):
- Expected irrigation area (m2):

1.2. Land use type (select the relevant option)

- Public land managed by the Commune People's Committee (m2):
.....
- Land contributed by members (m2):
- Land of one household under his/her name but shared to other households (m2):
.....

1.3. Information on land for pond construction (fill in relevant information)

- Land size (m2):
- Agricultural land (m2) :.....
- Non-agricultural land (m2):

Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

- Other land use (m2) (specify):

1.4. Costs to construct (or upgrade) the pond

- Support from SACCR project: VND (excluding design and supervision costs).
- Contribution from members:
 - o In kind (waterproof sand/slag, plants around the pond shore etc.)
 - o By labor (days):

Detailed information of contribution from each members are attached

2. Commitment:

- Proactively participate in the pond management group..... under the mechanism specified in Cooperation Agreement with full compliance.
- Proactively participate in the Farmers Field School (FFS) and fully attend the training sessions and project events organized by the project;
- No land compensation required and provide contribution as committed (planting trees around the pond, making protective fences, creating water intake channels, arranging working days etc.), and arranging the spaces reserved for earth work from excavation.
- Immediately notify the Provincial Project Management Unit of the province when there is a change in pond size (area, depth);
- In case the land is in the name of one household and shared the usage of pond to other households, when transferring/selling the designated pond area, the said household must immediately notify to the Commune People's Committee of and ensure that the pond usage rights of other members are still adequately reserved.
- Share water from climate-resilient pond with households outside the group when possible and with the agreement of the members.
- Ensure effective usage, operation and maintenance until 2030 at least;
- Willing to share experiences, information and provide support to the project and community activities during the period of 2022 to June 2026.
- Responsible and proactive in arranging annual maintenance costs and proactively conduct activities such as periodic dredging and rehabilitation of ponds;
- Responsible for the safety and the pond surrounding environment.
- Additional commitments and agreements (*if any*)

This commitment has been clearly read and understood and agreed by all members of the group. The commitment is made in ... copies of equal legal effect, of which: Each household member keeps 01 copy; Commune People's Committee: 01 copy; and SACCR Provincial Project Management Unit: 01 copy.

....., *date.... month.... year 20.....*

<p>Representative of the group members (Full name, signature or fingerprint)</p>	<p>Confirmation of Head of village (Name, signature)</p>	<p>Confirmation of Commune People's Committee (Signature, stamp)</p>	<p>Confirmation of the SACCR Provincial Project Management Unit (signature, stamp)</p>
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Strengthening the resilience of smallholder agriculture to climate change-induced water insecurity in the Central Highlands and South-Central Coast regions of Viet Nam (SACCR)

LIST OF MEMBERS WITH SIGNATURES

STT	Full name	Date of birth	Sex	Eligibility criteria (1)	Current address	Registered place of permanent residence	Identity card No.	Contribution			Expected irrigation area (m2)	Member's signature/fingerprint
								Land area (m2)	In kind	Working days		
1												
2												
3												
.												
.												

(1) Note: categorized as (1) Poor; (2) Near Poor; (3) Ethnicity; (4) women-dependent household