SEIER 2 Project

Feasibility Study
Suoi Vang 110kV Substation

Volume 2b

Ethnic Minority Plan

Final Version
SEIER 2 Project

Feasibility Study
Suoi Vang 110kV Substation

Volume 2b

Ethnic Minority Plan

Prepared by
PC2
Power Engineering & Consulting Center

[Signature]
Director

Date ......................................

Submitted by
South Vietnam Power Management Board

[Signature]
Date ......................................
Table of Contents

PREFACE .................................................. 4–5

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .................................. 6–15

1. Introduction ............................................ 16
   1.1 The Project .......................................... 16
   1.2 Ethnic Minority Plan ................................ 17
      1.2.1 Strategy for EM ................................ 17
      1.2.2 Ethnic Minority in Vietnam ................... 17

2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Area .................. 18

3. Socio-Economic Condition of the Lach in the Project Area 21

4. Land use System of the Lach in the Project Area ...... 24

5. Farming System of the Lach in the Project Area ...... 25

6. Legal Framework ....................................... 26
   6.1 World Bank's OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People .... 26
   6.2 GOV Laws ............................................ 27
   6.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions 29
   6.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee ............ 29

7. Project Impacts on Ethnic Minorities .................. 30
   7.1 Impacts on Ethnic Minorities – the Lach .......... 30
   7.2 Impacts on Land Use System ....................... 33
      7.2.1 Impacts on Land Acquisition of the Project .. 33
      7.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System .................. 35
   7.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures .................. 35
   7.4 Impacts on Farming System ......................... 35
      7.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees .................... 35
      7.4.2 Impacts on Farming System .................... 36

8. Participation ........................................... 36

9. Institutional Arrangement ................................ 37

10. Development Activities ................................ 37
    10.1 For all EM in Affected Areas ...................... 38
    10.2 For all EM DPs in Affected Areas ................. 39
10.3 Mitigation Measures ...................................................... 39

11. Implementation Program .............................................. 40
12. Monitoring and Evaluation ........................................... 50
13. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan ......................... 50

Tables

4  Land Use System of the Lach EM in the Project Areas...................... 16
7.1 Number of EM DPs in Project Areas by Impact Categories .................. 17
7.2.1 Impacts on Land Acquisition ........................................ 19
11 Special Programs, Mitigation Measures and Demarcation of Responsibilities 49
13 Cost Estimates of Special Programs for EM DPs .......................... 50

Appendices

1. Project Areas
2. Strategy for EM
3. Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities
4. Social Impact Assessment
5. Proposed Action Plan

Abbreviations

AEC  Agricultural Extension Center
BARD  Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultant  PC2's Power Engineering & Consulting Center (PECC),
CPC  Commune People's Committee
CRC  Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DMS  Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE  Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC  Department of Construction
DOF  Department of Finance and Pricing
DOI  Department of Industry
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DP</td>
<td>Displaced Person or Project Affected Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPI</td>
<td>Department of Planning and Investment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>District Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS</td>
<td>Feasibility Study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOC</td>
<td>Ministry of Construction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOI</td>
<td>Ministry of Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC2</td>
<td>Power Company No.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PECC</td>
<td>PC2's Power Engineering &amp; Consulting Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Project Management Board (Power Networks)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPP</td>
<td>Project Provincial Powers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Provincial Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement 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>SIA</td>
<td>Social Impact Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/S</td>
<td>Sub-Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T/L</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOR</td>
<td>Terms of References</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>US Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Viet Nam Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It is noted that the Feasibility Study of the 110 kV Transmission Lines and Substations in Southern Vietnam (SEIER 2 project) along with the RAP and EMDP had been prepared during 2004 with the final versions submitted during January 2005, in which, the Suoi Vang Substation component is part of the project.

However, due to the change of the location of the Suoi Vang Substation (agreed by the People’s Committee of Lam Dong Province – their official letter No. 1065/UB dt. March 02, 2006), a separate and updated RP and EMP for the Substation’s newly selected location is required.

During the last 4 years, a number of policies/principles related to land acquisition, compensation and resettlement of the GOV and WB have been changed and/or superseded. These changes required to be up-dated in the Policy Frameworks (of the RAP and EMDP of SEIER 2 project) to be applied for the RP and EMP of the Suoi Vang Substation component.

The outdated policies/principles related to compensation and resettlement (set forth in the Policy Frameworks of RAP and EMDP of SEIER 2 project):

The 1993 Land Law July 14, 1993
Decree 87/CP August 17, 1994 ‘price framework for land’
Decree 22/1998/ND-CP April 24, 1998 ‘compensation for land acquisition by GOV’
Decree 54/1999/ND-CP July 08, 1999 ‘protection of the high voltage networks’
Decree 17/2001/ND-CP May 04, 2001 ‘management of ODA’

Compensation unit prices for land, structures, trees, crops applicable during 2004, promulgated by the People’s Committee of Lam Dong province

OD 4.30 – (RAP) WB ‘involuntary resettlement’ – Resettlement Action Plan
OD 4.20 – (EMDP) WB ‘indigenous people’ – Ethnic Minority Development Plan

The above mentioned out-dated policies/principles shall be replaced by the prevailing policies/principles:
The 2003 Land Law November 26, 2003
Decree 181/2004/ND-CP October 29, 2004 ‘guiding the implementation of the Land Law’
Decree 188/2004/ND-CP November 16, 2004 ‘methodology for defining land price and land price framework’
Circular 114/2004/TT-BTC November 26, 2004 ‘guiding the implementation of 118/2004/ND-CP’
Decree 197/2004/ND-CP December 3, 2004 ‘compensation, assistance for land acquisition by GOV’
Circular 116/2004/TT-BTC December 7, 2004 ‘guiding the implementation of 197/2004/ND-CP’
Decree 106/2005/ND-CP August 17, 2005 ‘protection of high voltage networks’
Decree 131/2006/ND-CP November 9, 2006 ‘management of ODA’
Decree 84/2007/ND-CP May 25, 2007 ‘compensation, resettlement when land acquired by GOV’
Compensation unit prices for land, structures, trees, crops promulgated by the People’s Committee of Lam Dong province (applicable during 2008)
OP 4.12 – (RP) WB ‘involuntary resettlement’ – Resettlement Plan
OP/BP 4.10 – (EMP) WB ‘indigenous people’ – Ethnic Minority Plan

Apart from the above mentioned changes, all content on level of impacts, entitlement, assistances etc. defined in the Policy Frameworks and Entitlement Matrix of the SEIER 2 project are intact.
Kính gửi

Các Bên Hưu Quan

V/n Báo cáo Kế hoạch Tài chính cu và Kế hoạch Đăn tọc Thiếu só cho Công trình Trạm Biên áp 110 kV Suối Vàng tỉnh Lắm Đồng thuộc Dự án SEIER 2

'Nghiên cứu Khả thi' cùng với 'Kế hoạch Hành động Tài chính cu' và 'Kế hoạch Phát triển Dăn tọc Thiếu só' cho Dự án 'Trạm và đường dây 110kV ở các tỉnh phía Nam' (SEIER 2) đã được lập trong năm 2004 và các bản cuốn cùng đã nộp vào tháng 01 năm 2005, trong đó, công trình Trạm biên áp Suối Vàng thuộc tỉnh Lắm Đồng là một thành phần.

Tuy nhiên, do có sự thay đổi vị trí (đã được UBND tỉnh Lắm Đồng thỏa thuận trong công văn S0 1055/UB ngày 02.03.2006), việc lập lại báo cáo Kế hoạch Tài chính cu và Kế hoạch Đăn tọc Thiếu só nền cho hàng mục tram Suối Vàng là cần thiết.


Những chính sách/nguyên tắc liên quan đến dự, tài chính cu đã hết thời hiệu (đưa ra trong các Khung Chính sách – 'Kế hoạch Hành động Tài chính cu' và 'Kế hoạch Phát triển Dăn tọc Thiếu só' – của Dự án SEIER 2):

- Luật Đất dại 1993
- Nghị định 87/CP
- Nghị định 22/1998/NĐ-CP
- Nghị định 54/1998/NĐ-CP
- Thông tư 145/1998/TT-BTC
- Nghị định 17/2001/NĐ-CP

Đơn giá đến dự bất/kết cấu/cây/mầu áp dụng cho 2004
UBND tỉnh Lắm Đồng

OD 4.30 – (RAP) Ngân hàng

OD 4.20 – (EMDP) Ngân hàng
Những chính sách/nguyên tắc đã hết thời hiệu neue trên được thay thế/bổ sung bằng các chính sách/nguyên tắc liên quan hiện hành:

*Luật Đất đai 2003* 26.11.2003  •  "hướng dẫn thực hiện Luật Đất đai"
*Nghi định 181/2004/NĐ-CP* 29.10.2004  •  "phương pháp xác định giá đất và khung giá đất"
*Nghi định 188/2004/NĐ-CP* 16.11.2004  •  "hướng dẫn thực hiện 118/2004/NĐ-CP"
*Thống tư 114/2004/TT-BTC* 26.11.2004  •  "đề xuất, hỗ trợ khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất"
*Nghi định 197/2004/NĐ-CP* 03.12.2004  •  "hướng dẫn thực hiện 197/2004/NĐ-CP"
*Nghi định 106/2005/NĐ-CP* 19.04.2006  •  "bảo vệ lợi ích dien cao thế"
*Nghi định 17/2006/NĐ-CP* 27.01.2006  •  "sửa đổi hướng dẫn thi hành Luật Đất đai"
*Nghi định 131/2006/NĐ-CP* 09.11.2006  •  "quản lý ODA"
*Nghi định 84/2007/NĐ-CP* 25.05.2007  •  "đề xuất, tài chính cụ... khi Nhà nước thu hồi đất"
*Nghi định 123/2007/NĐ-CP* 27.07.2007  •  "sửa đổi, bổ sung Nghị định 188/2004/NĐ-CP"

Đơn giản đề xuất đất/két cấu/cây/mầu  •  áp dụng cho 2008
UBND tỉnh Lâm Đồng

OP 4.12 – (RP)  •  Ngân hàng  •  "tài chính cụ mien curong” – Kế hoạch Tài chính cụ
OP/BP 4.10 (EMP)  •  Ngân hàng  •  "người bán địa” – Kế hoạch Dân tộc Thiếu số

Ngoài những thay đổi/bổ sung nêu trên, toàn bộ nội dung về mục ảnh hưởng, các quyền lợi được đề xuất, hỗ trợ đưa ra trong *Khung Chính sách và Ma tran Quyền lợi thuộc Dự án SEIER* 2 được giữ nguyên.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

Implementing the Government of Viet Nam’s policy on the national industrialization and modernization program, the state Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has decided to use the World Bank financial resources for the investment of the SEIER 2 project – ‘110 kV Transmission Lines and Substations in Southern Vietnam’.

The SEIER 2 project components in Lam Dong province comprise of (i) Da Teh 110kV Substation and Tan Phu – Dai Hoai – Da Teh T/L and, (ii) Suoi Vang 110kV Substation and Da Lat 1 – Da Lat 2 – Suoi Vang T/L.

However, as already mentioned in the Preface, this RP is prepared for the Suoi Vang Substation component only.

PC2, on behalf of EVN, will develop the 110kV Suoi Vang Substation component in Lat commune of Lac Duong district in Lam Dong province.

(Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of Project Areas).

The efficiency improvement of the power networks in the project area comprises of the construction of the 110kV Suoi Vang Substation with the capacity of 25 MVA and covering an area of 10,979 m² in Lat commune of Lac Duong district, Lam Dong province.

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

The EMP is developed to ensure that the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected EM DPs and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects. The EMP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMSs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.
1.2.1 Strategy for EM*

The Project has prepared an overall Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMP. Such Strategy is developed based on OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the WB and Policies for EM of GOV. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by SEIER 2 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. This EMP is prepared in line with such Guide Lines. (Appendix 2 : Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMP).

1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The ethnic minority peoples are commonly among the poor groups and have limited benefits from social development and they are vulnerable to the appearance of possible physical impacts by their land occupation for the infrastructure project or social impacts due to the changes of favorable living place and acquaintance.

The Bank’s policies are to identify the possible impacts, analyze the customs, cultures and behaviors to find out the best appropriate plan to act and help those affected people. In the process it is necessary to study the policy and legal framework to integrate in the implementation schedule.

For this subproject, considering the institutional arrangements by EVN (all institutions which will be involved in RP preparation and implementation will be responsible for preparing and implementing EMP). Therefore, many information on consultation and participation of EM in EMP, institutional arrangements, complaint and grievances and monitoring are described this RAP. The resettlement and compensation policy for EM DPs is the same for other RP. In the EMP, only the special policies and programs are figured out based on the consultation and feedback from EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OP/BP 4.10, ensuring (a) the respect of characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic groups, (b) avoid negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

There are 4 ethnic groups in the project area (Lat Commune of Lac Duong District in Lam Dong Province) i.e. K`ho, Lach, C`i l and Viet. The Lach people who live in communities as well as inter-mingle with other ethnic communities.

* Please see Preface.
Although, they have their own language, traditional culture, habits, ways of living etc., but at the same time, they harmoniously mixed up with other ethnic groups and Viet communities in many ways i.e. almost all of their children attend the public schools, the Lach people joint in with all public cultural activities, share the prevailing economic opportunities and enjoy the public interests.

This chapter briefs about the ethnological characteristics of the Lach people.

3. Socio-economic Condition of the Lach in the Project Areas

The survey shows that there are 12 households (51 persons) would be affected by the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation in Lat commune of Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province, of which 9 HHs (37 persons) are ethnic minorities – the Lach. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 3 – The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities.

There are 766 households (3,783 persons) of 4 ethnic groups (K’ho, Lach, Cil and Viet) in Lat commune of Lac Duong district, of which 9 Lach EM households (37 persons) are affected by the project.

The Lach household characteristics (average family size, age groups, education standard, occupation, amenity, sources of income and expenses), housing condition, cultivation land etc. are surveyed and described in details in Art.2.2 of this report.

(Appendix 4 shows the Social Impact Assessment.)

4. Land Use System of the Lach in the Project Areas

The coffee cultivation land occupies the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the Lach EM in the project areas i.e. 64.15% while crop land (vegetable planting land) occupies around 31.94%, pond land occupies around 1.79%, and residential land occupies 2.12% of their total land-holding.

Apart from their residential land, the average Ma household owns around:

- residential land 158 m²
- coffee planting land 4,784 m²
- vegetable planting land 2,382 m²
- pond 133 m²

7,458 m²

in which the total cultivation land is 7,300 m².

5. Farming System of the Lach in the Project Areas

The coffee planting is the major farming activity of the Lach EM in the project areas and stands second is the vegetable planting.
The garden land is used by the Lach EMs for multi purposes: planting of long term trees (eucalyptus, bamboo, jackfruit etc.) mixed up with short term crops (sugar cane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

The crop land is used by the Lach farmers for planting of vegetables.

6. Legal Framework*

6.1 The OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

This plan is developed based on OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV.

According to OP/BP 4.10: “The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.”, and

“The Bank's policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.”

6.2 Vietnam Law

Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnam Law and Vietnam Constitution (2003).

One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No. 525/TTG on 2/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main points (a) develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying, (b) step by step overcome the lack of food and (c) consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.

6.3 Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions

According to the government guidance No. 525 in 1994, the Central Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions is assigned to co-ordinate with UNDP in implementation of external support for ethnic minorities' development. In the provincial level, there is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous...
Regions (or Ethnic Minority Committee or Committee for Ethnic Minority and Religion, depending on certain province) and in the district level, there is the Bureau for Ethnic Minority and Mountainous Regions (or Ethnic Minority Bureau or Bureau for Ethnic Minority and Religion, depending on certain province).

6.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

In case of Lam Dong province, there is the Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions. During 2007, the provincial and district Ethnic Minority Committees have: (a) organized one workshop on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district NGOs and Lach Chiefs of villages and (b) mobilized and cooperated with commune and district NGOs (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to support the Lach lonely old people and orphan children in many occasions.

7. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

7.1 Impacts on EM – the Lach

The Project would impact on EM in Lat commune of Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province.

There are 9 HHs (37 persons) of EM DPs, of these:

- Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition: 9 HHs (37 persons)
- Number of EM DPs affected by temporarily land acquisition: Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on houses/structures: Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on business: Nil
- Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places: Nil
- Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places: Nil

The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 13.29%.

There is no Lach communal house, cultural site, cemetery or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the mitigation measures as described in Art.7.2.

Please see Appendix 3 for Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities.
7.2 Impacts on Land Use System

7.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

There are 9 HHs (37 persons) of Lach EM DPs with permanently affected productive land (coffee planting land, vegetable planting land) of 8,735 m².

The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is around 7,300 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 25% of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is 13.29% of their total productive land holding only.

7.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 13.29% of productive land holding of the EM DPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, the land use system of the EM in the project areas is not affected.

7.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is not any house/structure affected in this project.

7.4 Impacts on Farming System

7.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

There are 9 Lach EM households (37 persons) with permanently affected trees and crops:

- 7,517 m² of coffee planting land, and
- 1,218 m² vegetable planting land.

7.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

Considering the impacts on land acquisition and impacts on crops and trees, as described above, the farming system of the EM in the project areas is not affected.

(Pls. see Appendix 4 for Social Impact Assessment).

8. Participation

The Lach elders and representatives of Lach DPs in Lat commune of Lac Duong district have taken part in many community meetings held by PMB and Consultant during the project preparation (along with RP/EMP preparation).

The proposed layout of the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation location is also displayed in the meetings along with discussions and consultation with the local authorities.
and local people on possible impacts caused by the project and the project site selection is the least impact option.

In the community meetings, DPs’ queries on RP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives.

The prevailing opinion of DPs and EM DPs in the project areas:

- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all DPs.
- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.

All feedback of DPs and EM DPs is integrated in this RP and EMP.

9. Institutional Arrangement

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 2 of this RP.

To implement this EMP smoothly, PC2 and its PMB will:

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMP implementation.
- Hiring qualified personnel for implementing EMP.
- Establishing field offices for smoothly EMP implementation.
- Periodical monitoring the EMP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders are represented in local RP and EMP committees.

10. Development Activities

The plans are not only for DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentions in the RP, this EMP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

Community meetings included representatives of indigenous peoples amongst the authority of hamlet/commune (the Lach elders) and EM DPs and representatives of commune NGOs. PMB and the Consultants made the presentation on the location of the Suoi Vang 110kV substation, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.
Through consultation with and participation of local authorities and EM in the project affected areas, local authorities and EM gave the feedback on the potential of adverse impacts by the project as below:

- potential of electric shock;
- accident in the construction period;
- disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
- access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this EMP and Environmental Mitigation Measures reports.

10.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

The following programs are proposed by EM and local authorities for all EM people who are living in the project affected areas (a) training for electric safety (to be organized by PMB/Consultant), (b) training on applying, use and management of loan (to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD) and Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers (to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer’s Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations)

It is noted that all EM HHs in Lat commune of Lac Duong district, Lam Dong Province have been enjoying power supply.

10.2 For all EM DPs in Affected Areas

It is noted that 100% of EM DPs in this subproject are (i) considered as high-income farmers in the area (coffee planting, vegetable planting and tourism activities) and (ii) already owned their proper household connection and electric meters for their power supply, they would share all benefits to ‘all EM in the affected area’ as stated in item 10.1 above.

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN.

10.3 Mitigation Measures

The measures to minimize impacts includes of (i) technical measure; (ii) encouraging EM in the project affected areas to participate in preparing and implementing EMDP; and (iii) closely consultation with local authorities and all relevant institutions.

Results of Mitigation Measures:

There is no EM DPs with more than 25% of their total productive land affected. Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is 13.29% of their total productive land holding only.
There is not any house/structure affected in this project.

There is no *Lach* communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the above stated mitigation measures.

11. Implementation Program

The EMP implementation program will be carried out in parallel with the RP implementation program.

The details of implementation arrangement are described in Chapter 8 of the RP.

Please see Table 11 for the responsibilities on each program.

12. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP/EMP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in co-ordination with local Peoples' Committees.

An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks for RP and EMP implementation. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PMB and WB.

The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RP/EMP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities form the beginning of the implementation phase.

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RP of this subproject.

13. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

- The detail costs of trainings will be prepared in each proposal later.
- To save costs, combination between meetings, trainings will be organized by PC2 and its PMB and all relevant institutions for RP and EMP.
- Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the construction contracts for contractors.
- Loan will be from BARD.

Cost estimate for some special programs/actions of EMP is from counterpart i.e. EVN.
## Table 13 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Credit program</td>
<td>One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province) (provincial or district BARD)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils</td>
<td>One day training course to be organized in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province) It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC2 PMB, Consultant)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meetings, pamphlet etc.</td>
<td>• for credit program</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• for electric safety</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Contingency (20%)</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes** As already mentioned in the ‘Socio-economic Conditions of the Lach in the Project Area’, it is noted that apart from the vegetable planting and coffee planting which are already high income cultivation, the Lach community in Lat commune of Lac Duong district is also well known for their active participation in the tourism activities with their traditional ‘dance and song’ camp-fire nights on the foot of the Lang Biang peak that brings them certain significant earnings. However, the credit program is necessary since certain DP HH may require certain loan for the re-organizing of their cultivation.
1. **Introduction**

1.1 **The Project**

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to the GOV’s poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services i.e. electricity.


The SEIER 2 project components in Lam Dong province comprise of (i) Da Teh 110kV Substation and Tan Phu – Da Hoai – Da Teh T/L and, (ii) Suoi Vang 110kV Substation and Da Lat 1 – Da Lat 2 – Suoi Vang T/L.

However, as already mentioned in the Preface, this EMP is prepared for the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation component only (due to its relocation).

The construction and installation of the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation will add to the existing capacity with 25MVA to meet the growing demand more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses and reduce power system losses.

The Suoi Vang substation, with the area of 10,979m², locates in Lat commune of Lac Duong district (Lam Dong province) will affect 9 EM DP HHs (37 persons) in Lat commune – the Lach ethnic minority communities.

*(Map of Sub-Project Area with Lach Ethnic Minority Communities is shown in Appendix 1).*

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation. However, the area of the substation will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

Current data shows that there is lack of electricity, particularly in the remote localities, and where the network existed, they are almost constantly overloaded with high electricity loss and low service quality.

Therefore, implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, industries, handicraft, aquaculture, tourism etc. development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.
1.2 Ethnic Minority Plan

As mentioned above, implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation. Although, every special effort are made through design, construction measures and construction schedule to reduce adverse impacts on the local communities, particularly the ethnic minorities, however, some adverse impacts on land acquisition would be unavoidable. The adverse impacts would be on individuals and at low-intensity: only 9 EM DP HHs would be permanently acquired productive land for the substation area.

The EMP is developed to ensure that the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected EM DPs and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects. The EMP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

The plans are not only for the DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentions in RP, this EMP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

1.2.1 Strategy for EM*

The Project has prepared an overall Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMP. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by SEIER 2 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. This EMP is prepared in line with such Guide Lines. (Appendix 2: Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMP).

1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam:

In Vietnam, the indigenous peoples, particularly the ethnic minority peoples are commonly among the poorest groups and have limited benefits from social development. They are vulnerable to the appearance of possible physical impacts by their land occupation for the infrastructure project or social impacts due to the changes of favorable place living acquaintance.

The Bank's policies are to identify the possible impacts, analyze the customs, cultures and behaviors to find out the best appropriate plan to act and help those affected people. In the process it is necessary to study the policy and legal framework to integrate in the implementation schedule. Organization needs to build to precede the plan, monitor and supervise in order to contribute to the improvement of indigenous peoples life conditions.

* Please see Preface.
For this subproject, considering the institutional arrangements by EVN (all institutions which will be involved in RP preparation and implementation will be responsible for preparing and implementing Ethnic Minority Plan). Therefore, many information on consultation and participation of EM in EMP, institutional arrangements, complaint and grievances and monitoring are described in the RP. The resettlement and compensation policy for EM DPs is the same for other RPs. In the EMP, only the special policies and programs are figured out based on the consultation and feedback from EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OP/BP 4.10, ensuring the following:

1. Respect characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic group;
2. Avoid negative impacts on ethnic group during development progress; and
3. Ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

There are 4 ethnic groups i.e. Co Ho, Lach, Cil and Viet in the project area (Lat Commune, Lac Duong District of Lam Dong Province).

However, only Lach EM community in Lat commune is affected by the project. Therefore, the surveys as well as studies are focused on the Lach EM community only.

The Lach (or Lat) people who live in communities as well as intermingle with other ethnic communities.

The Lach is one of the Co Ho small local groups.

The Lach settled long ago in their present area of habitation and maintained close historical relations with other ethnic groups speaking Malayo-Polynesian languages. The marks left by Lach habitation are recognizable along National Highway No.20, from Bao Loc to Di Linh plateaux then on the slopes leading to the Lang Biang plateaux (Lam Dong province) and several other areas of Binh Thuan, Ninh Thuan and Khanh Hoa province.

Material life

The Lach house is rectangular, built on stilts and inhabited by a large family. Some are 20–30m long and 3–3.5m wide with floors 1–1.5m above the ground. The framework is made of wood, the roof of thatch, partitions and walls of bamboo, and the floor of flattened bamboo. It is held together and in an upright position thanks to bolts and ties. There are also more recently adopted new assembly, nailing and
bolting techniques; they also use tendon and mortise joints. Of late, houses made of bricks, roofed with corrugated iron sheets or with tiles and built level with the ground have made an appearance.

Dresses

Lach women wear short skirt and have very tight, short vests on like a pullover; as jewelry, they wear earrings, earlobe rings, bracelets and copper or tin necklaces. Glass bead necklaces and ivory pieces (sometimes quite large) cut into earlobe rings are also popular.

Men wear loincloths and long vests reaching down to mid-thigh which they slip on over head. In summer, they leave their torso naked and in winter they cover themselves with blankets.

Cultivation

The Lach cultivate rice on burnt-over land, one harvest per year using traditional techniques - clearing burning the bushes and putting seeds into holes. After two harvests, the land is left fallow for ten years. The cultivation of rice in submerged fields is common among the Lach. The Lach built a system of canals and ditches to bring water to the fields which they look after carefully. They also practice 'direct sowing', the seeds being scattered directly onto the fields without passing through the seedbeds and without the need for transplanting.

In many localities, the Lach have succeeded in making burnt-over land profitable and in cultivating several crops in succession. Harrows have made their appearance on some burnt-over land, evidence that the Lach have given up clearing by burning to adopt dry-crop cultivation.

However, wet rice planting is considered as the top priority of the Lach cultivation. The rice fields of the Lach are commonly concentrated in the basins, along the streams and, later on, the terraced fields are adopted by the Lach.

- Dec. – Mar. plough the soil loose, trading and other works
- Apr. – May sowing the 'mother rice', tending the maize, irrigation and soil works
- Jun. – Jul. sowing the short term rice
- Aug. sowing the final short term rice crop
- Sept – Oct. harvesting maize, beans and collecting forestry products
- Nov. harvesting
- Dec. completion of harvesting

The gathering of forest products constitutes a good source of income, like hunting and fishing which are the main ways of supplementing diet, since gardening has never been a strong point of the Lach.
Apart from rice - the staple food grain - corn, beans, gourds, watermelons, cotton, tobacco and coffee are also grown. Fruit trees such as papaya, banana, jackfruit and pineapple are becoming more common.

Contribute to the *Lach*’s cultivation economy, animal husbandry and cattle breeding play an important role in the *Lach* communities, particularly the buffalo breeding is mainly for meat during festivities and horse breeding is mainly for transport.

**Handicrafts**

Cottage industries - basketry, weaving and so on - keep the *Lach* busy during intervals in the agricultural cycle. Pottery has reached a remarkable level of technical development among the *Lach*.

**Social and Family Relationships**

The *Lach* are rice planters and live in fixed areas of habitation in relatively stable villages on the Di Linh and the Lang Biang plateaux. Most of the *Lach* village are neighborhood communities.

Under the roof of each long house lives an extended family which includes several nuclear ones. Each of the latter has its own production equipment, land and rice granaries, but these are all under the authority of an elderly person known as the *kun pang*. The long house is the basic unit in the traditional organization of society.

At the head of each *bon* is a *kuang bon* (elected by the council of *jun pangs*) who handles all village affairs. The colonial administration used this traditional social organization and the *kuang bon* (renamed the *khoa bon*) for the collection of taxes and the allocation of corvée.

Relations between nuclear families living under the same roof are influenced by the same community. If stores of grain are kept separately in each family those which need them can freely come and ask for assistance.

When the *Lach* woman has found the man she wants to marry, she informs her parents of the fact. The latter call on a go-between without forgetting to obtain the agreement of the maternal uncle. A copper bracelet and glass bead necklace are offered to the family of the young man at the marriage proposal ceremony. The acceptance of these offerings means agreement has been reached. After the wedding, the bridegroom comes to live with his wife’s family and their children take the name of the maternal family. If the wife dies young, her younger sister will take her place, the husband is not required to wait until the end of the mourning period.

In the event of the death of a member of the family, the body is washed and put in a coffin made from a hollowed-out tree trunk. The deceased is kept in the house for a few days to receive offerings of rice before being transported to the forest and buried there. Deceased members of the same family are often buried in a large common grave. Five or six years later, the ‘abandoning of the grave’ ritual is celebrated and a funeral house is built on the mound.
Spiritual life

For the animist *Lach*, there is a god creator of the universe and at the same time a genie protecting human beings known as *Ndzu*. Under this god are a whole pantheon of yang genies, each of them representing a force or natural object the sun, moon, mountains, rivers, alcohol jars and rice granaries. Each *Lach* family worships a yang chosen as its guardian genie. The *Lach* also worship their ancestors who are represented on a finely carved board (called a *co nao*) located within the house above the entrance door. In colonial time, the *Lach* living in or near urban areas were converted to Catholicism or Protestantism, but without completely renouncing their ancient beliefs.

Catholic missionaries created a Romanized *Co Ho* script to facilitate their work of evangelization as early as the beginning of the 20th century, but their impact on the masses remained insignificant. It is therefore thanks to oral transmission that the artistic and literary heritage of the *Co Ho* has been preserved. The verses of their lyrical poems, called *tam pla*, sound very musical. The *Co Ho* and its branch – the *Lach* – are moreover, the ethnic groups of the western plateaux whose traditional dances are an integral part of their rituals and ceremonies. Their musical instruments include copper gongs, trumpets, bamboo flutes, buffalo horn, bamboo oboes and stringed instruments.

Nowadays, the *Lach* in Lang Biang plateaux enriched the Lam Dong tourism with their traditional ‘dance and song’ camp-fire nights around the ball fires. Such performances not only enriched their spiritual life but also their purses.

In the recent years, the GOV has been promoting many literacy programs to ethnic minorities. Classes were set up for ethnic children. Up to now, people’s awareness is much improved. Backward customs were eliminated, living ways and standards are somehow better. These later will create favorable condition for household as well as for provincial economic development.

The survey shows that there are 12 households (51 persons) would be affected by the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation, of which 9 HHs (37 persons) are ethnic minorities – the *Lach*. These EM DP HHs are no longer typical *Lach* any more in respect of their way of cultivation: all 9 EM DP HHs are no longer rice planting HHs but *coffee* planting HHs.

The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 3 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

3. Socio-economic Condition of the *Lach* in the Project Area

The *Lach* Household Characteristics

There are 9 DP households (37 persons) of *Lach* EM in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province).
Average of family size

- Man 54.05 %
- Women 49.95 %

Age groups

- 1 – 17 yrs old 21.62 %
- 18 – 60 yrs old 78.38 %
- above 60 yrs old %

Heads of HH

- Male 100 %
- Female %

Education standard

The Lach school children enjoy their elementary and primary public schools in the communes and secondary public schools in the districts.

- High school %
- Secondary (10 – 12 classes) %
- Primary (6 – 9 classes) %
- Elementary (1 – 5 classes) 40.54 %
- Reading/writing 35.14 %
- Illiterate 21.62 %
- Not yet attending school 2.70 %

Occupation

- DPs are making living mainly by farming 96.77 %
- Free lance labor 3.23 %

Amenity

- HHs with power supply 100 %
  HHs with electric meters 100 %
  HHs using electricity for domestic use 100 %
- HHs with water supply 66.67 %
- HHs using well water 33.33 %
- HHs with toilet
  inside their house 60.00 %
  outside their house 40.00 %
- HHs with kitchen
  inside their house 88.89 %
  outside their house 11.11 %
- HHs with telephone 55.56 %
- HHs with TV 100 %
- HHs with refrigerator 11.11 %
- HHs with washing machine 11.11 %
It is noted that apart from the coffee planting which is already a high income cultivation, the Lach community in Lat commune of Lac Duong district is also well known for their active participation in the tourism activities with their traditional ‘dance and song’ camp-fire nights on the foot of the Lang Biang peak that brings them certain significant earnings.

It is also noted that the above said statistics (Population and Household Characteristics) do not reflect such characteristics of the Lach in the project area since the socio-economic survey cover only the insignificant number of the EM DP HHs in the project affected commune of the project area.

**Average annual expenses**

*Regular expenses*

- Food/foodstuff 45.22 %
- Electricity 2.34 %
- Water 1.20 %
- Clothing 0.94 %
- Health 0.35 %
- Education 0.47 %
- Travel/communication 1.45 %
- Tax 0.10 %
- Other facilities/services 13.71 %

**Total** 65.78 %

*Irregular expenses*

- Festivities 6.69 %
- Mourning %
- Furniture 1.12 %
- House repairs 1.35 %
- Vehicle repairs 0.47 %
- Others 2.26 %

**Total** 11.89 %

**Total expenses as percentage of total income** 77.67 %

**Disable people**

- Blind 0 %
- Hearing impairs 0 %
- Mental 0 %
- Orthopaedically handicapped 0 %

**War veteran** 0 %
Housing condition

Most houses are of 4th category and temporary ones with wooden wall, tile or corrugated steel sheet or palm leaves roofs.

Health Care

The Lac Duong district (covered by the project) have 1 district general hospital and Lat commune (covered by the project) have 1 healthcare station.

The commune health care services usually taking care of minor illnesses or maternity deliveries. The district hospitals can take care of more serious illnesses of minor operations.

As regard more serious cases, the patients will be transferred to the provincial hospitals.

Cultivation Land

The average Lach household owns around:

- residential land 158 m²
- coffee planting land 4,784 m²
- vegetable planting land 2,382 m²
- pond 133 m²

7,458 m²

in which the total cultivation land is 7,300 m².

Sources of Income

All impacted ethnic people are farmers. Their cultivation is mainly coffee planting and vegetable planting mixed with small scale live-stock breeding and fish rearing. It is noted that apart from the coffee planting and vegetable planting which is already a high income cultivation, the Lach community in Lat commune of Lac Duong district is also well known for their active participation in the tourism activities with their traditional 'dance and song' camp-fire nights in their village on the foot of the Lang Biang peak that brings them certain significant earnings.

(Appendix 4 shows the Social Impact Assessment.)

4. Land Use System of the Lach in the Project Areas

The coffee planting land occupies the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the Lach EM in the project areas i.e. 64.15%, while crop land (vegetable planting) occupies around 31.94%, pond area occupies 1.8% and residential land occupies 2.11% of their total land-holding.
Please see Table 4 below for details of the land use system of the Lach ethnic minorities in the project.

**Table 4 - Land Use System of the Lach EM in the Project Area**
(Lat commune, Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Head of HHs</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Productive land</th>
<th>Total Land Holding</th>
<th>Total Productive land holding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable planting</td>
<td>Coffee planting</td>
<td>Pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cil Men</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Liang Hot Chen</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cil Tong</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Liang Hot Đào</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cil Nai</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cil Thuận</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cil Thuận</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cil Khăm</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Liang Hot Kim</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>21,440</td>
<td>43,060</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**5. Farming System of the Lach in the Project Areas**

The **coffee planting** is the major farming activity of the Lach EM in the project related area (Lat commune of Lac Duong district). In Lac Duong district, there are around 926 ha of coffee planting land with the output of around 1.25 ton/ha.

**Vegetable planting** stands second after the coffee planting of the Lach EM in Lac Duong district i.e. around 2,103 ha with the output of 21.2 ton/ha.

The coffee plantation and vegetable field irrigation is done by trapping rainwater in the field (with low dikes) and/or trenches transmitting water from the stream/lake or pumping. Among the 9 EM DP HHs, there are 2 EM DP HHs who owned their ponds that is not only used for fish rearing but also for irrigation.

The Lach farmers also use the bio-fertilizers available locally for their coffee plantations and vegetable fields.

Apart from the coffee planting land, the garden land is used by the Lach EMs for multi purposes: planting of long term trees (eucalyptus, bamboo, cashew, pepper, jackfruit etc.) mixed up with short term crops (sugar cane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

The crop land is used by the Lach farmers for planting vegetable which is considered as one of the high value crops in Lam Dong province.
Farm works are usually carried out on the basis of household labors. However, in certain situation, ‘exchange of labors’ among the households is also common practice.

All farmers are supported by the provincial and/or district Agricultural Extension in introducing new seedlings, new fertilizers and application of new farming methods etc.

6. Legal Framework*

This plan is developed based on OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV.

An overall Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMIP has been prepared for the Project to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by SEIER 2 Project.

6.1 The OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

According to OP/BP 4.10: “The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits”.

According to the WB’s definition, ethnic minorities (or Indigenous People) are social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. Their main specific features are:

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

Also according to OP/BP 4.10: “The Bank's policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local

* Please see Preface.
preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources."

6.2 Vietnam Law*

Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows:

*The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements an equality and united policy and supports spiritually all nationalities and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve their characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually.*

Since 1968, the GOV has promulgated resettlement policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.5251TTg dt. November 2, 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main following points:

- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supply;
- Step by step overcome the lack of food;
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program; and
- Develop internal economic force.

The Framework for External Assistance to Ethnic Minority Development has been enacted since November, 1995. Based on previous experience, the Framework suggested a new strategy for ethnic minority development within the government policy objectives of stability, sustainable growth and equality and poverty alleviation. Among the operational implications of this new strategy were (i) a need for an integrated policy and planning framework, which is participatory, (ii) a concern to strengthen the management capacity of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions and existing agents, (iii) a recognition of cultural, linguistic and social differences, (iv) an emphasis on balancing investments in human resources and physical infrastructure, (v) a participatory approach which employs

*Please see Preface.
consultation with ethnic minorities and, (vi) a need to improve the flow of resources to identify poverty groups.

Decision No.135/1998/QD-TTg dt. July 31, 1998 of the Prime Minister approving the Socioeconomic Development Program for mountainous and remote communes of special difficulties (Program 135) had enclosed this Framework for External Assistance to Ethnic Minority Development into the Policy and paid special attention to poverty reduction for ethnic minorities. The overall objectives are (i) rapidly improve the life of ethnic minority groups in the extremely poor villages in the mountainous and remote areas, (ii) create better conditions for these rural areas in order the surmount poverty and backward and slow development, (iii) integrate ethnic minority groups into the general development of the whole country and, (iii) contribute to security, safety and national defense. Among the goals from 1998 – 2005 were:

(a) eliminating hunger and reducing poverty by \( \approx 5\% \) annually (and 25% by 2005);

(b) supporting infrastructure (domestic water supply, building vehicle roads to commune centers and promoting rural market development);

(c) encouraging children to go to school in right age, providing training to the majority of ethnic minority groups, enriching them with knowledge and skills of production, and

(d) controlling dangerous diseases.


Decision No.237/1998/QD-TTg dt. December 3, 1998 approving the National Goal Program on clean water and rural environmental hygiene (period 1999 – 2005) where ethnic minorities are among the targeted groups.

Decision No.134/2004/QD-TTg dt. July 20, 2004 of the Prime Minister promulgating certain assistant policies on productive land, residential land, houses and safe water for the poor ethnic minorities. Together with the implementation of the socio-economic programs, this Decision aimed at providing direct State support to the poor ethnic minority peoples, facilitate production development, improve living quality and poverty elimination. Subjects to be entitled to the assistance policies as regulated in this Decision are the ethnic minority households who have been permanently resided in the area, poor households who lived on agriculture and forestry did not have or did not have sufficient productive land, dwelling land and had difficulties in dwelling house and domestic water issues.

Decision No.135/2005/QD-BNV dt. December 29, 2005 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs regulating education procedure applied to heads of hamlet and village, heads of population groups etc. to provide them with basic knowledge of the State and
Law that are directly related to their work as well as necessary support knowledge and working skills to assist them in fulfilling their work in their localities.

Decision No.07/2006/OD-TTg dt. January 10, 2006 of the Prime Minister approving the Socioeconomic Development Program for the mountainous and remote communes of special difficulties (Program 135 – Stage 2).

Thus, Vietnam Laws concerning ethnic minorities are similar in content to the World Bank policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP/BP 4.10). The policies of GOV regarding ethnic minorities do not contradict to any of the provisions of OP/BP 4.10 and do not prevent them from being implemented under this subproject.

6.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions

According to the government guidance No. 525 in 1994, the Central Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions is assigned to co-ordinate with UNDP in implementation of external support for ethnic minorities’ development. In the provincial level, there is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions (or Ethnic Minorities Committee or Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Religions, depending of certain province) and in the district level, there is the Bureau of Ethnic Minorities or Bureau of Ethnic Minorities and Religions, depending of certain province.

6.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

In case of Lam Dong province, there is the provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee and Ethnic Minorities Bureaus at the district level.

During 2007, the provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee and its Bureaus at the districts have:

- organized one workshop on Government’s ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Farmers Association, Lach Chiefs of villages.

- realizing the GOV policies (with GOV budgets) on subsidy for prices and subsidy for transport cost for seedlings and iodize salt i.e. subsidy for transport cost of 14,600 tons of fertilizer and subsidy for price of 801 tons of various kind of seedlings.

- realizing the GOV policies (with the central and provincial budgets and beneficiaries’ contributions) on supports to poor EM HHs in their production, residential land and housing and fresh water i.e.
- free distribution of 963 tons of iodize salt to 192,510 persons, 71,510 liters of kerosene to 14,302 HHs and 2,283 million VND to 2,338 students

- construction of 2,319 houses (11,313 million VND) for the EMs

- completion and expansion of 15 drilled wells, rehabilitation of 2 gravity flow systems, completion of 25 drilled wells, 1,217 dug wells and 179 water tanks.
- 4 (of the 11 projects) of the small irrigation projects (totaling 21,854 million VND) have been put into use during 2007.

* mobilized and cooperated with commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Farmer Association (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to (i) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the Lach lonely old people and orphan children during lunar new year days and Lach traditional festivals, (b) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the Lach orphan children during the international children’s days (1 June) and, (iii) text books and note books for the poor Lach elementary/primary school children by beginning of the school years.

7. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

7.1 Impacts on EM – the Lach

The Project would impact on EM in Lat commune of Lac Duong district, Lam Dong province.

There are 9 HHs (37 persons) of EM DPs, of these :

- Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition 9 HHs 37 persons
- Number of EM DPs affected by temporarily land acquisition Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on houses/structures Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on business Nil
- Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places Nil

Results from the inventory and socio-economic survey show that :

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total DPs</th>
<th>Lach DPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HHs</td>
<td>Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total number of DPs
The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 13.29%.

There is no Lach communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the mitigation measures as described in Art. 10.3.

_Ethnic Minorities in the project areas have right for continuing their access to and use the customary and traditional land and other natural resources._

Please see Appendix 4 for _Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities._

Number of EM DPs in the project areas is classified as the tables below:

### Table 7.1 – Number of EM DPs in the Project Areas by Impacted Categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>Number of HHs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are ≤25% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>DP who has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 25% of total areas or even less than 25% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>DP who has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 25% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 25% of total productive land DPs' holdings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m² (in rural areas).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m² (in rural areas).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2 Impacts on Land Use System

7.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

Temporary Land Acquisition

It is noted that the Suoi Vang substation is located right at the end of the Da Lat 1 – Da Lat 2 – Suoi Vang T/L and this T/L’s ROW itself and other prevailing public roads/paths are to be used for the access road during the construction. Therefore, there is not any temporary impact in this subproject.

Permanent Land Acquisition

There are 9 EM households (37 persons) with permanently acquired land for the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation – totaling 8,735 m² (total acquired area is 10,979 m²). The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is around 7,300 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 25% of total agricultural land holdings. Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is 13.29% of their total productive land holding only.

It is noted that the above mentioned 9 EM households are affected by permanent productive land (coffee planting land and vegetable land) acquisition only.

Please see Table 7.2.1 below for details of Impact on Land Acquisition.
Table 7.2.1 – Impact on Land acquisition of the Project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Head of HHs</th>
<th>Residential land</th>
<th>Vegetable planting land</th>
<th>Coffee planting land</th>
<th>Water surface</th>
<th>Total land holding</th>
<th>Total productive land</th>
<th>Permanently Impacted land</th>
<th>Percentage of impact land as per</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vegetable planting land</td>
<td>Coffee planting land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cil Men</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>611</td>
<td>611</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Liang Hot Chen</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>740</td>
<td>1,360</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cil Tong</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>7,200</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,980</td>
<td>10,800</td>
<td>1,286</td>
<td>1,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Liang Hot Đào</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5,780</td>
<td>5,700</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cil Nai</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>2,300</td>
<td>4,400</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,860</td>
<td>6,700</td>
<td>946</td>
<td>946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cil Thuyễn</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cil Thuyễn</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>11,150</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>1,654</td>
<td>1,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cil Кием</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>2,400</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,500</td>
<td>10,400</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Liang Hot Kim</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>11,600</td>
<td>11,400</td>
<td>932</td>
<td>1,040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>21,440</td>
<td>43,060</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>67,120</td>
<td>65,700</td>
<td>1,218</td>
<td>7,517</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 13.29% of productive land holding of the EM DPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, *the land use system of the EM in the project areas is not affected.*

7.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is not any house or other structures affected in this subproject.

7.4 Impacts on Farming System

7.4.1 Impacts on Trees and Crops

There are 9 EM DP HHs in Lat commune of Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province with impact on trees (coffee) and crops (vegetable).

**EM DP HHs having trees (coffee) affected by the project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Head of HHs</th>
<th>Coffee</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cil Men</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Liang Hot Chen</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Cil Tong</td>
<td>756</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Liang Hot Đạo</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cil Nai</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cil Thuyên</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cil Thuyên</td>
<td>974</td>
<td>974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cil Khiem</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Liang Hot Kim</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>5,045</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,045</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EM DP HHs having crops (vegetable) affected by the project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr No</th>
<th>Head of HHs</th>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Liang Hot Đạo</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>1,080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cil Thuyên</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Liang Hot Kim</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,218</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,218</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

Considering the impacts on land acquisition and impacts on crops and trees, as described above, the farming system of the EM in the project areas is not affected.

(Pls. see Appendix 4 for Social Impact Assessment).

8. Participation

During the project preparation (along with DPs preparation), PMB and PECC have held many community meetings at the commune level in the project areas with the participation of DPs and representatives of Commune People’s Committees, other government offices and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmer’s Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans etc.) where the project related issues i.e. project investment financial resources, project objectives, project components etc. are explained by PMB representatives.

The Lach elders and representatives of Lach DPs in Lat commune of Lac Duong district (Lam Dong province) have taken part in such community meetings.

The proposed layouts of the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation is also displayed in the meetings along with discussions and consultation with the local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, project site selection so as the proposed selected line route is the least impact option.

In the community meetings, DPs’ queries on RP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives and DPs’ opinions, including compensation unit prices for coffee planting land, coffee trees and project time schedule etc. were recorded.

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas:

- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all DPs, particularly people who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.
- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- DPs expressed their concern about the provincial defined compensation unit price for coffee land/trees and would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.

Such Minutes of Community Meetings bear the signatures of the representatives of district CRC, commune People’s Committee, PMB and DPs.
All feedback of DPs is integrated in this RP and EMP.

9. **Institutional Arrangement**

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 2 of the RP of this subproject.

To implement this EMP smoothly, PC2 and its PMB will:

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMP implementation.
- Hiring qualified personnel for implementing EMP.
- Establishing field offices for smoothly EMP implementation.
- Periodical monitoring the EMP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders (elders) are represented in local RP and EMP committees.

10. **Development Activities**

The plans are not only for EM DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentions in RP, this EMP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

Special resettlement provisions for ethnic minorities to ensure consideration of impacted ethnic people's views on various issues and to represent their legal rights. In indigenous peoples, the role of the village elders, mostly, and most respect one is really the heart of their ideology playing the vital role in public consultation. Hence they were invited to meetings for getting information on the project and RP and EMP.

Community meetings included representatives of indigenous peoples amongst the authority of village/commune (the Lach elders and DP representatives) and women association. PMB and Consultant made the presentation on the location of the project, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.

Through consultation with and participation of local authorities and EM in the project affected areas, local authorities and EM gave the feedback on the potential of adverse impacts by the project as below:

- potential of electric shock;
- accident in the construction period;
- disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this Ethnic Minority Plan and Environmental Management Plan.

10.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

The following programs are proposed by EM and local authorities for all EM people who are living in the project affected areas.

1. Information (on sub-projects, project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination.

2. Compensation for assets lost (according to RP).

3. Training for electric safety:
   - Leaflet to introduce the regulation electric safety measures and guidance for giving first aid in the case of electric shock. The leaflet will be disseminated to all families in the project areas.
   - Training on electric safety and first aid for electric shock in each commune for local people and pupil in primary and secondary schools.

4. Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist DPs to access loan from BARD.
   (to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD)

5. Assist EM for household connections.

EM will be assisted for connecting to the national grids through the rural electrification program of Government.

It is noted that 100% of Lach community in Lat commune of Lac Duong district in Lam Dong province is having power supply with direct power supply grid through proper household connection and electric meters.

6. Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers.
   (to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer’s Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations)

It is noted that there is not any female headed HH among the DPs of this subproject.

7. Construction period

Various mitigation measures.
10.2  For all EM DPs in Affected Area

It is noted that 100% of EM DPs in this subproject are (i) considered as high-income farmers in the area (coffee planting, vegetable planting and tourism activities) and (ii) already owned their proper household connection and electric meters for their power supply, they would share all benefits to 'all EM in the affected area' as stated in item 10.1 above.

10.3 Mitigation Measures

The measures to minimize impacts includes of (i) technical measure; (ii) encouraging EM in the project affected areas to participate in preparing and implementing EMDP; and (iii) closely consultation with local authorities and all relevant institutions.

Results of Mitigation Measures:

There is no EM DPs with more than 25% of their total productive land affected. Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is 13.29% of their total productive land holding only.

The only affected land category is productive land i.e. vegetable and coffee planting land, therefore, there is not any EM DP required to be relocated.

There is no Lach communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the above stated mitigation measures.

Mitigation Measures during the Project Implementation:

1. Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops (reasonable construction scheduling).

2. Regulations of PC2 and its PMB and Construction companies for traffic and workers safety.

3. Signal/warning Boards at the dangerous places.

4. In the contract with contractors, articles require for minimize impacts on construction will be included. In this article, PC2 and its PMB will clearly mentioned if contractors cause damages on properties of EM, they have to compensate at the replacement value.

5. Transparency/closely monitoring for EMP implementation.
11. Implementation Program

The EMP implementation program will be carried out in parallel with the RP implementation program.

The details of implementation arrangement are described in Chapter 8 of the RP of this subproject.

The following table is figured for the responsibilities on each program.
### Table 11 – Special Programs, Mitigation Measures and Demarcation of Responsibility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.N</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
<th>Action required/Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1    | Information disclosure/dissemination         | PC2 PMB District and commune People’s Committees and CRCs | • Information on the sub-projects, proposed project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc.  
(already executed by PC2 PMB and its Consultant during the demarcation of the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation in Lat commune of Lac Duong district and socio-economic surveys: community meetings).  
• Entitlement matrix  
(already disclosed at the provincial, district and commune People’s Committees by PC2 PMB/Consultant during the preparation of RP) |
| 2    | Compensation and resettlement                | PC2 PMB Provincial and district CRCs                    | **Action 1**  
Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC2 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.  
• *Note*: the project related provincial and district CRCs are already exist.  
**Action 2**  
CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this RP/EMP) and together with the independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in RP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in RP, if it is necessary, to ensure that EM DP is compensated at replace-
ment costs at the time of RP/EMP implementation.

Clause 56 of 2003 Land Law defines the State controlled Land Price: (i) the land price verification by the State should ensure the principles i.e. ‘close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the verified land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out, (ii) ‘Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government’, and (iii) ‘Land price defined by the People’s Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announce on January 1st every year…”

Compensation at replacement cost is ensured in Art.6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec., 2004 that ‘... people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash’ and, Art.19 of the same Decree that ‘... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard…”

**Action 3**

Immediately after the completion of DMS and inventory survey, CRCs will
Sr. N | Program | Responsible agency | Action required/Schedule
---|---|---|---

inspect and define the official number of EM DPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for EM DPs.

**Action 4**

CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RP to EM DPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.

**Action 5**

Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to EM DPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for EM DPs affected on other properties.

(It is noted that there is not any house/structure affected in this subproject).

EM DPs that permanently impacted more than 25% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The amount of 700,000 (VND)/person/main labor and is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee).

The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC2 or its Consultant in the period of RP/EMP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of EM DPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.
(However, there are no EM DPs with more than 25% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 13.29%).

### Action 6

During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RP/EMP implementation and rehabilitation programs.

**Note** The EMP implementation will be in parallel with the implementation of RP. Please, see the proposed RP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of RP of this subproject).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr.N</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
<th>Action required/Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>Subsidize to DP who permanently lost their productive land (more than 25% of landholding) 500,000 VND for fertilizer in order to rehabilitate the new land.</td>
<td>Not applicable since there is no EM DP who permanently lost more than 25% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 13.29%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.N</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Responsible agency</td>
<td>Action required/Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Allocation land for DP opting land and assist DP in purchasing land</td>
<td>District People’s Committee Provincial and district CRCs</td>
<td>It is noted that there is not any EM DP with project affected residential land, therefore, there is not any EM DP required to be relocated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is also noted that all EM DPs who have productive land (vegetable planting land and coffee planting land) being affected opt for cash compensation for the project affected land at replacement cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training for electric safety (particularly the safety measures in respect of the 110kV substation)</td>
<td>PMB and Consultant under PC2, commune authorities and RCs, teachers of primary and secondary schools and village elders</td>
<td>• Commune will hold meetings with EM, schools for the times and venues of short trainings and inform PC2 and its PMB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PMB under PC2 prepares proposal for trainings:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>i) Name of communes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Agenda for trainings (in about one or half day).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Times and venues for each commune.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Cost.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>This action is not urgent. It will be competed at least 6 months before the project completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training on application, use and management of loan funds</td>
<td>BARDs, AECs of project related provinces or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district</td>
<td>• Clearly inform DPs on the regulation of repayment, interest rate monthly and special policy of BADR for EM (at the first meetings with EM DP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Prepare questionnaire form asking EM if (i) they want to get loan from BARD; (ii) term of borrowing loan; (iii) purpose of loan using; and (iv) require for special assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.N</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Responsible agency</td>
<td>Action required/Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Women Unions</td>
<td><strong>Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using</strong></td>
<td><strong>Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using purposes, BARD, women unions, local authorities discuss and then PMB prepare proposal, submit to IDA for its comments and concurrence.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Assists DPs to access loan from the BARD with the amount of loan from 3 to 5 million VND in medium and long term.</strong></td>
<td><strong>PC2 and its PMB, BARD and Local authorities and Village elders.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(applicable to all low-income DPs)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>PC2 and its PMB, Districts and Communes People's Committees, BARDs of Province or district</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Assists DPs to access loan from the BARD with the amount of loan from 3 to 5 million VND in medium and long term.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disseminate forms of questionnaires to EM, collecting their answers and prepare the list of EM want to have loan from BARD; at the first meeting with EM: by no later than 3 months from the commencement date of the project implementation.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Disseminate forms of questionnaires to EM, collecting their answers and prepare the list of EM want to have loan from BARD; at the first meeting with EM: by no later than 3 months from the commencement date of the project implementation.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(applicable to all low-income DPs)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Another meeting to be held by PMB and Communes for official informing EM on the list of EM who could get loan from BARD, assist them for accessing loan. They should get loan from BARD without condition of collateral: about 01 month after the first meeting.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Another meeting to be held by PMB and Communes for official informing EM on the list of EM who could get loan from BARD, assist them for accessing loan. They should get loan from BARD without condition of collateral: about 01 month after the first meeting.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>(applicable to all low-income DPs)</strong></td>
<td><strong>PMB and Commune inform EM for the times and venues they can get it: about 01 month after the first meeting.</strong></td>
<td><strong>PMB and Commune inform EM for the times and venues they can get it: about 01 month after the first meeting.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.N</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Responsible agency</td>
<td>Action required/Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Assisted EM for connecting to the electric grid.</td>
<td>Commune authorities, District Power Units and commune/hamlet representatives</td>
<td>• Advise them in using this loan. This action will be done by PMB, Department of Agriculture and Rural development of Province and Districts: about 01 month after the first meeting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Through the Rural Electrification Programs of GOV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The number of EM connect to national grid will be reported in quarterly report on RP of PC2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Notes:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>It is noted that 100% of the <em>Lach</em> community in Lat commune, Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province is enjoying power supply with proper household connection and electric meters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Special Agricultural Extension training for female-headed farming households in agricultural extension, livestock raising and fertilizer use</td>
<td>PC2 and AECs of the project related Provinces or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions</td>
<td>Commune officials, district Women Union and officials for women of commune hold meetings with villagers for discussing on the topic, times and venues for this training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Based on the suggestion of EM women through meetings, PC2 and AECs prepare proposal for this training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Throughout the RP implementation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training on husbandry and</td>
<td>Not applicable since there is no EM DP who permanently lost more than 25% of productive land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.N</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Responsible agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agricultural extension.</td>
<td>Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 13.29%.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>There is not any EM DP required to be relocated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops</td>
<td>Consultant, PMB under PC2, construction companies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(reasonable construction scheduling)</td>
<td>To be scheduled for the construction of the project.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Supervise by supervisors of PMB and communes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PMB and RCs clearly inform EM on this mitigation measure in meetings in the phase of RP implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>Regulations of PMB and Construction companies for traffic safety, workers.</td>
<td>Directors of construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency (IMA).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• PMB review regulations for the safety in construction and for their workers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Commune authorities inform EM on this regulation in the meetings with EM and DP in the phase of RP and EMP implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>Signal/warning Boards at the dangerous places</td>
<td>Directors of construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Supervise by local authorities and check by IMA.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sr.N</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Responsible agency</td>
<td>Action required/Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7.3  | Minimise impacts on construction                       | PMB, construction companies, commune authorities and Independent monitoring agency. | • One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.  
• Supervise by local authorities and check by IMA |
| 7.4  | Transparency/closely monitor for EMP implementation.   | PMB, construction companies, RCs, district and commune/village authorities and Independent monitoring agency. | • Through information dissemination, information disclosure, and meetings held by relevant institutions.  
• Monitoring the RP/EMP implementation by PMB. |

Please, see the proposed RP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of the RP of this subproject).
12. Monitoring and Evaluation

The implementation of RP/EMP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in co-ordination with local Peoples' Committees.

An independent consulting agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PMB and WB.

The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RP/EMP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RP of this subproject.

13. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

- The detail costs of trainings will be prepared in each proposal later.
- To save costs, combination between meetings, trainings will be organized by PC2 and its PMB and all relevant institutions for RP and EMP.
- Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the construction contracts for contractors.
- Loan will be from BARD.

Cost estimate for some special programs/ actions of EMP is from counterpart i.e. EVN.

Table 13 - Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Credit program</td>
<td>One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province) (provincial or district BARD)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils</td>
<td>One day training course to be organized in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province) It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC2 PMB, Consultant)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Meetings, pamphlet etc.

- for credit program
- for electric safety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency (20%)</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes  As already mentioned in the 'Socio-economic Conditions of the Lach in the Project Area', it is noted that apart from the vegetable planting and coffee planting which are already a high income cultivation, the Lach community in Lat commune of Lac Duong district is also well known for their active participation in the tourism activities with their traditional 'dance and song' camp-fire nights on the foot of the Lang Biang peak that brings them certain significant earnings. However, the credit program is necessary since certain DP HH may require certain loan for the re-organizing of their cultivation.
1. Project Area

2. Strategy for EM

3. Preliminary Screening of the EM

4. Social Impact Assessment

5. Proposed Action Plan
Appendix 1

Project Areas
Appendix 2

Strategy for EM
Kính gửi

Các Bên Hữu Quan

V/v Bào cáo Kế hoạch Tài chính cụ và Kế hoạch Dân tộc Thiếu số cho Công trình Trạm Biên áp 110 kV Suối Vàng tỉnh Lâm Đồng thuộc Dự án SEIER 2

'Nghiên cứu Khả thi' cùng với 'Kế hoạch Hành động Tài chính cụ' và 'Kế hoạch Phát triển Dân tộc Thiếu số' cho Dự án 'Trạm và Đường dây 110kV ở các tỉnh phía Nam' (SEIER 2) đã được lập trong năm 2004 và các bản cuối cùng đã nộp vào tháng 01 năm 2005, Tổng đội, công trình Trạm biên áp Suối Vàng thuộc tỉnh Lâm Đồng là một thành phần.

Tuy nhiên, do có sự thay đổi về tri (đã được UBND tỉnh Lâm Đồng thỏa thuận trong công văn Số 1065/UB ngày 02.03.2006), việc lập lại báo cáo Kế hoạch Tài chính cụ và Kế hoạch Dân tộc Thiếu số riêng cho hạng mục tram Suối Vàng là cần thiết.

Trong 4 năm qua, một số chính sách/nguyên tắc liên quan đến đề bút, tài chính cụ của Chính phủ và Ngân hàng Thế giới đã thay đổi hoặc được bổ sung. Những thay đổi/bổ sung này cần được cập nhật cho các Khung Chính sách (cụa 'Kế hoạch Hành động Tài chính cụ' và 'Kế hoạch Phát triển Dân tộc Thiếu số') của Dự án SEIER 2 để áp dụng cho 'Kế hoạch Tài chính cụ' và 'Kế hoạch Dân tộc Thiếu số' của tram biên áp Suối Vàng, Lâm Đồng.

Những chính sách/nguyên tắc liên quan đến đề bút, tài chính cụ đã hết thời hiệu (dựa ra trong các Khung Chính sách - 'Kế hoạch Hành động Tài chính cụ' và 'Kế hoạch Phát triển Dân tộc Thiếu số' - của Dự án SEIER 2):

- Luật Đất đai 1993 14.07.1993 'khuế giữ đất'
- Nghị định 87/CP 17.08.1994 'đền bù thi Nhà nước thu hồi đất'
- Thông tư 145/1998/TT-BTC 04.11.1999 'quản lý ODA'
- Nghị định 17/2001/NĐ-CP 04.05.2001 áp dụng cho 2004

Đơn giá đến bù đất/kết cấu/cây/mẫu UBND tỉnh Lâm Đồng

OD 4.30 – (RAP) Ngân hàng 'tái định cư miền cương' –
OD 4.20 – (EMDP) Ngân hàng 'người bán địa' –
Kế hoạch Phát triển Dân tộc Thiếu số

– 1/2 –
Nhung chinh sach/nguyen tac da het thoi hieu neu tren duoc thay the/bo sung bang cac chinh sach/nguyen tac lien quan quan hanh:

Luat Dat dai 2003 26.11.2003 ‘huong dan thuc hien Luat Dat dai’
Nghi dinh 181/2004/ND-CP 29.10.2004 ‘phuong phap xac dinh gia dat va khung gia dat’
Nghi dinh 106/2005/ND-CP 19.04.2006 ‘bao ve luoi dien cao the’
Nghi dinh 17/2006/ND-CP 27.01.2006 ‘sua doi huong dan thi hanh Luat Dat dai’
Nghi dinh 131/2006/ND-CP 09.11.2006 ‘quan ly ODA’
Nghi dinh 84/2007/ND-CP 25.05.2007 ‘den bu, tai dinh cu khi Nha nuoc thu hoi dat’

Don gia den bu dat/ket cau/cay/mau

UBND tinh Lam Dong

OP 4.12 – (RP) Ngan hang ‘tai dinh cu mentuong’ – Khoach Tai dinh cu
OP/BP 4.10 (EMP) Ngan hhang ‘nhoi ban dia’ – Khoach Dan toc Thieu so

Ngoai nhung thay doi/bo sung nêu trên, toàn bộ nội dung về mục ảnh hưởng, các quyền lợi duoc den bu, ho tro dua ra trong Khung Chinh sach va Ma tran Quyen lop thuoc Dusan SEIER 2 duoc giu nguyen.
POLICY FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES
FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EMDP)

Introduction

1. The Ministry of Industry (MOI) is coordinating a ten-year program to accelerate renewable electricity for rural electrification and off-grid supply in Vietnam, the Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP). The World Bank and MOI have agreed to implement several of the activities of the first phase of the REAP as a part of the World Bank/GEF System Efficiency Improvement, Equitization and Renewables (SEIER) Project. The SEIER Project will include seven sub-projects all over the country. Seven sub-projects have been identified for the following power companies: Power Company 1 (PC1); Power Company 2 (PC2); Dong Nai Power Company (PCDN); Power Company 3 (PC3); Central Power Management Board (CPMB); Northern Power Management Board (NPMB), and Southern Power Management Board (SPMB). Two policy frameworks have been developed for SEIER Project—one to guide the preparation and implementation of resettlement plans and the other to guide the preparation and implementation of ethnic minority development plans.

2. In addition to the identified sub-projects above, one of the proposed components of the SEIER Project is a Pilot Community Isolated Grids Based on Hydro. Under this community component, about twenty communes in 3-5 provinces that cannot be connected to the national grid and have potential productive loads, would receive assistance to build and operate hydro/hybrid mini-grids to provide year round power to the community (serving about 10,000 households). This project component has not been designed yet, and, therefore, the impacts on resettlement and ethnic minority communities cannot be anticipated currently.

3. In line with the World Bank's Operational Directive on Indigenous People (OD 4.20), this policy framework is developed to guide the preparation and implementation of Ethnic Minority Development Plans (EMDPs) for sub-project areas where there are ethnic minority households.

Social and Economic Information

4. Over the last 15 years, Vietnam has made considerable progress in achieving economic growth and in reducing poverty. Almost all Vietnamese have better lives today than they had in 1985. Most of this remarkable economic growth, however, took place in and around major urban centers. And despite all this very real progress, Vietnam remains a very poor country, with

---

limited resources and a growing population. The national poverty rate is about 39 percent and the per capita annual GDP is only about US$360.

Status of Ethnic Minorities

5. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than minority groups have in many other countries in the region, or around the world. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies. They have received preferential treatment in college admission processes. Cooking oil, kerosene, and iodized salt have been provided to them at heavily subsidized rates. The government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have organized numerous development and special assistance programs that targeted ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the uplands in general and ethnic minorities in particular to “catch up” with lowland areas. And yet ethnic minorities in Vietnam are still severely disadvantaged.

6. While many—probably most—ethnic minority households have better material standards of living today than they did ten or fifteen years ago, they are still not catching up with the rest of the country economically. Indeed, they are in many ways falling further behind. In 1993 ethnic minorities constituted about 13 percent of Vietnam’s total population and about 20 percent of the poor. By 1999 they accounted for 14 percent of the population and 29 percent of all poor people in Vietnam.

7. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. But lack of attention from the government and the Party is not one of them. Nor have they been ignored by the donor community or by NGOs. The peoples of the northern mountain region are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

Policy Framework

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

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

10. According to the Government of Viet nam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:

- An intimate understanding and long stay in the territory, land or area of their ancestors closed attachment to the natural resources;
- Self-identification and recognized by neighboring members by their distinctive culture
- A language different from the national language
- A long traditional social and institutional system
- A self-provided production system.

11. This policy framework will applied to all of the sub-projects of SEIER where applicable.

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

12. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by SEIER Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. The main features of the EMPD will be a preliminary screening process, then a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the sub-project, and an action plan will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMPD. The EMPD's consist of the following sections:

(a) preliminary screening  
(b) social impact assessment  
(c) mitigation measures  
(d) development assistance  
(e) project monitoring

Detail requirements for screening and social impact assessment are described in the annexes. The Project will provide a series of training to all implementers and local agencies preparing and implementing EMPDs.
Screening

13. All communes which are candidates for sub-Project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by a teams made up of Project Management Boards of Ministry of Industry (MOI) and Electricity Of Viet Nam (EVN) or project consultants. Prior to the visit, respective Project Management Boards (PMBs) will send a letters to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PMBs which would like to discuss sub-project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. If there are ethnic minorities in the commune, their leaders should be invited to the meeting as well. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.

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

   (a) names of ethnic groups in the commune
   (b) total number of ethnic minority groups in the commune
   (c) percentage of ethnic minority of commune population
   (d) number and percentage of ethnic minority households along the zone of influence of the proposed sub-Project.

15. If the results show that there are ethnic minority households in the zone of influence of the proposed sub-project, a social impact assessment will be planned for those areas.

Social Impact Assessment

16. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be undertaken by the social scientists (consultants) and/or trained staff from the local Women’s Union and ethnic minority leaders. The SIA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts - positive and negative.

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

18. If the ethnic minority supports the sub-Project implementation an EMDP will be developed.
Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

1. baseline data;
2. land tenure information;
3. local participation;
4. technical identification of development or mitigation activities;
5. institutional arrangement;
6. implementation schedule;
7. monitoring and evaluation; and
8. cost and financing plan.

Project Monitoring

12. Implementation of the EMDPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by PMBs of the MOI and EVN in coordination with the respective Peoples' Committees and Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas at grassroots level. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to MOI, EVN and World Bank office in Vietnam.

13. The independent agency or agencies which would be used by PMB of the MOI to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement action plans for the Project will also be tasked with monitoring the resettlement activities for ethnic minority areas. While, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households for resettlement in each relevant province on an annual basis, it will also visit a sample of at least 10% of ethnic minority households in the project affected areas.

Schedule

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

Budget

15. The EMDP will include information on detailed cost of mitigation measures and other rehabilitation entitlements for ethnic minority in the affected areas. Sources of funding for the various activities and financing plans will be clearly specified in the cost tables.
16. The EMDPs will be prepared and submitted by PMBs to MOI and EVN and then the World Bank at the same time that respective PMBs submit their annual work programs to MOI, EVN and the World Bank for review. When EVN submit the final annual work programs of all the provinces to the World Bank for approval, an integrated EMDP report for the provinces will also be furnished.

Implementation Arrangement

17. PMBs of the MOI and EVN will are responsible for the EMDP while the local authorities (People’s Committees, Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, Resettlement Committees, Women Union and Land Departments etc. at different levels) will closely coordinate with PMBs for preparing and implementing EMDP. The project sociologists (consultants) will be responsible for coordinating, planning and supervising EMDP. Consultants will also be responsible for training respective PMBs, local Women’s Union or a similar social organization to undertake the work of consultation, screening, social impact assessment, analyses, implementation and monitoring.

Annexes:

1. Annex 1: Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities
4. Annex 4: Schedule for Ethnic Minority Consultation
Appendix 3

Preliminary Screening of the EM
## Appendix 3 – Ethnic Minority Screening

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Total population</th>
<th>EM groups in project area (Lat commune)</th>
<th>Number of person</th>
<th>Person/HH average</th>
<th>Rate of EM in the community</th>
<th>Village with 50-90% EM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lat commune</td>
<td>766 HHs 3,783 Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K’Ho</td>
<td>105 HHs 575 Persons</td>
<td>Ethic groups</td>
<td>Total 575</td>
<td>Male 246 Female 329</td>
<td>42.81</td>
<td>13.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lach</td>
<td>269 HHs 1,224 Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 1,224</td>
<td>Male 581 Female 643</td>
<td>47.45</td>
<td>35.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cil</td>
<td>283 HHs 1,539 Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 1,539</td>
<td>Male 697 Female 842</td>
<td>45.27</td>
<td>36.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viet</td>
<td>109 HHs 445 Persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total 445</td>
<td>Male 197 Female 248</td>
<td>44.36</td>
<td>14.23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4

Social Impact Assessment
Appendix 4 – Social Impact Assessment

The socio-economic survey covering 100% of EM DP HHs – 9 Lach DP HHs shows that:

A. Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

1. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (MOLISA) Nil
2. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school 3
3. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school 5
4. Number of ethnic minority girls attending primary school 0
5. Number of ethnic minority boys attending primary school 0
6. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school 0
7. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school 0
8. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year 1
9. Availability of water supply facility (wells) in the community Yes

It is noted that there are 6 Lach DP HHs having their proper water supply and 3 Lach DP HHs having their water supply from water wells

10. Availability of electricity in the community Yes

It is noted that the national grid has already covered the Lat commune of Lac Duong district, Lam Dong province.

11. No. of households in community with connection to electricity 100%

The survey shows that all the 9 Lach DP HHs are having the power supply from the national grid with proper household connections and electric meters.

12. Economic information of ethnic minority community

a) Types of natural resources in the area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural Resource</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Natural Resource</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Forest</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>iv. Aquaculture/fishing</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Lake, river</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>v. Coffee planting soil</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Mineral</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>vi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Economic and livelihood systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Activity</th>
<th>% of EM HH/Holds</th>
<th>Secondary Activity</th>
<th>% of EM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. sedentary agriculture</td>
<td>96.77</td>
<td>i. sedentary agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. shifting agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>ii. shifting agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. landless farm worker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>iii. landless farm worker</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. off farm work</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>vi. off farm work</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. govt. employees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>v. govt. employees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. business</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>vi. business</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vii free lance labor</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>vii free lance labor</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sedentary agriculture activity of the 9 Lach EM DP HHs includes coffee planting +
vegetable planting + household scale of fishing/aquaculture and live-stock/poultry raising.

'Tourism activities' i.e. 'song and dance' camp-fire nights of the Lach in their locality can be
considered as their secondary activity that earn them certain significant income.

13. Tenure systems of main ethnic groups: briefly describe land ownership and tenure systems
(e.g., communal ownership, private ownership, gender differences in ownership, etc.).

The land ownership of 9 Lach ethnic minority households is the private ownership without
gender differences in ownership. All 9 HHs have got LURCs for their residential and
productive lands.

14. Social information of ethnic minority community

a) Key social and cultural systems of main ethnic groups: e.g., group travels frequently to
visit relatives in other communes; men travel alone but women do not travel alone; men
stay at home while women work in the fields; boys go to school but girls are not allowed;
group members intermarry with other members of other groups, etc.

The Lach communities in the project areas are not frequently visiting their far-off
communities. Their relatives are living almost in the same community in the same
location.

The Lach communities in the project areas have their Lach communal house where they
frequently visit for communal meetings and donate their offerings.

Similar to other ethnic groups and the the Viet people in the area, the Lach men used to
undertake heavy works in the fields and women undertake lighter works in the fields as
well as looking after their small children and home works.

Currently, the majority of the Lach school children are going to the common public
schools.

b) Social groupings of main ethnic groups: briefly ethnic types of groupings: e.g., formal
and informal leaders (such as spiritual leaders, traditional healers), formal and informal
groups such as farmers, women, youth, elderly, etc., who are the decision makers in the
household? In the community?

In the project areas, the Lach shares all public activities with other ethnic groups and the
Viet community i.e. joining the farmer association, women association etc. There are not
any formal or informal groups of their own, however, the Lach spiritual leaders are their
village chiefs (elders). It also means that in their community, their village chiefs (elders)
are the decision makers.

However, at home, the Lach women are the decision makers.

B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact

Views from men and women on:
1. **Potential positive impacts**

   a. Potential employment during subproject construction, or increased access to employment once the subproject constructed

      Yes.

      The Contractor(s) should employ the local labors where possible, particularly the unskilled labors.

   b. Increased access to electricity

      No.

      All the 9 *Lach* EM households already have power supply from the national grid with proper household connections and electric meters.

   c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

      Implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, aquaculture, tourism development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the Lat commune of Lac Duong district.

2. **Potential negative impacts**

   a. Electric security:

      Yes.

      Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture)...

   b. Physical and social problems related to subproject:

      Yes.

      EM DPs expressed their concern regarding sanitation issues and local food/foodstuff prices may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.

   c. Land acquisition for subproject construction:

      Yes.

      There are 9 EM DPs with permanently acquired land for the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation. Total acquired area is 10,979m² in which 8,735m² belong to the 9 *Lach* EM DPs. The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is around 7,300 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 25 % of total agricultural land holdings.
Actually, the average EM DPs with affected productive land is 13.29% of their total productive land holding only.

EM DPs would like to be compensated for their acquired land at replacement cost.

d. Threats to cultural properties and resources, such as archaeological sites and historical monuments, sacred and ceremonial sites, graveyards, medicinal plants, etc., in zone of influence:

No.

EM DPs expressed their satisfaction since such issues have been considered during the preliminary design stage and through thorough community consultation to minimize the negative impacts of the project and practically there is no impacts on such sensitive areas.

e. Other negative influences:

The EM also expressed their concern about the possible social disturbance due to concentration of construction workers during the construction period.

C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Project

From Men

• Earliest information about the project schedule.
• Employment of local labors, particularly manual labors.
• Compensation for land at replacement cost and coffee trees and vegetables at market prices.

From Women

• Construction workers will not cause any trouble in the local communities during the construction period.

D. Other Comments

• In case the construction of the substation occurs during the coffee harvest, there should be measures to prevent construction workers from taking coffee beans from the surrounding coffee plantations.
Appendix 5

Proposed Action Plan
Appendix 5 – Proposed Action Plan

1. Legal Framework
   (applicable laws of GOV and OP/BP 4.10 of the World Bank)

2. Mitigation Measures

   Potential of negative impacts

   - Permanent land acquisition for Suoi Vang Substation; trees (coffee) and crops (vegetables) lost*.

   - Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture), electric pumps (in coffee and vegetable watering) etc.

   - Local sanitation and local food/foodstuff price issues may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of 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 locations, construction measures and construction schedule for subprojects to accommodate needs and preferences of ethnic minorities:

   Public consultation has already undertaken during the preliminary design stage for the selection of location of Suoi Vang 110kV Substation with consideration to preferences of the Lach EM communities in the project areas.

   The construction schedule has been considered to avoid crops. Although the time required for the project construction is estimated at 6 months, but consideration for increasing workforce for 2 shifts work has been considered so that the construction work could commenced right after the harvest and completed prior to the beginning of the next sowing.

   However, it is noted that there is not any temporary affect in this subproject..

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

* It is noted that the Suoi Vang substation is located right at the end of the Da Lat 1 – Da Lat 2 – Suoi Vang T/L and this T/L’s ROW itself and other prevailing public roads/paths are to be used for the access road during the construction. Therefore, there is not any temporary impact in this subproject.
The sensitive areas have been well considered during the preliminary design stage. However, such sensitive areas are not prevailing in the project area – the Suoi Vang 110kV Substation (10,979m²) in Lat commune of Lac Duong district.

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.

Special training programs for EM communities in the zone of influence have been envisaged i.e.:

- Training on Agricultural Extension Program for EM households in the project areas.
- Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils in the project areas.
- Training on utilization of small credit from BARD.

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 a manner that 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.

- Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost as defined in RP in respect of any part of the land. However, it is noted that all 9 Lach DP HHs already have their LURCs for their overall land holding.
- There is always one representative of Lach DP HHs in Lat commune of Lac Duong district with Lach communities.
- The Lach EM enjoys similar compensation administrative and grievance redressal structures and monitoring procedures as defined in RP.

3. Technical Identification of Development Assistance

The province through its regular development program will provide assistance to the 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. Priority for accessing to credits of Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development in medium and long terms. Assistance for agricultural development such as land reclamation. Where the areas overlap with other World Bank financed projects, ethnic minority areas will be targeted wherever possible.

Training

The Project will provide trainings for EM in the influenced areas on training on electric safety. It will also include ethnic minority leaders in training sessions on SIA, resettlement, and participatory monitoring for EMP implementation.
Gender Assistance

Special consultation and training for women, especially female-headed households (such as, credit, agricultural extension, fertilizer use, etc.)

List of the proposed development assistance and schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Assistance</th>
<th>Responsible Group</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Utilization of small credit from BARD</td>
<td>Lach households in Lat commune</td>
<td>1 day at commune level (Lat commune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Electricity Safety</td>
<td>Villagers and pupils in Lat commune</td>
<td>1 day at commune level (Lat commune)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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>1. Utilization of small credit from BARD</td>
<td>All necessary actions i.e. establishment of training programs/schedule, printing of necessary documentation and realizing the training programs</td>
<td>Provincial and or district BARDs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 2. Electric Safety                   | 1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes’ relevant authorities and TAs | • PC2 PMB and Consultant  
• Communes’ People’s Committees |
|                                      | 2. Fixing the training time schedule at Lat commune                                       | • PC2 PMB and Consultant  
• Communes’ People’s Committees  
• TAs |
|                                      | 3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...                                        | • PC2 PMB and Consultant |
|                                      | 4. Realizing the training programs                                                           | • PC2 PMB and Consultant  
• TAs in close cooperation with the Communes’ People’s Committees |

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. Establishment of training program/</td>
<td>10 days (prior to the commencement of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schedule</td>
<td>Project Implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixing the training time schedule at Lat commune</td>
<td>10 days - do -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...</td>
<td>3 days - do -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Realizing the training programs</td>
<td>(at the beginning of project implementation)</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 forms and assessment of compensation (randomly checked);
  - payment of compensation to DPs in comparison to the level of compensation specified in this RP;
  - public information and public consultation;
  - procedures for response to appeals;
  - provision of assistance and rehabilitation allowances;
  - provision of training to DPs, and
  - the schedule of resettlement implementation.

- **Payment of compensation**
  - payment to be made to all DPs sufficiently ahead of land acquisition;
  - adequacy of the method for valuation of - and compensation for - land and other assets;
  - adequacy of payment to replace the affected assets, including compensation for temporary damages and losses.

- **Linkage of RP and construction**
  The RP activities, with exception of DP training, should be completed at least one month before the start of the construction and stringing

- **Provision of training to DPs**

- **Restoration of economic activities**
  DPs should be monitored for the restoration of income earning capacity and procedures.

- **Level of satisfaction**
  - the level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RP implementation;
  - the responsiveness in dealing with appeals.
- **Standard of living**

Throughout the implementation process, the DPs' standard of living will be observed and compared to the situation before the RP implementation. Potential problems in the restoration of standard of living will be identified and reported.

The following schedule is foreseen for Lat commune of Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province with Lach communities in the project area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Monitoring Schedule</th>
<th>Visited by</th>
<th>If completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Screening</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>By commencement of RP/EMP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Conduct SIA</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Discuss findings of SIA with community</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Preparation of Action Plan</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Discussion with local authorities, engineer of mitigation measures</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Visit one month prior to construction work</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>By completion of RP/EMP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Visit one month after construction work</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Visit six months after construction work</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7. Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMP

**Table 7 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Credit program</td>
<td>One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province) (provincial or district BARD)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils</td>
<td>One day training course to be organized in Lat commune (Lac Duong district of Lam Dong province) It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school.</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Amount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings, pamphlet etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• for credit program</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• for electric safety</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,000,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contingency (20%)</td>
<td>4,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,000,000</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes**  Results of the socio-economic survey shows that all the 9 EM DP HHs are the coffee planting and vegetable planting farmers and considered as "high income farmers"* with the average income of around 42,733,333 VND/HH/year or 10,394,595/VND/person/year. However, due to lost of around 13% of productive land, they may require certain loan (from BARD) to rearrange their production.

---

* The *Lach* in Lat commune of Lac Duong district, Lam Dong province also take an active part in tourism with their ‘dance and song’ camp-fire nights on the foot of the Lang Biang peak that brings them certain significant earnings.
The original forms of questionnaires, minutes of community meetings, agreements on the substation location, RP/EMP reports are maintained at the PC2 PECC