RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

IPP254
VOL3

SUB – PROJECT

CHU PRONG 110KV SUBSTATION
AND BRANCH LINE
OF GIA LAI PROVINCE

REPORT ON
ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Da Nang, Oct, 2007
RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

SUB – PROJECT

CHU PRONG 110KV SUBSTATION AND BRANCH LINE OF GIA LAI PROVINCE

REPORT ON ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Maker: Vo Huy Toan
Chief of the Department: Nguyen Xuan Tu

Da Nang, October 4th, 2007

DEPUTY DIRECTOR
TABLE OF CONTENT

I: INTRODUCTION
   I.1 General introduction of the project
   I.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)

II: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF HOST ETHNIC MINORITY
   II.1 Population and population structure
   II.2 General
   II.3 Land Tenure
   II.4 Production
   II.5 The living standard and living conditions
   II.6 Education

III. LAW STRUCTURE
   III.1 Law of Socialist Republic of Vietnam
   III.2 Guideline OD 4.20 of World Bank policy on Ethnic Minorities

IV: THE PROJECT IMPACTS ON RESETTLEMENT OF ETHNIC MINORITIES
   IV.1 Impacts to land and resettlement
   IV.2 Positive impacts of the project

V: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

VI: MITIGATION MEASURES
   VI.1 Policy for the people whose land is affected
   VI.2 The development plan for Ethnic Minorities who live in the project area
   VI.3 Mitigation measures

VII: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

VIII: SUPERVISION AND APPRAISEMENT

IX: COST ESTIMATION

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Inventory of population and gender.
Annex 2: Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities
Annex 4: Proposition on Ethnic Minority Development Plan
Annex 5: Cost Estimation for Ethnic Minority Development Plan
Annex 6: Resettlement Information Booklet
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detail Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District people's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>District Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>Households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA(O)</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agencies (Organ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Registration Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>Power Company No3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNPMB</td>
<td>Power Network Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAP</td>
<td>Resettlement Action Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right of Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T/L</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United State Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Vietnamese Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. INTRODUCTION

I.1 General introduction of the project:

1. The objective of the proposed project would be enable to focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution networks of 110, 22 and 22kV at rural areas to enable them to meet the growing demand more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power.

Investing in the project (a) for rehabilitating, improving and enlarging Gia Lai provincial power system in order to meet the demand of supplying the socio-economic development with electricity up to year 2020;(b) for increasing the reliability and quality of power network, mitigating the energy loss on the network; (c) raising the electrical business effect.

Rural Distribution Project in Gia Lai province consists of: Newly built 110kV substations and network under EVN assumption.

Main problems for rural distribution project include:

- Load demand in rural area averagely increases 13%-14% that does not meet the demand of socio-economic development and production in rural area.

- Demand of electrical consumption in daily activities and production more and more increase, overloaded state of power network and distribution substation is popular while customers’ demand of stable and safety electrical supply in rural area raises, electrical supply quality are still insufficient.

- Investment fund is limited.

2. Rural distribution project (RD) of Gia Lai province:

For making socio-economic development of Gia Lai province achieve average growth speed of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 12.2% at the stage of 2006-2010 and 14% at the stage of 2011-2015, with the provincial load demand of 262.4 million kWh in 2005, 610 million kWh in 2010 and 1,167.2 million kWh in 2015. Gia Lai province took part in Rural Distribution Project. The project would be enable to meet the growing demand more efficiently, increase the reliability of electrical supply, improve voltage class and mitigate the energy loss. Owing to the project, electrical business effect of Gia Lai province as well as Electrical Sector increases.
Rural distribution project (RD) of Gia Lai province consists of three main parts of construction:

+ Newly built Chu Prong 110kV substation with the capacity of 2 x 16 MVA (Immediately install a transformer of 1 x 16MVA).

+ Newly built Chu Se – Chu Prong 110KV line with the length of 20,875m.

+ Enlarging outgoing feeder at Chu Se 110kV substation.

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP):
For the project is located in the area of Ethnic Minorities so it is necessary to limit the involuntary resettlement as well as limit the harmfulness for Ethnic Minorities in the process of design, construction measures and construction schedules. However, some adverse impacts on land would not be avoidable.

Among 05 communes located in the project area, all 05 communes of two districts having Ethnic Minorities live in, however, numbers of affected Ethnic Minorities are not a lot of, they occupy a very low rate of the community. Among 139 affected households of the whole project, there are only 39 Ethnic Minority households (including 231 persons), that 's Ja Rai group.

2. De facto, the construction of 110KV network and substation only affects to the individuals and at the low level. Almost the land affection of Ethnic Minority households is of temporality. Some Ethnic Minority households lose land permanently because of setting the poles/towers up and building the substations, but this occupies a very low rate of total area of landholdings. 14% of total area of landholdings of one household are permanent acquired for substation, However, members of this household work for rubber Plantation, their income are rather high so land acquisition does not cause much impacts to their life. Therefore, the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impacts on the affected Ethnic Minority households and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic affects.

For the project in Gia Lai province, the WB’s policy on Ethnic Minorities is to establish Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) for ensuring the followings:

+ The development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness.
+ Ethnic Minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process.

+ Ethnic Minorities will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

4. The document of Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) of Gia Lai Province will be established in accordance with the WB’s guideline of Policy OP4.10 and Vietnamese Constitution about Ethnic Minorities. This document will be established at the same time with Construction Investment Project for meeting the objectives of WB’s Policy OP 4.10 to ensure that the development process full respect for their dignity, human rights, cultural uniqueness. The establishment of Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) based on the results of investigations, large interviews, discussions with the related people in all ranks in the region, the Local Authorities, Mass Organizations and affected Ethnic Minorities of commune for collecting their main information and feedback on the project; potential impacts, disadvantages that lay on Ethnic Minorities, solutions of overcoming project impacts and increasing socio-economic benefits for Ethnic Minorities in the regions.

II: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

II.1 Population and population structure

4.3 Socio-economic characteristics:

According to census of year 2004, population of Gia Lai province is 1.1 million persons including many Ethnic Minority Communities. In which the Kinh account for 52% of the total population, the rest are Ja Rai people account for 33.5%, BabNar 13.7%, Gio Trieng, Se Dang, Co Ho, Thai, Muong…Project zone only impacts Ja Rai Ethnic Group.

Tilling the fields is the popular cultivation type of Ja Rai minorities. Their farming instruments are rudimental. They are: knives for tree cutting and clearance, hoes for land break-up and sticks for sowing. Breeding of cattle, pigs and chickens are developed. In the past, Ja Rai people bred horses, even elephants. Men are skilled in plaiting baskets and papoose, women are good at weave and clothes maKinh for the whole family. Hunting, collection, fishing are other assistant economic activities and they are remarkably meaningful for their life.

Almost Ja Rai inhabitants produce under the Local Authorities’ arrangement, low education level, backward usages and customs.
Although they have their own language, cultural traditions, customs, habits and lifestyle, in almost aspects they live in harmony with the Kinh.

Almost their children and the Kinh’s children learn at the same school, they take part in all common cultural activities, share in existing economic opportunities and together receive public benefits.

Almost old Ethnic Minorities are illiterate.

Besides, there is migration of other Ethnic Groups, they also have their cultural traditions, customs and habits, but in almost aspects they live in harmony with the Kinh.

2. At project affected communes:

By result of screening surveys on losses, there are 05 host project communes in Gia lai province having affected Ethnic Minorities because of temporary and/or permanent land acquisition and assets lost.

Table 2-1 The affected Ethnic Minorities are distributed to the districts/communes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>The number of affected Ethnic Minorities</th>
<th>Total number of affected Ethnic Minority households (households)</th>
<th>Ratio % of Ethnic Minority households compared with the total number of affected households</th>
<th>Total number of affected Ethnic Minorities (persons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se Town</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La GLai commune</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chu Prong District</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>31.8</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>139</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>28.05</strong></td>
<td><strong>231</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The average level of the affected Ethnic Minorities in 05 communes occupied 28.05% of the total number of project affected households.

The average members of each Ethnic Minority household is lightly higher (5.9 persons/household) than the Kinh (4.52 persons/household).

Results of screening research show that at the affected communes, the main affected Ethnic Minorities are Ja Rai people. The other ethnic groups are living outside the affected area.

**Table 2-2 The distribution of Ethnic Minorities at the communes in host project zone.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>Ethnic groups</th>
<th>No. of Ethnic Minority Households</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
<th>% of men</th>
<th>% of women</th>
<th>Number of average members in each household</th>
<th>% compared with the total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
<td>256</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>5.01</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se Town</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>92.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>7.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La GLai commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>4.26</td>
<td>62.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>5.77</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Prong District</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>427</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>84.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>15.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>4.69</td>
<td>60.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>39.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>139</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**II.2 General situation**

It is the province of Central Highlands of Vietnam. However, in the past decade, due to the changes of economic structure and the development of science and technology all over the country, in general tendency of the whole country, economy of Gia Lai province was strongly developed. At the stage of 2006-2010, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is annually increased 12.2%.
As general situation in Vietnam, ethnic components of Gia Lai province have the rights of receiving benefits from project, life quality was increased obviously. However, they are still inferior to the Kinh because of many reasons, for example: traditional socio-economic system is more or less too self-contained, depends much on exhausted natural resources, cultural standard is generally lower, more mouths to feed and starting-point of economy is lower. That is why, it is necessary to pay special attention to Ethnic Minorities in order to ensure that they are equal in treatment and will receive compatible social and economic benefits from project development.

According to investigation results, components of Ethnic Minorities at affected communes often live in group, make up the private hamlets. At some places of some communes they live together with the Kinh. The economic background is of hard self-supply. They maintain the characteristics of their economic-socio-cultural life.

At present, almost of Ja Rai Ethnic Minorities in the affected communes still wear their traditional costumes and speak their own language. Nowadays, the juveniles can speak the Kinh language because they attend schools, only the old people can not speak the Kinh language.

In society of the components of Ethnic Minorities, the village patriarchs play a very important role on the spirit of the community. They are much respected by the villagers; they are the advisers on the psychological problem, the person of mediation and arrangement, active participation in bringing out the decisions for all persons in the commune. They are often consulted in house construction, marriage, including the large and small work in the family. In order to carry out the State policies, the development programs, the tasks and the responsibilities, all the administrative organizations always rely on the co-ordination and information exchange with the village patriarchs of Ethnic Minorities.

On the other hand, the integration with other Ethnic Minorities as well as the Kinh is also a popular tendency of the project communes, by this way, the components of Ethnic Minorities in the area of project would receive many benefits such as raising the awareness, strengthening the skill and professional skill of production.

II.3 The systems of the Land Tenure

Enjoying equal right as the Kinh in the region, according to Land Law of Vietnamese State, peasants of Ethnic Minorities in Gia Lai province are also supplied with cultivated land and certificate of Land Tenure for a long term. Ethnic Minorities in all affected communes are also supplied with agricultural land as equal as the other people. Their average area of
cultivating the wet rice is as equal as the Kinh. Besides, they have some rice fields in hilly area for cultivation of highland crops. However, almost of all these communes are mountainous ones so that cultivated land is very rare and land area of the households is very small. This fact causes limitation of agricultural development capability, causes difficulties in increasing income for the regional people, in which there is the component of Ja Rai Ethnic Minorities.

II.4 Production

All the communes where Ethnic Minorities live in are agricultural communes, all households of the region are of Ethnic Minorities and the Kinh, they earn their living by cultivation, breeding and forestry.

Trees of rations and crops at the region consist of dry and wet rice, corns, cassavas and some sorts of trees. Besides, Ethnic Minorities who live in the area of the project also cultivate some sorts of industrial plants which are of high economic value, such as: coffee, pepper and rubber.

The buffaloes, oxen, pigs and domestic fowls are traditional domestic animals at these communes. However, breeding is still developed sparsely in ethnic community.

II.5 The living standard and living condition

All communes in host project zone where affected Ethnic Minorities live in, the lines of communication are very convenient, interdistrict roads goes through the locality of host project communes, all communes have got the road to communal centre. All communes have got primary, secondary schools, kindergartens, house of culture, broadcasting station and communal medical centre. However, almost communes haven’t got concentrated market, trade and communication is taken from the other places. People’s income bases mainly on agricultural production. The average income: 3,853,000 VND/year/person or 321,000 VND/month/person.

Living conditions:

* 100% of households use water from drilling and bored wells.

* 90% of households have got televisions and other electrical goods.

Table 2-3 as follows would supply with some data on people’s living conditions of five affected communes.
Table 2-3: The living conditions of Ethnic Minorities at the communes where there are the affected Ethnic Minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communes where there are the affected Ethnic Minorities</th>
<th>The average income per person of Ethnic Minorities (1000VND/person)</th>
<th>Ratio % of the poor people among Ethnic Minorities</th>
<th>Ratio of illiteracy (ratio % for the people over the age of going to school)</th>
<th>The half strong houses (ratio % compared with the total number of households)</th>
<th>Temporary houses (ratio % compared with the total number of households)</th>
<th>Using pure water (ratio % compared with the total number of households)</th>
<th>Having got the toilet (ratio % compared with the total number of households)</th>
<th>have got televisions and other value assets (ratio % compared with the total number of households)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63.33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se Town</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La GLai commune</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Prong District</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.6 Education

According to general situation in Vietnam and Gia Lai province, components of Ethnic Minorities enjoy the policies of treatment and prior in the educational system, including free school fee, prior to competitive examination of entering universities and higher schools. However, old people’s illiterate level among components of Ethnic Minorities in Gia Lai province in general and in affected communes in particular is rather high. According to investigated results, at present, the ratio of illiteracy in the communes of host project area is rather high, especially the old people. Almost Ethnic Minorities children go to schools, the region pay attention to building specious educational system and near the people’s accommodation.

III. Law structure

Ethnic Minorities Development Plan was made up on the basis of Operational Directive OP 4.10 of WB on Ethnic Minorities and the State policies for Ethnic Minorities.

III.1 Law of Socialist Republic of Vietnam

The State carries out a policy of equality and solidarity and mutual assistance among all nationalities, and forbids all acts of discrimination and separation. Every nationality has the right to use its own language and system of writing, to preserve its national identity, and to improve its own fine customs, habits, traditions and culture. The State carries out a policy of comprehensive development and gradually improves the material and spiritual living conditions of the national minorities.

Article 94 in the Constitution 1992 states that: Ethnic People Committee has the right to submit proposals, plans or related issues of indigenous peoples to the National Assembly, monitor, control the implementation of national policies, development programs on various fields such as: education, health care, etc.

The presence of Ethnic People Council in the National Assembly and Ethnic People Committee in the Government, with many programs of socio-economic development, natural resources in the solitary and remote area and mountainous area where Ethnic Minorities are living is the proved evidence of the consistent policy for Ethnic Minority’s equality and anti-discrimination, with the undertaKhinh of improving Ethnic Minority’s situation which is pursued by the Vietnamese State.

According to the Government of Vietnam, Ethnic Minorities have the following characteristics:

- An intimate understanding and long stay in the territory, land or area of their ancestors, closed attachment to the natural resources.

- Self-identification and recognized by the 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.

The decisive policies concerned with Ethnic Minorities from the past up to now consist of: the Decision No 327, dated September 15th 1992, Guideline No 525/TT, dated November 2nd 1993, the Decision No 556/TT, dated September 12th 1995, the Decision No 661/QD-TTg, dated July 29th 1998 and the latest Decision No 135/1998/QD-TTg.
Since 1968, the Government has promulgated the sedentarization policy for ethnic groups, reducing the tendency migration trends of ethnic people. One of the almost important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No 525/TTG on November 2nd 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in the high land areas with the following characteristics:

- Develop the infrastructure, especially the transportation road system and fresh water supplying;

- Gradually increase food security.

- Consolidate the education system; adjust the education program basing on the characteristics of each province; create favor condition and support the non-formal education programs and develop the internal economy.

- The Decision No 135/1998/QD-TTg paid special attention to poverty reduction for Ethnic Minorities, basing on the strengthening of the infrastructure construction with small size for the poor villages of Ethnic Minorities. The common objectives of this Decision consist of:

  a/ Rapidly improve the material and spiritual living conditions of the national minorities who live at the poorest villages in the mountainous area and in the solitary and remote area.

  b/ Create good conditions for these areas in order to escape from poverty, backwardness and slow development.

  c/ Make Ethnic Minorities integrate the common development of the whole country.

  d/ Contribute their part to the work of keeping the peace and order as well as to the national defense security.

**The objectives of stage 1998-2005 consist of:**

i/ Poverty reduction with the annual rate of 4-5% (up to year of 2005 it would be 20%).

ii/ Supporting the construction of the infrastructure (fresh water used in the families, the traffic-way to the communal centre, development of rural market system).
iii/ Stimulating the children to go to school when they are of age, training Almost of Ethnic Minorities, raising their knowledge and professional skill.

iv/ Restraining the dangerous diseases.


The WB objective is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for Ethnic Minority’s dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness. The important part of this Operational Directive is to ensure that Ethnic Minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process especially the projects used WB capital sources, at the same time, to ensure that Ethnic Minorities will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

The strategy of WB for addressing the issues pertaining to Ethnic Minorities must be based on the informed participation of Ethnic Minorities themselves when they are supplied with sufficient information. Thus, identifying the local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of their knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early used of experienced specialists are the essential activities for any project that affects Ethnic Minorities and their rights to natural and economic resources.

In summary, there is no significant divergence between World Bank and Vietnam policies for Ethnic Minorities.

IV: The project’s impacts on the resettlement of Ethnic Minorities

IV.1 Impacts on land and resettlement

Rural Distribution Project of Gia Lai province would not cause any wide and deep impacts for the resettlement of affected Ethnic Minorities. This project only impacts Ja Rai Ethnic Minorities communities of 05 communes belonging to Chu Se and Chu Prong districts of Gia Lai province.

Table 4-1 and 4-2 would show the brief data of lost land and impacts to Ethnic Minorities. Please, see the detail project impacts for Ethnic Minorities in the Annexes from No1 to No 6.

IV.1.1 Impacts for Ethnic Minorities

There are 39 affected Ethnic Minority households in total (231 people) because of losing the land permanently or provisionally, losing the assets enclosed with lost land.
Among 464,500m² of total landholdings, only 16,950m² are permanent and provisional acquisition for tower foundations and substation construction. Only one household loses more than 10% of productive land area, however, members of this household are workers so land acquisition does not cause any impacts to their life. There is a house of 01 household in the ROW, it still meets the demand of technical requirements so it is not removed, so land acquisition does not cause any impacts to their life and production. None of Ethnic Minorities is severely affected by resettlement and business establishment lost.

**Table 4-1 Project impacts for Ethnic Minorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>Total number of affected Ethnic Minorities (households)</th>
<th>Numbers of displaced persons</th>
<th>Losing land both permanently and provisionally (households)</th>
<th>Losing more than 10% of landholdings (households)</th>
<th>Number of households need to be resettled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se Town</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La GLai commune</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chu Prong District</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>167</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>231</strong></td>
<td><strong>39</strong></td>
<td><strong>01</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Number of Ethnic Minority households loses land permanently and temporarily: 39 households.

- Number of Ethnic Minority households loses more than 10% of landholdings: 01 household.

- Number of Ethnic Minority households loses houses: None

- Number of Ethnic Minority households loses auxiliary construction (wall, fence): none

- Number of Ethnic Minority households loses trees and crops: 39 households.
- Number of Ethnic Minority households having houses in the ROW: 01 household.

- No affect caused to the land of worship and highly discerning area.

All Ethnic Minority households have got permanent land tenure for the affected land.

**IV.1.2 Impacts on land**

There are 39 households losing land provisionally and permanently for tower foundations and substation construction. Total land acquisition area for the project is 16,950m², in which permanent land acquisition area is 9,600m² and provisional land acquisition area is 7,350m². This area is not remarkable in comparison with total area of landholdings. 5,600m² of one Ethnic Minority household are permanent acquired for substation that makes up only 14% of total area of landholdings. However, members of this household work for rubber Plantation, their income are rather high so land acquisition does not cause many impacts to their life.

**Table 4-2 The area of affected land for Ethnic Minorities**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>Total area of landholdings (m²)</th>
<th>Area of permanent affected land (m²)</th>
<th>Area of temporary affected land (m²)</th>
<th>Total area of affected land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td>126,500</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>2,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se Town</td>
<td>21,500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La GLai commune</td>
<td>105,500</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Prong District</td>
<td>338,000</td>
<td>8,500</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>14,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>178,000</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>6,100</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>464,500</td>
<td>9,600</td>
<td>7,350</td>
<td>16,950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV.1.3 Impacts on houses**

None of Ethnic Minority households is affected of houses (wholly or partially) for tower foundations and substation construction. There is a house of 01 household in the ROW, it still meets the demand of technical requirements so it is not removed. In case of relocation, they are entitled to allowance for transition as stated in Resettlement Plan.
IV.1.4 Impacts on auxiliary construction
None of Ethnic Minority households is affected of auxiliary construction (wholly or partially).

IV.1.5 Impacts on trees and stand crops
There are 39 Ethnic Minority households whose trees and standing crops are affected (essentially cassava, crops, fruit trees and perennial trees).

IV.2 Positive impacts of the project
To continue the program of poverty reduction, Vietnamese Government is looking for the assistance from the international field. Rural Distribution project of Gia Lai province that is financed by WB aims at the objective of raising living standards at the rural area, in which there are some poorest and hardest communes, through supplying with basic infrastructure, electricity, these are the supported factors of strengthening socio-economic activities in project area.

According to the results of consultation and group discussions, Ethnic Minorities as well as the Kinh show their point of view that they completely support for project investibility, even when they lose some area of cultivated land. According to their opinions, in future, strengthened electric source would bring about more benefits, positive impacts for the life and economic condition than small negative impacts caused by project.

V. Community participation and consultation
During the stage of project preparation, some discussions and consultation with Local Authorities and Ethnic Minorities in 05 affected communes have been carried out. In the community of Ethnic Minorities, the village patriarchs are respected most, and they play important role in social consultation. The village patriarchs and women organizations are invited to the meeting for being announced with project information, resettlement plan and Ethnic Minority Development Plan. The consultants would state the information about anticipated location of project and policy of resettlement. All the members attending the meeting are requested to give their opinions on the impacts that may be caused by project so that to bring out mitigation measures and development program.

In Local Authorities, there are many Ethnic Minorities, they participate actively in gathering data on project potential harm for Ethnic Minorities.

Ethnic Minorities in all affected communes completely support the project. The Local Authorities as well as Ethnic Minorities participate actively in all discussions about the demand, difficulties and their desire that
concerned the project in order to make use of project and develop the benefits that are brought in by project for increasing their income and socio-economic-cultural life. Therefore, people who are consulted have shown their desire of taking part in the work of being project construction workers and supplying with building materials. Ethnic Minorities are paid much attention to the consultation with the measures of improving the present agricultural production. Ethnic Minorities and the Local Authority’s feedback have been put in the content of the following development plan.

VI: Mitigation measures and development plan

Ethnic Minorities Development Plan is not only for the direct displaced persons who lost land but also for Ethnic Minorities who live in affected area of project. Among 05 project affected communes, there are 1,696 Ethnic Minority households, in which Tuoi Bit hamlet of Chu Se Town (392 households); Yon village of Ia Glai commune (165 households), Ngol village of Ia Glai commune (105 households), Tôk village of Ia Glai commune (38 households); Bang village of Ia Tor commune (91 households); Siu village of Ia Me commune (370 households), Xuan Me village of Ia Me commune (180 households), Queen Rai village of Ia Me commune (105 households); Kluh village of Ia Boong commune (250 households). As stated in resettlement plan, establishment of Ethnic Minorities Development Plan is based on Ethnic Minorities and Local Authorities’ participation and consultation.

There are many special Articles on Ethnic Minorities’ resettlement plan for ensuring the consideration of people’s point of view on every matters and expressing the interests in accordance with the Law.

Through consultation with participation of Local Authorities and Ethnic Minorities in the affected area, people would bring out their feedback on the harm of project that may be happened as follows:

- Danger of electric shock.
- Accidents during the process of construction.
- Obstruction caused by the project and executive workers at the villages.

All feedback and mitigation measures for environment had put in this Ethnic Minority Development Plan.

VI.1 Policy for the people whose land is affected

1. All the people who lost land are entitled to compensation and resettlement program as stated in resettlement plan. At this stage, there isn’t
any severe impact to Ethnic Minorities. However, at the next period, if there are any severe impacts to Ethnic Minorities (impact more than 10% of productive land), the severe affected Ethnic Minority households will be supplied with assistance of agricultural development, work training and employment conversion for ensuring stable life and income as stated in Resettlement Plan.

2. The people who chose the solution of land for land would be arranged right in the village.

3. All the people are affected of land would be supplied with the free-fee certificate of the Land Tenure for their landholdings and newly bought land or would be compensated for land in a new place.

VI.2 The development plan for Ethnic Minorities who live in affected project area

Among 05 project affected communes, there are 1,696 Ethnic Minority households, in which Tuoi Bit hamlet of Chu Se Town (392 households); Yon village of Ia Glai commune (165 households), Ngol village of Ia Glai commune (105 households), Tôk village of Ia Glai commune (38 households); Bang village of Ia Tor commune (91 households); Siu village of Ia Me commune (370 households), Xuan Me village of Ia Me commune (180 households), Queen Rai village of Ia Me commune (105 households); Kluh village of Ia Boong commune (250 households). A special program would be established for only affected Ethnic Minorities or those are living in host project zone, including the following parts:

1. Spreading the project information:

The information announcement of Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) would be carried out for the Ethnic Minorities at the project affected highland villages. The information campaign on Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP) need to be announced broadly to Ethnic Minorities. To carry out this activity, information on Ethnic Minorities Development Plan and information announcement document for Ethnic Minorities must be put at the place that would be complied with their living standard and culture. Consultative specialists, Power Network Project Management Board’s members and Construction Agency must co-ordinate with concerned communes for the task completion. The cost for this activity would be supplied by the Power Sector.

2. Electrical safety training

Almost people in the host project area have been supplied with electricity from local network since 1999. However, for electrical safety, it’s necessary to provide training on electrical safety for Ethnic Minorities. In
order to get good results at training, Power Network Project Management Board of PC3 must co-ordinate with Consultant Units and People’s Committee of communes in defining training demand of electrical safety for Ethnic Minorities. Electrical safety training consists of:

- The leaflets would introduce the measures on electrical safety regulations, guideline of emergency in the case of electrical shock. All families in the host project area are supplied with the leaflets.

- Provide training on electrical safety and first aid when being shocked by electricity at each commune and for local people as well as pupils in the primary and secondary schools.

- Budget for this activity would be supplied by Power Sector.

**VI.3 Mitigation measures**

1/ The period of project construction must be carried out after the harvest (establish sensible implementation schedule).

2/ Draw up traffic safety regulations during the period of project construction.

3/ Put the signal boards at the dangerous places.

4/ In the contract signed with the construction contractor, there must have necessary articles for limiting impacts caused by project construction.

5/ Monitoring closely/explicitly the implementation of Ethnic Minority Development Plan.

**VII: Implementation arrangement**

In order to implement thoroughly Ethnic Minorities development plan, PC3 and Power Network Project Management Board can discuss, co-ordinate or work independently to:

- Hold a training course on electrical safety for the Ethnic Minority households.

- Employ the professional specialists for carrying out Ethnic Minorities Development Plan.

- Monitored routinely by internal and external monitoring agencies.
- Ensure the explicitness and obviousness in the process of implementation, through the information campaign.

- Ensure that Heads of Ethnic Minorities would participate in the process supervision and implementation for Ethnic Minorities Development Plan.

**VIII: Supervision and appraisement**

Power Network Project Management Board employs the independent monitoring organizations, which have professional cadres in sociology or ethnology. Independent monitoring organizations must check and appraise Power Network Project Management Board of PC3’s report on schedule of resettlement plan implementation and Ethnic Minority Development Plan; interview representatives of Ethnic Minority peasants, displaced persons; evaluate the implementation of Ethnic Minority Development Plan and capacity of the participants in implementing Ethnic Minority development plan.

**IX: Cost estimation**

Power Network Project Management Board and Organizations concerning with Ethnic Minorities Development Plan need to spread informations on EMDP, prepare leaflets and hold meetings on EMDP, hold training courses on electrical safety.

Total cost estimation for training programme/actions of Ethnic Minorities Development Plan:

**Table 9-1: Cost estimation for Ethnic Minority Development Plan.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Expenditures (VND)</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Information announcement on Ethnic Minority Development Plan.</td>
<td>Print newspaper, information announcement, propagation</td>
<td>33,920,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,696 households x 20,000VND/household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Print leaflets on electrical safety and distribute among the households</td>
<td>1,696 households x 10,000VND/household</td>
<td>16,960,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hold a training course on electrical safety for the people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Allowance for the Ethnic Minorities</td>
<td>1,696 households x 50,000VND/household</td>
<td>84,800,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>who participate in the training course</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Hold a training course on electrical safety (slogans, drinking-water, fruits...)</td>
<td>34 courses x 1,000,000VND/course</td>
<td>34,000,000 PC3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Rent meeting-halls (01 day/01 course)</td>
<td>34 courses x 1,000,000VND/course</td>
<td>34,000,000 PC3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Employ consultant specialist on electricity (two specialists)</td>
<td>02 specialists x 200,000VND/specialist x 34 courses</td>
<td>13,600,000 PC3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5 Mission traveling expenses for the information spread, teaching of consultants and staff of PNPMB</td>
<td>300,000VND/day x 34 days</td>
<td>10,200,000 PC3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6 Accommodation expenses, stay fees</td>
<td>04 persons x 170,000VND/person/ day x 34 days</td>
<td>23,120,000 PC3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Addition</td>
<td></td>
<td>250,600,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency = 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>25,060,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>275,660,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Annex 1: Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>Ethnic groups</th>
<th>No. of Ethnic Minority Households in affected area</th>
<th>No. of persons in affected area</th>
<th>No. of Project affected Ethnic Minority Households</th>
<th>Total numbers of Project affected Ethnic Minority Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>5,874</td>
<td>25,768</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>4,107</td>
<td>18,287</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bah Nar</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>2,414</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Muong</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thai</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nung</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Se Dang</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La GLai commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>2,843</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>419</td>
<td>2,020</td>
<td>09</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Prong District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>2,955</td>
<td>14,373</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>630</td>
<td>2,881</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nung</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>2,035</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ta</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>643</td>
<td>2,649</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>317</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>2,855</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ja Rai</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>1,980</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,829</td>
<td>40,041</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 2: Social Impact Assessment

A. Demographic, Social, Cultural and Economic Situation

1. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line: none
2. Living conditions of Ethnic Minorities at the Communes that have project affected Ethnic Minorities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Communes having affected Ethnic Minorities</th>
<th>Average income per ethnic minority person (1,000VND/month/person)</th>
<th>% poor persons among Ethnic Minorities</th>
<th>Ratio of illiterate (% of persons of average to school)</th>
<th>Semi-solid houses (% of total households)</th>
<th>Temporary houses (% of total households)</th>
<th>Availability of fresh water (% of total households)</th>
<th>Availability of toilet (% of total households)</th>
<th>Availability of television and valuable assets (% of total households)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se District</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63.33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Se Town</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Gi ai commune</td>
<td>528</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chu Prong District</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>70.3</td>
<td>36.6</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Tor commune</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Me commune</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Boong commune</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>321</td>
<td>63.1</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>38.8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Economic information of ethnic minority community

a) Types of natural resources in project zone:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resource</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Poorest</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Lake, river</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mineral</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Aquiculture</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Economic and livelihood systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Activity</th>
<th>% of EM H/Holds</th>
<th>Secondary Activity</th>
<th>% of EM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sedentary agriculture</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1. Sedentary agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. shifting agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2. shifting agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. landless farm worker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3. landless farm worker</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. off farm work</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4. off farm work</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. government employees</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>5. government employees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Business</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6. Business</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Tenure systems of main ethnic groups:

Land ownership of ethnic groups is private ownership, no gender differences in ownership. All above Project affected households have got Land Use Registration Certificates on residential and cultivated areas.

5. Social information of ethnic minority community:

a) Key social and cultural systems of main ethnic groups: Annually, in March of lunar calendar, customs of new rice sacrifice is arranged, one of these years buffaloes stab festival is held. Group travels frequently to visit relatives in other communes; always go together with all members of the family.

b) As the Kinh, while men work in fields in the mountains, most women work as housewives.

c) Community meetings: In host project zone, Ethnic Minorities share with Kinh Community in all common activities such as: participate in Peasant Organization, Women Organization, Agricultural Encourage Organization, War Veteran Organization, etc. However, in Ethnic Minority Community village patriarchs and depraved customs of sacrifice are remained.

B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impacts

1. Potential positive impacts:
   a. Potential employment during subproject construction, or increased access to employment once the subproject constructed:
      Yes, - When constructing, the Contractors will employ labors in host region.
      - After the project completion, the power network is enlarged, the people can be in business or service.
   b. Increase access to electricity:
      Yes, - 100% households in community with connection to power network.
   c. Positive impacts in social and economic development:
      Feasible project not only meet the increasing demand of infrastructure, small industry, minor handicrafts but also improve material and spiritual life of the community along the project zone.

Annex 3: Proposed Action Plan

1. Legal Framework:
   (Describe the laws of GOV applied and OD 4.20 of the World Bank).

2. Mitigation measures
Potential of negative impacts
- Permanent land required for tower/pole foundations; temporary land required for ROW and construction; temporary impacts to perennial trees and crops.

- Electrical accidents when using family electrical equipment such as lamps, grinders, air pumps (in aquaculture)...

- Environmental sanitation and prices of food in host region may be increase because of crowded workers during process of project construction.

Mitigation measures

Information from the SIA and meetings with the ethnic minority communities will be used by the Project Engineer in preparing the design, construction schedule and construction measures for the subprojects and the estimated cost of required work. These will include:

a. Recommendations for changing line alignments, locations, construction measures and construction schedule for subprojects to accommodate needs and preferences of ethnic minorities:

   Community consultation and prior considerations to ethnic minority communities will be enforced during the period of preliminary design for power line, supporting towers.

   Construction schedule should under consideration for preventing from crop time. Project implementation schedule is anticipated to last 18 months, however, to start executive work right after the harvest and complete before cultivation of next crop, the increase in labor force – two shifts should be considered. However, temporary losses for crops are compensated at market price.

b. Identify areas for particular cultural, spiritual or ecological sensitivity, which should be considered in design and construction activities:

   Areas for sensitivity should be considered carefully during process of project construction. However, areas for sensitivity are far from project ROW.

c. Develop a program for communication, information and education by the commune for the ethnic minority community in the zone of influence on electric safety, potential health and social problems.

d. Land acquisition and compensation: Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minorities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land.
in manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.

* Land compensation at full replacement cost is stated in the Resettlement Plan. All 39 affected Ethnic Minority households have got Land Use Registration Certificate for their total landholdings.

* Representatives of Project Affected ethnic minorities of each commune in the project area.

* Ethnic minorities receive legal framework, rights of complaints and grievances as well as supervision and monitoring as stated in Resettlement Plan.

3. **Technical Identification of Development Assistance**

   Development program will provide assistance to ethnic minorities, living in the sub-project areas. e.g., priority for those living near the influenced areas in getting employment in subproject construction and maintenance. For Ethnic Minorities whose incomes are affected severely will be provided with assistance for agricultural development, employment conversion as stated in Resettlement Plan.

   Training: The Project will provide trainings for EM in the influenced areas on training on electric safety, agricultural extension. It will also include ethnic minority leaders in training sessions on SIA, resettlement, and participatory monitoring for EMDP implementation.

4. **Institutional arrangement.**

   Describe about all required activities and responsible institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Assistance</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Responsible institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Training of electrical safety for the people and pupils</td>
<td>Set up training program/schedule, co-ordinate closely with related communal branches, departments and technical consultants.</td>
<td>PNPMB; Design Consultants; Peoples' Committees of Communes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. **Implementation schedule**

   Figure out the schedule for each action
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Set up training program/schedule, co-ordinate closely with related communal branches, departments and technical consultants.</td>
<td>10 days (before project implementation development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Define training schedule in communal level</td>
<td>10 days (before project implementation development)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Necessary documentation printing, leaflets.</td>
<td>3 days (before project implementation development)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Monitoring and evaluation

Describe the indicators to be monitored, institution (s) responsible for monitoring, requirement for monitoring reports.

* Indicators:

- Inventory and compensation assessment (incidental check);

- Compensation payment to displaced persons, in comparison with the compensation levels in Resettlement Plan;

- Responsible institution for complaints and grievances;

- The articles on assistance and restoration allowance;

- The articles on training for the displaced persons;

- Schedule of resettlement plan implementation.

* Compensation payment:

- Full compensation payment to displaced persons before land acquisition;

- The correspondence of assessment and compensation methods for land and other assets;

- Finance available for compensation of affected assets, including losses and temporary impacts.

* Co-ordinations between resettlement plan and construction implementation

All activities of resettlement plan, except training for displaced persons, must be completed at least one month before the commencement of the works under project and conductors’ stretching.
* Training articles for displaced persons
   As stated in RP and in this EMDP.

* Restoration of economic activities
   Displaced persons must supervise and monitor the restoration of income possibility.
* Satisfactory rate
   - Satisfactory rate of displaced persons on all fields of resettlement plan implementation;
   - Responsibility for the settlement of complaints and grievances;

* Living standards
   During the process of project construction implementation, living standards of displaced persons will be observed and compared with the situation before resettlement plan implementation, potential problems in restoration of living standards will be realized and reported.

   Anticipated implementation schedule for Ethnic Minority Communes in host project zone.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Monitoring Schedule</th>
<th>Visited by</th>
<th>If completed (x)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Preliminary survey</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>Internal, External</td>
<td>At the beginning of RP/EMDP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Conduct SIA</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Discuss findings of SIA with community</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Preparation of Action Plan</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Discussion with local authorities, specialists of mitigation measures</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Site visit one month prior to construction work</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>Internal, External</td>
<td>At the time of RP/EMDP completion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Site visit one month after to construction work</td>
<td>One week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Annex 6: Cost estimation and finance Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Expenditures (VND)</th>
<th>Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Information announcement on Ethnic Minority Development Plan.</td>
<td>Print newspaper, information announcement, propagation</td>
<td>33,920,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,696 households x 20,000VND/ household</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Print leaflets on electrical safety and distribute among the households</td>
<td>1,696 households x 10,000VND/ household</td>
<td>16,960,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hold a training course on electrical safety for the people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>Allowance for the Ethnic Minorities who participate in the training course</td>
<td>1,696 households x 50,000VND/ household</td>
<td>84,800,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Hold a training course on electrical safety (slogans, drinking-water, fruits...)</td>
<td>34 courses x 1,000,000VND/course</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Rent meeting-halls (01day/01 course)</td>
<td>34 courses x 1,000,000VND/course</td>
<td>34,000,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Employ consultant specialist on electricity (two specialists)</td>
<td>02 specialists x 200,000VND/specialist x 34 courses</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Mission traveling expenses for the information spread, teaching of consultants and staff of PNPMB</td>
<td>300,000VND/day x 34 days</td>
<td>10,200,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Accommodation expenses, stay fees</td>
<td>04 persons x 170,000VND/person/day x 34 days</td>
<td>23,120,000</td>
<td>PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Addition</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>250,600,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Emergency = 10%</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>25,060,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>275,660,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 7: Resettlement Information Booklet

Questionnaires and replies on the resettlement plan.

Power Company No3 used World Bank loan to invest in Rural Distribution Project II of Gia Lai province for the purpose of reducing the energy loss, raising the capability of supplying the areas and inhabitants of Gia Lai province with electricity. The project is put under the management of the Power Network Project Management Board of Power Company No3.

Investment structure:
+ Electricity of Vietnam (Getting the World Bank loan from the Government): Building 110KV substation and high voltage line.

1/ Who do project affected households include?

The PAPs include the households, organizations, individuals permanently or temporarily lost land and associated assets such as houses, structures, trees, crops because of the project construction (line, pole/tower foundations, substation) or because of laying in ROW.

2/ Who will define the affected areas as well as affected assets?

+ Power Network Project Management Board (of Power Company No3) co-ordinates with People's Committees of Communes/Districts in defining project affected areas and numbers of affected households on the basics of power line and substation location. Then, responsibly for preliminary survey, detail measurement survey and entitlement definition of affected households before project construction.

+ The project affected areas are the ones laid in ROW. ROW is determined as a safety corridor along a power line with the distance of 4m from outermost conductor to two sides (The Decree No 106/2005/ND-CP, dated August 17th 2005).

3. Impact categories:
+ Permanent impacts: land, houses, structures and trees (higher than 4 meters) are in the ROW of line/tower foundations as well as substation.

+ Temporary impacts: trees, crops and other assets are impacted during the process of project construction.

4. Are lands in ROW of line/tower foundations as well as substation acquired for the project?
No. However, the displaced persons can only use these lands for growing trees and crops that are lower than 4 meters and can use residential land with limited purpose.

5. Who will/will not be eligible to compensation?
The displaced or project affected households, organizations, individuals eligible for compensation and or assistance will include those who have formal legal rights to assets (land, houses, structures and trees, crops); those who initially do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets but can prove their right of using project affected land and owning the affected assets before the cut-off date (June, 6th, 2007) will be entitled to compensation and assistance.

+ Those who encroach on the areas after the cut-off date defined in RPs are not entitled to compensation. The owners must demolished these assets themselves.

6. Compensation price level:
+ The level of compensation price is made out by Gia Lai Provincial People’s Committee based on the regional market price.

+ All project displaced persons will be compensated with the conversion cost, that means cash compensation for the affected assets at actual market price at the time of resettlement implementation, plus trading cost (if there is), without any discount as well as the deduction for the salvageable materials.

+ Cash compensation or “Land for Land” with the same area which PAP occupied.

7. For affected houses:
+ Ensure technical measurements for not relocation, however if any households need to relocate, the following measures will be carried out:

+ Cash compensation for the affected parts plus the costs for house/building repair, in case, the partial area of the impacted house/building does not impact to the remaining house/building.

+ Cash compensation for the whole impacted house/building, in case, the partial area of the impacted house/building impacts to the remaining house/building, the remaining house/building is out of use.
8. When will the displaced persons receive the compensation payment and transfer to other places?

  + Full compensation payment for impacted land, house, structures, trees, crops to the PAPs who need to be resettled at least three months before land clearance.

  + Full compensation payment for impacted land, house, structures, trees, crops to the PAPs whose houses are fully or partially impacted and they have to rebuild their houses on the rest land at least two months before land clearance.

  + Full compensation payment for impacted trees and crops to the PAPs at least one month before project construction.

9. For the displaced persons, will they receive other entitlements besides compensation?

Severe displaced persons (lose more than 10% of landholdings) will be entitled to development assistance. All development assistances are obviously stated in RP. They will be given introductions on electrical safety.

10. Whether the PAPs have to transfer or carry out Site Clearance when they have just received a partial compensation and assistance?

The PAPs have to hand over land or carry out Site Clearance when they have received full compensation payment and other entitlements.

11. When receiving compensation payment, whether the PAPs are requested by Compensation Board to pay administrative fees to any organizations?

Nobody has the right of getting back or reducing compensation payment and other entitlements of the PAPs.

12. Who will inform the schedule of compensation, Land acquisition, Site Clearance and other concerned information to the PAPs?

Power Network Project Management Board, Communal Peoples’ Communities will be responsible for informing schedule of resettlement plan, policy of compensation and resettlement, entitlements; schedule of compensation payment, land acquisition, site clearance and project construction to the PAPs.
13. Where could the PAPs lodge their complaint and grievances with, if they are not satisfactory with the results of detail survey?

+ Be able to lodge their complaint and grievances with Communal People’s Committee.

+ If the PAP is still not satisfied with the decision at Commune level, he/she can appeal to District People’s Committee (DPC) and PNPMB. District People’s Committee (DPC) and PNPMB will reach a decision on the complaint within fifteen days.

+ If the PAP is not satisfied with the decision of District level, the case may be submitted for consideration by the Court.

The PAP will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees.

14. Who will monitor the compensation work?

One Internal Unit of Power Network Project Management Board should be established to undertake internal monitoring for resettlement plan.

One External Independent Agency should be employed by Power Network Project Management Board to undertake the external monitoring for resettlement plan.

15. The PAPs’ responsibilities.

+ Participate in all meetings that have related contents and read all the concerned information.

+ Prepare concerned documents such as Land Tenure Certificate, family-register, certificate of owning other assets.

+ Read and understand all inventories of socio-economic survey, detail measurement survey, assets’ inventory, commitment on resettlement and compensation and participate in all these activities.

+ Site Clearance and transportation in due time after receiving all sufficient compensation payment and other entitlements.

16. If there are any problems, the PAP can come to the following Organs at every time:

- Communal Peoples’ Committee, District Peoples’ Committee.

- Power Network Project Management Board, PC3.
BIỆN BẢN THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG
KÉ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

1. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
   Ông/Bà: Võ Văn Hải
   Chức vụ: Hiệu trưởng

2. Đại diện đơn vị tham vấn
   Ông/Bà: Trần Văn Thanh
   Chức vụ: Chủ tịch

3. Đại diện các hội đoàn tuyển dân tộc thiểu số
   a. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Huy
   Chức vụ: Hiệp hội
   b. Ông/Bà: Trương Văn Đức
   Chức vụ: Hội đồng
   c. Ông/Bà: Đặng Văn Long
   Chức vụ: Hội đồng
   d. Ông/Bà: Nguyễn Văn Tín
   Chức vụ: Hội đồng
   e. Ông/Bà: Đặng Văn Quyền
   Chức vụ:
   f. Ông/Bà: ...........................................
      Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: D surname, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 05

II. Nội dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tổ chức thông báo:
   - Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí محمود nguồn)
   - Chính sách đến bù tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số.
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số là để xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (tư nhiên và xã hội)

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:
   2.1 Người dân thiểu số trong vài có đồng ý tham gia tham gia tham dự.annotation không?
   cò: không: Nêu không, vì sao? ............................................................

   2.1 Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực của dự án đối với môi trường và dân tộc thiểu số (bào gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hóa và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):
   + Trong khi xây dựng:
     - Chửa, nhà, hố, đìu, thông điệp... đều bị mất...
     - Việc xây dựng sẽ lên đến mức độ rất nghiêm trọng...

   + Sau khi xây dựng xong:
     - Làm sạch môi... dừng... thay... Cảm ơn...
ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

Nguyễn Văn Hậu

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Võ Ngọc Tân

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ

Phạm Quang Huy

Nguyễn Văn Hậu

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘ D.T.T.S

Trần Văn Hào

Khuất Ngọc Thảo

Vụ Thị Kim Oanh

Nguyễn Thi Văn

Nguyễn Duy Trinh

Hồ Lập Blat
CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VĂN CÔNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÀN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

I. Thành phần tham dự
1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
   Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn
   Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
3. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương
   a- Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
   b- Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
   c- Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
   d- Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
   e- Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................
   f- Ông/Bà: ........................................ Chức vụ: ........................................

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: ...........................................

II. Nội dung tham văn:
1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:
   - Nội dung dự án (Ly do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hàng tường tuyền...)
   - Chính sách đến bưu tái định cư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số.
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số là để xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (turf nhiên và xã hội)

2. Y kiến tham văn của công động:
   2.1 Người dân thiếu số trong vùng có động y tham gia thực hiện dự án không?
      có: ...........................................
      không: ...........................................

   2.1 Tham văn của công động về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với môi trường và dân tộc thiểu số (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thông văn hóa và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):
      + Trong khi xây dựng:
         - Thực hiện quy trình xây dựng, đảm bảo vệ sinh, kiểm soát...; xây dựng, bảo vệ, tái tạo...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...;
         + Sau khi xây dựng xong:
            - Thực hiện quy trình xây dựng, đảm bảo vệ sinh, kiểm soát...; xây dựng, bảo vệ, tái tạo...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...; xây dựng...
2.3 Tham vấn của công động về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường và các biện pháp giám tiêu ảnh hưởng đối với dân tộc thiểu số:

- Trọng khi xây dựng:
  - Hỗ trợ, gián tiếp về công tác ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, và các tác động tiêu cực của môi trường
  - Phong trào, gia tăng sự tham gia của cộng đồng trong các hoạt động bảo vệ môi trường

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:
  - Hỗ trợ, gián tiếp về công tác ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, và các tác động tiêu cực của môi trường

2.4 Đối với các hộ có nhà ử, công trình trong hành lang tuyến, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có động ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp đi đời không? Có: ... không ...... Nếu không, vì sao? ..........................................................

2.5 Người dân tộc thiểu số và công động trong vùng có dự án có động ý tham gia công tác giám tiêu tác động môi trường như: làm sạch nơi xây dựng công trình, thu gom rác thải và chất bàn về đúng nơi quy định; cam kết thực hiện đúng các qui định về hành lang an toàn diện (nước không được thông cay lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình...); thực hiện công tác phòng chống cháy nổ, các tai nạn do điện gây ra? Có: ... không ...... Nếu không, vì sao? ..........................................................

2.6 Người dân tộc thiểu số và công động trong vùng có dự án có thể thực hiện công tác giám sát môi trường đối với chủ đầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? Có: ... không ...... Nếu không, vì sao? ..........................................................

2.7 Các ý kiến tham vấn của người dân và công động: ... ... ...

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhan xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của tu vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nếu trên, đặc biệt là các kết quả giám tiêu các tác động tiêu cực đến người dân tộc thiểu số):

- Hỗ trợ, gián tiếp về công tác ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, và các tác động tiêu cực của môi trường
- Hỗ trợ, gia tăng sự tham gia của cộng đồng trong các hoạt động bảo vệ môi trường
- Hỗ trợ, gián tiếp về công tác ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, và các tác động tiêu cực của môi trường
- Hỗ trợ, gián tiếp về công tác ứng phó với biến đổi khí hậu, và các tác động tiêu cực của môi trường
CỘNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

BIÊN BẢN THAM VĂN CÔNG DỘNG
KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN ĐÁN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

1. Thành phần tham dự
1.1 Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/Bà: Lê Nên Hồi........................... Chức vụ: Phó Trưởng Bên

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn
Ông/Bà: Võ Nguyên Trí............................ Chức vụ: C.S.O.

3. Đại diện các hội đồng tư vấn: v.v.v. – Huyện chung
a- Ông/Bà:................................. Chức vụ:............................
b- Ông/Bà:................................. Chức vụ:............................
c- Ông/Bà:................................. Chức vụ:............................
d- Ông/Bà:................................. Chức vụ:............................
e- Ông/Bà:................................. Chức vụ:............................
f- Ông/Bà:................................. Chức vụ:............................

5. Đại diện các hội gia đình:........... người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:...

II. Nội dung tham vấn:
1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:
- Nơi đặt dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí tương huyện...)
- Chính sách dân cư tại địa điểm dự, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số là đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm ẩn về môi trường (từ nhiên và xã hội)

2. Y kiến tham văn của công động:
2.1 Người dân tộc thiểu số trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không?
có:...........không:...........Như không, vì sao?

2.1 Tham vấn của công động về những tác động tiêu cực của dự án đối với môi trường và dân tộc thiểu số (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hóa và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):
+ Trong khi xây dựng:
- Chữa trị giá trị, giữ gìn, phát huy...v.v.v. (nhưng...nên...)
- Chữa trị và...v.v.v. (nhưng...nên...)
- Viết...v.v.v. (nhưng...nên...)
- Viết...v.v.v. (nhưng...nên...)

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:
- Làm sao...v.v.v. (nhưng...nên...)
- Thực hiện...v.v.v. (nhưng...nên...)

.................................................................
II. Açık bir hangi yerde şu bilgiyi kullanıp, şu bilgilerle ilgili bir durumu anlatın:

1. Adres: 123 Sokak, 456 Mahallesi, 789 İl, 10100 Başkent
2. Telefon: 0888 765 4321
3. E-posta: example@example.com
4. Web sitesi: www.example.com

III. Aile sesióni:

2. 7 yaşındaki Zeynep, baba tarafından okula gidecek olduğu belirtildi. Zeynep, okula gidecek mi herhangi bir planı yoktu.

2.7 Çocukların bir birinin kaçan cinin dağıntı

A. Kenin birincisi Oğuz, üçüncü sınıf öğrencisi.

Kenin birincisi Oğuz, üçüncü sınıf öğrencisi.
CÔNG HOA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

---000---

BIẾN BÀN THAM VÂN CÔNG DỘNG
KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

1. Thành phần tham dự
1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/Bà: ........... Nam... Hậu........... Chức vụ:........... Phó... Trưởng... ban...........

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn
Ông/Bà: ........... Võ... Ngày... Tú........... Chức vụ:........... Sản... Hậu...........

3. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:
   a-Ong/Bà: ... Sinh... Bảo........... Chức vụ:........... Chủ... Điểm... Bầu... Bình
   b-Ong/Bà: ... Nguyễn... Văn... Bồ........... Chức vụ:........... Chủ... Điểm... Hầu... Bình
   c-Ong/Bà: ... Nguyễn... Ngày... Bình........... Chức vụ:........... Chủ... Điểm... Cầu... Bình
   d-Ong/Bà: ........... Chức vụ:...........  
   e-Ong/Bà: ........... Chức vụ:...........  
   f. Ông/Bà: ........... Chức vụ:...........

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình:... A... người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:... A...  

II. Ý kiến tham vấn:
1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số là đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (tự nhiên và xã hội)

2. Y kiều tham vấn của công đồng:
   2.1 Người dân thiểu số trong vùng có động ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không?
   2.2...Không...........Nếu không, vi sao?........... 

   2.1 Tham vấn của công đồng về những tác động tiêu cực của dự án đối với môi trường và dân tộc thiểu số (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hóa và sinh hoạt công đồng):

   + Trong khi xây dựng:
     - stu...vương...quy...văn...xã...hội... , nor...lương...sinh...thái...hà..., xin...lương...sinh...thái...hà... , nor...lương...sinh...thái...hà... , xin...lương...sinh...thái...hà...
   
   + Sau khi xây dựng xong:
     - Lãnh...xã...hã...xây...động...công...thành...thú...quản...sản...thái...và...chỉ...
2.3 Tham vấn của công động về những tác động tiêu cực tiến tăng về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng đối với dân tộc thiểu số:
+ Trong khi xây dựng:
- Điều chỉnh, quản lý, quy hoạch, tiêu chuẩn, điều chỉnh, tiêu chuẩn., hành chính, kinh tế, văn hóa, .....
- Xây dựng, quản lý, quy hoạch, tiêu chuẩn, hành chính, kinh tế, văn hóa, .....
- Công văn, xây dựng, quản lý, quy hoạch, tiêu chuẩn, hành chính, kinh tế, văn hóa, .....

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:
- Trước khi xây dựng, quản lý, quy hoạch, tiêu chuẩn, hành chính, kinh tế, văn hóa, .....
- Việc xây dựng, quản lý, quy hoạch, tiêu chuẩn, hành chính, kinh tế, văn hóa, .....
- Công văn, xây dựng, quản lý, quy hoạch, tiêu chuẩn, hành chính, kinh tế, văn hóa, .....

2.4 Đối với các hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang tuyền, nên kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các biện pháp điều kiện không? Có: .. Không ...... Nếu không, vi sao? ......

2.5 Người dân tộc thiểu số và công động trong vùng có dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động môi trường như, làm sạch nơi xây dựng công trình, thu gom rác thải và chất bẩn về dòng nội quy định; cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn (như không được trong cậy lâu nhằm hay xây dựng công trình...); thực hiện công tác phòng chống cháy nổ, các tai nạn do điện gây ra? Có: .. Không ...... Nếu không, vi sao? ......

2.6 Người dân tộc thiểu số và công động trong vùng có dự án có thể thực hiện công tác giám sát môi trường đối với chủ đầu tư trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trừ khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? Có: .. Không ...... Nếu không, vi sao? ......

2.7 Các ý kiến tham vấn của người dân và công động: .. thời.. tiêu.. cao.. tài.. . .

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nuôi xei, đánh giá) và đề xuất của tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn trên, đặc biệt là các kết quả giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đến người dân tộc thiểu số):
- Thời... công.. xây.. có.. xúc.. us... thu... hoach.. xong...
- Thời.. công.. xây.. có.. xúc.. us... thu... hoach.. xong...
- Thời.. công.. xây.. có.. xúc.. us... thu... hoach.. xong...
- Thời.. công.. xây.. có.. xúc.. us... thu... hoach.. xong...
BIÊN BẢN THAM VĂN CÔNG ĐỒNG
KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN ĐÀN TỘC THIỂU SÓ

I. Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
   Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn
   Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................

3. Đại diện các hội doanh nghiệp địa phương:
   a. Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................
   b. Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................
   c. Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................
   d. Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................
   e. Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................
   f. Ông/Bà: .............................................. Chức vụ: ........................................

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: .................................. người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: ...........

II. Nội dung tham văn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:
   - Nội dung dự án (Lý do đầu tư, qui mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến...)
   - Chính sách về đầu tư, chính sách về môi trường, chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số, chính sách của WB và của chính phủ Việt Nam đối với người dân tộc thiểu số.
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số là để xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường (tự nhiên và xã hội)

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của công động:
   2.1 Người dân thiểu số trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? (có/ không) .......................... Lý do: ........................................
   2.2 Tham vấn của công động về những tác động tiêu cực của dự án đối với môi trường và dân tộc thiểu số (bao gồm môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội, môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thống văn hóa và sinh hoạt cộng đồng):

   + Trong khi xây dựng:
     - Chưa hiểu rõ quy định của pháp luật;...;$
     - Môi trường tự nhiên;...;$
     - Môi trường;...$;
     - Môi trường;...$;
     - Môi trường;...$
     - Môi trường;...$

   + Sau khi xây dựng xong:
     - Làm thế nào để;...$
2.3 Tham vấn của công động về những tác động tiêu cực tiệm cận về môi trường và các biện pháp giảm thiểu ảnh hưởng đối với dân tộc thiểu số:

+ Trong khi xây dựng:
- Người địa phương, người dân tộc thiểu số, người có uy tín trong cộng đồng, đã từng tham gia các hoạt động bảo vệ môi trường hoặc đã chịu tác động tiêu cực từ các hoạt động xây dựng.

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:
- Người dân tộc thiểu số, người có uy tín trong cộng đồng, đã từng tham gia các hoạt động bảo vệ môi trường hoặc đã chịu tác động tiêu cực từ các hoạt động xây dựng.

2.4 Đối với các hộ có nhà ứ, công trình trong hành lang lưỡng, nên kỹ thuật cho phép, có động ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thể cho các biện pháp đối di đối không? Có: ... không ...

2.5 Người dân tộc thiểu số và công động trong vùng có dự án có động ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu tác động môi trường như: làm sạch nơi xây dựng công trình, thu gom rác thái và chất bẩn về dùng nói quay định; cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lăng nham hay xây dựng công trình...); thực hiện công tác phòng chống cháy nổ, các tai nạn do điện gây ra? Có: ... không ...

Nếu không, vi sao?

2.6 Người dân tộc thiểu số và công động trong vùng có dự án có thể thực hiện công tác giảm sát môi trường đối với chủ đầu trong toàn bộ quá trình thực hiện dự án (trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng và sau khi hoàn thành công trình)? Có: ... không ...

Nếu không, vi sao?

2.7 Các ý kiến tham vấn của người dân và công động:

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất cử từ văn (về các kết quả tham vấn nếu trên, đặc biệt là các kết quả giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đến người dân tộc thiểu số):

- ...
DÁI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

Le Nặc Hà

DÁI DIỆN CÁC HỘI DOÀN THỂ

Ha Văn Hiếu

DÁI DIỆN CÁC HỘ D.T.T.S

C.P.A. N.H.C.L

Kênh Ông

Tô Cháu

Nguyễn Thị Huyền

Tô Văn Huế

I.A. Bằng ngày 4 tháng 6 năm 2007

DÁI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

Đoàn

Võ Ngọc Thúc

Hà Văn

Trần Văn Huyu