LIVESTOCK WASTE MANAGEMENT IN EAST ASIA PROJECT

GUIDELINES FOR PREPARATION OF ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLANS (EMDP)
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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
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<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>District Executive Committee</td>
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<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Development</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non Government Organization</td>
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<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<td>OD</td>
<td>Operational Directive</td>
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<td>PMU</td>
<td>Project Management Unit</td>
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Introduction

1. This project will address one of the most significant and rapidly growing causes of land-based pollution of the South China Sea – environmentally unsustainable industrial-scale livestock production. The overall objectives of the project is to reduce the negative local and global environmental impacts of rapidly increasing livestock production in selected demonstration areas in China, Thailand, and Vietnam that drain into the South China Sea and Gulf of Thailand. Specifically, the proposed project and its replication would lead to a reduction of land-based pollution from livestock production in the country and, consequently, in the international waterways of the South China Sea.

2. The proposed project consists of four components: (i) Component 1: Conducive Policy Framework; (ii) Component 2: Demonstration of Livestock Waste Management; (iii) Component 3: Development of Decision Support Tools and Regional Co-ordination; and (iv) Component 4: Project Management and Monitoring. The first component is expected to lead to the development and implementation of policies for both livestock production and waste management with strengthened and better-enforced regulations, more effective institutions and financial incentives. The outcome of the second component would be demonstrations in micro-watersheds with improved livestock waste management including the establishment of improved nutrient-balances in surrounding agricultural land. The third component would develop common decision support tools for policy makers and promote the exchange of experiences and lessons learned amongst the three participating countries directly involved in the Project as well as those bordering the South China Sea. The last component would result in efficient project management and effective monitoring of the political/institutional and environmental changes brought about by the Project.

3. The focus of the proposed project is centered on the implementation of cost-effective livestock waste management in selection watershed sites in Thailand, Vietnam and in one province of China bordering the South China Sea (Guangdong).

4. In Vietnam, the project sites selected for the second component (i.e. Demonstration of Livestock Waste Management) during project preparation are located in two (2) provinces namely: Dong Nai and Ha Tay. Specifically, the demonstration sites for livestock waste management would be in Bien Hoa city of Dong Nai province and in Thuong Tin District of Ha Tay province.

5. According to information collected from local authorities and the National Steering Committee for the project, no Ethnic Minority groups are located in the two demonstration sites selected during the project preparation phase. In the case of that future project demonstration activities will be located in the areas of Ethnic Minorities, every special effort will be made through design, construction measures and construction schedules to reduce adverse impacts on these groups. For the establishment of public pig waste treatment systems, the adverse impacts would be at the individual level and at a low-intensity level, as land of some ethnic minority families may be exchanged or permanently acquired for building common waste treatment systems. Therefore, the project would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected ethnic minority households and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects.
6. If there are ethnic minority people in the project selected sites then in line with the World Bank’s Operational Directive on Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20), an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this strategy for ethnic minorities. Ethnic minority is defined as social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. According to OD 4.20 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

   A close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas;
   (b) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group;
   (c) An indigenous language, often different from the national language;
   (d) Presence of customary social and political institutions; and
   (e) Primarily subsistence-oriented production.

7. The purpose of this strategy is to ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of Ethnic Minority People (EDP). More specifically, the objective of this strategy is to ensure that EMPs do not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

**Ethnic Minorities in Viet Nam**

8. There are 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam, of which the ethnic Vietnamese, known as Kinh, accounts for about 85 percent of total population. Kinh people dominate the political, economic, and social activities of the country. The other 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam are considered ethnic minorities. Most ethnic minority groups live in upland areas. Some ethnic minority groups who live mainly in the lowlands are Hoa (Chinese), Cham and Khmer.

9. Equality right of ethnic people is stated clearly in the Vietnam’s Constitution. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) states as follows: *The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a united nation having many nationalities. The State implements a policy of equality and unity and supports the cultures of all nationalities and prohibits discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and characters to preserve their culture and to improve its own traditions and customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and culturally.*

10. One of the most important policies regulating ethnic minority development is Government Guidance No.525/TTG issued on 2/11/1993. This document provides detailed guidelines on the implementation of development activities in highland and ethnic areas, including the following:

   • Focus on development of infrastructure, especially transportation road systems and fresh water supply;
   • Gradual increase in food security;
• Consolidation of education systems; adjust education program based on the characteristics of provinces; create favorable conditions, support non-formal education and develop the internal economy of these areas.

11. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have received many benefits as a result of government policies such as: preferential treatment in college admission processes, government subsidy for various consumption goods (cooking oil, kerosene, iodized salt). The government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have organized numerous development and special assistance programs that targeted ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the uplands in general and ethnic minorities in particular to "catch up" with lowland areas.

12. While many - probably most - ethnic minority households have better material standards of living today than they did in the past, they are still not catching up with the rest of the country economically. The ethnic minority people are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

THE STRATEGY

13. According to the Government of Viet Nam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:
   - An intimate understanding and long stay in the territory, land or area of their ancestors with close attachment to natural resources;
   - Self-identification and recognized by neighboring members by their distinctive culture
   - A language different from the national language
   - A long traditional social and institutional system
   - A self-provided production system.

14. The Government of Viet Nam’s policy of not discriminating against Ethnic Minority Peoples is demonstrated by the presence of Ethnic People Council of the National Assembly and the Ethnic People Committee of the Government. Article 94 in the Constitution, 1992 states that the Ethnic People Committee has the right to submit proposals, plans or related issues of indigenous peoples to the Assembly, monitor, control the implementation of national policies, development programs on various areas such as, education, health care, etc. Article 5 of the Constitution also indicates that ethnic minority people could use their own languages to reserve its cultural distinctions. In the Government of Viet Nam, directly under the supervision of the Prime Minister is the Committee of Ethnic Minorities (which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by this Committee, such as the poverty reduction Program 135 which according to degree No, 135/1998/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister promotes the construction of small-scale infrastructure in poor ethnic minority villages.

15. The main objective of the World Bank’s ethnic minority framework is to ensure that the development process foster full respect for their dignity, human rights, cultural
uniqueness and that ethnic minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process and they will receive culturally-compatible social and economic benefits. The Bank’s OD 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples indicates that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects Ethnic Minority Peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.

16. This strategy will be applied to the Livestock Waste Management in East Asia Project where applicable.

**Guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMPD)**

17. These guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in activities supported by the project. The participation of EDPs can either provide more certainty about the benefits they may receive, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of the project. The major elements of the EMDP are a preliminary screening process, followed by a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the project, and an action plan which will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMDP.

Details of the screening and social impact assessment processes are described below.

**Screening**

18. All communes which have ethnic minority communities and are candidates for the project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by DECs, relevant local authorities and consultants. Prior to the visit, the respective DECs will send a letters to the communes informing commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective DECs to discuss the project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the project. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will be requested to present their views with regard to the project.

19. At this visit, the social scientists/consultants and/or local Women’s Union will undertake a screening for ethnic minority population with the help of ethnic minority leaders and local authorities. The screening will check for the following:

   (a) Names of ethnic groups in the commune
   (b) Total number of ethnic minority groups in the commune
   (c) Percentage of ethnic minority of commune population
   (d) Number and percentage of ethnic minority households along the proposed project sites for demonstration.

20. If the results show that there are ethnic minority communities in the zone of influence of the proposed project sites for demonstration, a social impact assessment will be planned for those areas.
Social Impact Assessment
21. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be undertaken by the social scientists/consultants and/or trained staff from the local Women’s Union and ethnic minority leaders. The SIA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts - positive and negative.

22. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings: ethnic minority leaders; ethnic minority men; and ethnic minority women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed project sites for demonstration. Discussions will focus on project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of project. The local Women’s Union will be responsible for analyzing the SIA, and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority leaders and project staff. *If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed project will be significantly adverse or that the ethnic minority community rejects the project, the project will not be implemented in that locality; no further action is needed in this case.*

23. If the ethnic minority supports the project implementation an EMDP will be developed.

Ethnic Minority Development Plan
24. The action plan will consists of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts, modification of project design, and development assistance. Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minority communities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation and rehabilitation will follow the Resettlement Policy Framework of the project.

25. The Ethnic Minorities Development Plan will include:

   (a) Legal Framework
   (b) Baseline data;
   (c) Land tenure information;
   (d) Local participation;
   (e) Technical identification of development or mitigation activities;
   (f) Institutional arrangement;
   (g) Implementation schedule;
   (h) Monitoring and evaluation; and
   (i) Cost and financing plan.

Implementation Arrangement
25. Consultants will also be responsible for training respective DECs, local Women’s Union or a similar social organization to undertake the work of consultation, screening, social impact assessment, analyses and preparing EMDPs.

26. PMU and DECs of the project and local authorities are responsible for implementing EMDP (arrange for adequate staff and budget).
Monitoring
27. Implementation of the EMDPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by DECs and respective Peoples’ Committees and Committees for Ethnic Minorities at provincial and district levels. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to PMU and the World Bank office in Viet Nam.

28. The independent agency or agencies which will be used by PMU to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement action plans for the project will also be tasked with monitoring the activities for EMDP. The external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households in each relevant province on an annual basis.

Schedule
29. The EMDP should have an implementation schedule that is coordinated with the project implementation. Logically, social impact assessments and group meetings should be undertaken before the project designs are prepared. Compensation for land acquisition should be satisfactorily completed at least one month prior to start of civil work. Monitoring should take place at the recommended times during project implementation.

Budget
30. The EMDP, while provides development activities, will include information on detailed cost of mitigation measures and other rehabilitation entitlements for ethnic minority in the affected areas. Sources of funding for the various activities and financing plans will be clearly specified in the cost tables.

Reporting/Documentation
31. The EMDPs will be prepared and submitted by the PMU to the NSC and then the World Bank at the same time that the PMU submit its annual work program to the NSC and the World Bank for review. When the NSC submits the final annual work program to the World Bank for approval, an integrated EMDP report will also be furnished.