

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

### IMPROVING CONDITIONS FOR TRAVELLING, CULTIVATION AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT FOR ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP IN MOI VILLAGE, DONG CHUM COMMUNE, DA BAC DISTRICT, HOA BINH PROVINCE

#### 1. Context and Rationale

Dong Chum commune is a particularly difficult commune in the North of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh. It is more than 70km away from the district center and is benefited from a special mechanism under Decision 30A of the Prime Minister that targets poor and extremely difficult communes. This is the locality that annually suffers heavy losses in people and property caused by natural disasters, floods and storms. Only in the last few years, the commune has damaged hundreds of billions of assets such as houses, land, crops and livestock as well as the life of the people.

Dong Chum commune has total natural area of 5,667ha, 97% of population are ethnic groups such as Tay and Muong. The rate of poor households in 2019 is 43%, and near poor households is 27.2%. The main employment of commune is agriculture accounting for 98% of population. Per capita income in 2018 is 18 million VND/person/year (1,286 USD).

Moi village - Dong Chum commune has a total of 157 households, 700 people. In which the number of male members is 380 and 320 female members, 100% are Tay people (ethnic minority group), the poor households accounts for more than 30% and that of nearly poor households is 27%.

General speaking, the road system in the village is extremely difficult, especially the infield road from Stream Giang to Na Pac Mung, where 100% of villagers plant rice and other crops with a total area of 20 ha. It is purely land road from the ancient time and now is being seriously degraded due to storms, flood with numerous puddles, potholes, landslides. Therefore, local people meet difficulties in travelling, cultivating and harvesting crops. They have to transport agricultural materials and rice mainly by human power like porters, and cannot utilise modern machines to produce, that has great influence on labor productivity. This road is also a shortcut to travel to school or main road of 300 local villagers at Na Loc and Co Phung villages, 100 of them are primary and secondary students in dry season.

#### 2. Objective

Improve conditions for travelling, cultivation and agricultural production for ethnic minority group

#### 3. Results and indicator

Results	Indicator
The infielded road from Stream Giang to Na Pac Mung is upgraded and made concrete work	The length is 135m, width: 2,5m, thickness: 0.16 m; concrete grade 250
Local people confirm that the conditions for travelling, cultivation and	At least 80% of local people confirm that the conditions for cultivation and agricultural production have been improved

agricultural production have been improved	
Local students go to school more easily and conveniently	100 primary and secondary students go to school more easily and conveniently

#### 4. The beneficiaries of the project:

- **Direct beneficiaries:** 100% of household within Moi village, with 157 households, 700 people. In which 320 are female members, 100% are Tay people, 30% are poor households.
- **Indirect beneficiaries:** 300 local ethnic minorities at Na Loc and Co Phung, 100 of them are students.

#### 5. Budget plan

No	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Price	Balance	Global Giving	Contribution of local people
1	Stone 1x2	m3	46	15	690	690	
2	Cement	Ton	18	54	972	972	
3	Yellow sand	M3	25	12	300	300	
4	Formwork	M3	3	17.5	53	53	
5	Rent concrete mixer	Day	6	26	156	156	
6	Rent excavator to create construction ground	Day	3	215	645	645	
7	Technical workers	Day	50	12	600	600	
8	Soil dumping the road	m3	200	2.6	520	520	
9	Stone dumping the road	m3	50	15.0	750	750	
10	Oil paper	m2	405	0.2	81	81	
11	Petrol to pump water	Litre	100	0.8	80	80	
12	Labor to create construction ground	Labor	100	6.5	650		650
13	Labor to make concrete	Labor	200	9.0	1,800		1,800

14	Management fee				800	800	
<b>Total</b>					<b>8,097</b>	<b>5,647</b>	<b>2,450</b>



**TRUNG TÂM NGHIÊN CỨU SÁNG KIẾN PHÁT TRIỂN CỘNG ĐỒNG**  
The center for Research on Initiatives of Communities development (RIC)

Tel./Fax: 024 3212 1882      Email: ricvietnam2009@gmail.com      Website: ric.org.vn

Địa chỉ: P. 407, Chung cư Packexim  
Số 49, ngõ 15 Đường An Dương Vương,  
Phường Phú Thượng, Quận Tây Hồ, Hà Nội

Address: Room 407, Packexim building  
No 49, alley 15 An Duong Vuong street,  
Phu Thuong ward, Tay Ho district, Hanoi

## ORGANISATION INFORMATION

### 1. Some general information

- **Organization Name:** The Center for Research on Initiatives of Community development (RIC)
- **Project Director:** Le Van Hai
- **Address:** Room 407, Packexim apartment, number 49 alley 15, An Duong Vuong street, Phu Thuong ward, Tay Ho district, Hanoi.
- **Tel:** +84 24 32121882      **Mobile:** +84 917 61 8484
- **Email:** ricvietnam2009@gmail.com
- **Website:** ric.org.vn

### 2. Forming basis:

RIC established in 2009 under Vietnam Union of Science and Technology Associations (VUSTA) under the Decision No.1160/QĐ-LHH on August 28<sup>th</sup>, 2009, with license No.857 on September 11<sup>th</sup>, 2009 and re-issued on March 3<sup>rd</sup> 2016 by the Ministry of Science and Technology.

**Vision:** RIC wants to become a professional and innovative organization in promoting community management, contributing to the sustainable development of ethnic minority communities

**Mission:** RIC connects and promotes initiatives to improve the self-management capacity of minority communities in order to implement National Target Programs; Land and natural resources governance in Vietnam

In the period of 2016 – 2020, RIC focuses on promoting self-management capacity of ethnic minorities' communities in: (i) Implementation of National target programs and (ii) Land and natural resources governance. Up to 2020, RIC wants to become a professional and innovative organization in community management contributing to sustainable development for minority communities.

### 3. Key approaches

**3.1 People led development - PLD:** RIC promotes initiatives of the local indigenous community based on its geo-specific conditions to self-manage their own development process. The process starts with farmers and villagers who are interest to make change in their family and their community. Via learning exchange and reflection afterward within the community, people can make change with their own capacity and resources. The project focuses on engaging community with collective wisdom and collective ownership towards development process, contributing of expert human resources towards indigenous pattern of life and skills.

### **3.2 Community management (CM) approach**

This is a method of management that local people are owners in their own development process. They have legal rights and have enough ability to participate in needs assessment, priority ranking, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation their development initiatives to ensure its transparency and accountability. CM emphasizes that local authorities need to listen to the voice of local citizens and they have the rights and can directly involve in making decisions locally. In this approach, the right holders (local residents, including poor and disadvantaged people, women) become more confident and competent to be able to claim their rights legally, to organize group discussions or village meetings regarding their own common concerns and priorities, and to plan, implement and manage by themselves. The duty bears (local governments) in addition should be more accountable and transparent in implementing their obligations and responsively promoting CSR implementation of SMEs, supporting its citizens to attain extra-resources from SMEs/donors, even the State. This method of working has been recognized and highly appreciated by central and local authorities and communities as an effective way to enhance self-management ability of communities, including ethnic minority villages in mountainous and remote areas

**3.3 Capacity-building and mobilization the participation of key groups in community:** This methodology contributes to enhancing solidarity and enabling campaigns among key farmers in the communities. In order to promote sustainability of the project's impact, it is essential that the capacity of the key farmers is built. Developing farmers' capacity to contribute their time and ideas to their PLD processes is directly linked to improving their awareness and understanding on their rights.

### **3.4 Build and develop a strong networks**

RIC acknowledges that to contribute to sustainable community development, RIC cannot be a sole actor. Thus, for each development project, RIC always networks and partners with multi-stakeholders to mobilise their participation and contribution both in terms of expertise and resources. They include authorities from central to local levels, socio-political organisations, INGO, local NGOs and local communities. This remarkably contributes to implementing project effectively and efficiently.

## **4. Core values**

RIC believes that the value that creates its difference is the combination of 3 factors: Knowledge, Skills and Experiences.

**Knowledge:** (method, process and tools) on promoting self-management, empowerment for community and connecting to expert teams.

**Skills:** directly work with community including ethnic minority groups, including both language and communication skills.

**Experiences:** directly work with ethnic minority groups, authorities from central to local levels and promote the interaction among them.

Until now, RIC is only organisation in Vietnam that connects all 3 factors in promoting self-management capacity of community in some following fields:

- Maintenance and operation of rural infrastructure
- Land and natural resources management (forest, water..)
- Dialogue between local community and authority in building and implementing of socio-economic development plans and national programs

## 5. Previous and current projects

No	Year	Project title	Source
1	2019-2021	Effective cooperation for rights of legal assistance and consultation of ethnic minority communities in Lac Son district, Hoa Binh province	JIFF-\$90,000
2	2019-2021	Viet Nam Workstream for Customary Tenure Recognition through Support to the Implementation of the 2017 Viet Nam Forestry Law (Vietnam Forestry Workstream) in Da Bac district, Hoa Binh	SDC-\$38,799
3	2017 - 2021	Ethnic minorities Empowerment through Piloting and Scaling up Communities Based O&M and Construction of Commune infrastructure in Programme 135 in Hoa Binh and Tra Vinh provinces, Vietnam.	Irish Aid – \$538,032
4	2017 - 2018	Strengthening long-term access of ethnic minorities, women, poor people and their community to forest land and forest through a transparent and participatory reallocation land procedure in Da Bac district, Hoa Binh.	SDC <sup>1</sup> – \$74,984
5	2013 - 2017	Pilot of Community-based Operation and Maintenance of communal infrastructures in Program 135 in Hoa Binh province.	Irish Aid – \$400,138
6-7	2013 – 2014; 2011 - 2012	Promoting community group's participation in protecting ethnic people's rights in land issues in Ky Son district, Hoa Binh province.	JIFF <sup>2</sup> - \$60,868
8	2009 - 2016	Promoting community self-management in Vietnam (in Hoa Binh and Thai Nguyen province).	SDC - \$907,931

<sup>1</sup> Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

<sup>2</sup> Justice Initiatives Facilitation Fund - a joint program between the Government of Vietnam, Government of Denmark, Government of Sweden and the European Union to support justice sector reform in Vietnam.