RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT OF THANH HOA PROVINCE

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FEASIBILITY STUDY
THANH HOA PROVINCE

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(FINAL DRAFT)
Electricity of Vietnam
Power Company No. 1

RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

RURAL MEDIUM VOLTAGE POWER NETWORK
OF THANH HOA PROVINCE

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Director
Electric Construction and Investment Consultation JSC

Hoang Sy Thai
Date: Ha Noi, August 2007
Electric Construction and Investment Consultation Joint stock company
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Abbreviations

CPC  Commune People’s Committee
DMS  Detailed Measurement Survey
DP(s) Displaced Person(s)
DPC  District People’s Committee
EVN  Electricity of Vietnam
EM(s) Ethnic Minority(-ies)
GOV  Government of Vietnam
HH  Household
OP4.10  World Bank Operational Policies 4.10
DLTH Thanh Hoa Power Service
PPC Provincial People’s Committee
EMDP  Ethnic Minority Development Plan
ROW  Right-of-Way
WB  World Bank
MV  Medium Voltage
Executive Summary

1. Introduction

1.1. Project overall.

The Rural Distribution project of Thanh Hoa province aims at a stable electricity supply, loss reduction, reliability increase for Thanh Hoa province and its adjacent areas. Meanwhile, the project would enable flexible network operation for the provincial socio-economic growth.

113 communes of 18 districts are involved in this project. The districts named Dong Son, Quang Xuong, Nong Cong, Hoang Hoa, Ha Trung, Bim Son, Nga Son, Hau Loc, Dinh Binh, Thieu Hoa, Trieu Hoa, Trieu Son, Cam Thuy, Thach Thanh, Ngoc Lac, Tinh Gia, Nhu Thanh, Tho Xuan, Thuong Xuan.

Project components:
Construction of new substation: 196 substations totaling 28,455 KVA
New construction: 48,888m of 35 KV, 76,131kVA of 22KV lines including: branches which supply anti-overloaded substation.
Construction of new substations: 360 m of 0.4 KV line connected to new substations of Ha Vinh commune (all HHs in this commune have access to the national power network).

1.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The ethnic minority people are commonly among the poor groups and have limited entitlement to benefits from social development and they are vulnerable to external impacts including land loss, resettlement, etc.

The EMDP aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and follows the WB policy (OP/BP 4.10) to ensure (a) protection of customs, habits, and cultural tradition of the ethnic groups, (b) mitigation of negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic groups will be entitled to socio-economic interests.

1.3 Policy framework for EM

The policy framework for EM and its guideline have been prepared for the project. This policy framework is developed basing on the WB OP4.10 and the EM policy of the Vietnamese GOV.

2. Socio Economic Condition of EMs in Project Area

2.1 Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

Thanh Hoa province lies in the middle land of Northern Vietnam. 150 km away from Ha Noi capital and 1560 km away from Ho Chi Minh city that has advantage of economic development.

Thanh Hoa terrain is diversified, shorten from west to east, divided into 3 region clearly:
- Mountain and midland: natural land area: 839.037 ha accounting for 75.44% of the provincial area, average height of hill is 600-700 m, slope is above 250, average height of midland is 150-200 m, slope is 150-200.

Plain region is 162,341 ha reaching 14.61% of the provincial area, average height is 5-15 m, slope is above 250, between low hills and independent limestone mountains.

- Coastline region is 110.655 ha reaching 9.95% of the whole provincial area, the coastline is 102 km long, terrain is relatively flat; there are river mouths along the coastline with average height of 3-6 m.

The geographical location of Thanh Hoa has advantage of increasing trade, it is a transition province of Red River Delta. Therefore, this province can facilitate relation exchange, trade and service development.

Ethnic minority groups in the project areas are as follows: Muong, Nung, Tay

Features of surveyed EM households are as follows:

Average family size: 4.3 persons
Male: 49%
Female: 51%

* Age groups
1-17 yrs old: 34%
18-59 yrs old: 57%
Above 60 yrs old: 9%

* Head of HHs
Male: 72%
Female: 28%

- Education
  - High school: 1.0%
  - Secondary: 8.5%
  - Elementary: 37%
  - Primary: 52%
  - Illiterates: 1.5%

* Occupation: Agriculture and breeding

* Average annual income: 3,500,000 VND/person/year.

2.2 Features of Ethnic Minorities

Each group of ethnic minority has distinct characteristics of customs, habits, and cultural tradition.

2.3 Preliminary studies on EMs in Project areas

There are 450 persons of the ethnic minority in the project according to following ethnic minority groups: Muong, Tay, Nung.

2.4 Land Use
Most of the cultivation land of the ethnic minorities is field land, hill, fruits. Besides, they still have residential and garden land.

3. Entitlement Policy Framework

3.1 OP 4.10 on indigenous People of World Bank

The plan is developed basing on OP 4.10 on Indigenous People of World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV.

According to OP 4.10: “The Bank’s broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all 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 people do not suffer adverse affects during the development process, particularly from Bank – financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefit”, and “The Bank’s policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous people must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge in to project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous people and their rights to natural and economic resources”.

3.2 Vietnamese law

Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnamese law and Vietnamese constitution (1992). Article 5 in the Vietnamese Constitution (1992) stipulated that “The socialist Republic of Vietnam is a 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 1986, the Vietnamese GOV has promulgated the resettlement policy for ethnic group in order to reduce the migration trend of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No 525/TTg on November, 02nd 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land and ethnic area with the following main points:
- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supply
- Step by step overcome the lack of food, and
- Consolidate education system; adjust education program basing on characteristics of province; create favorable conditions to support the irregular education program and develop internal economic.
3.3 Organization and institutions undertake the EMs.

There are some professional organization and institutions are responsible for the ethnic minority issues, i.e Council of Ethnic minorities under National assembly. Council of Ethnic minorities is play an important role in making decisions on all projects/programs or issues related to EM and mountainous areas. The other important institution is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous areas (CEMMA). CEMMA is the member of the Government. Each local also has the respective institution, i.e provincial level has the Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee.

4.1 Project impacts

There are 82 EM HHs (345 persons) are impacted by the project.

5 Participation

Disclosing the information and consulting to the affected EM people who live in the project areas, the related entities in order to minimize the conflict and risks causing by the project. Furthermore, the participation is the good way to find out the EM demand, how necessity to bring the most suitable socio-economic benefits to the EM people.

The objectives of the disclosed information campaign are:

- Informing the project objectives, project components, the proposal actions to affected EM people and HHS.
- Collecting the information of EM demand and priority people or HHS, their contributions to the WB policy.

6. Implementation Arrangement

Power company 1 (PC1) behalf Electricity of Vietnam, is responsible for project implementation investment, survey, design works as well as monitoring the EMDP. PC1 also directly guides all the procedures to implement the project, including EMDP implementation. Furthermore, this project is supported by the Provincial People’s Committees, District People’s Committees, Commune People’s Committees and other related institutions.

6 Implementation program

The EMDP implementation program will be detail carried out in table 7.

7 Implementation plan

Once the capital is approved, the EM will be fully reinformed of the project as well as their entitlements. This information will be delivered to the EM by PC1 to each EM household.
The implementation plan is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EMDP Preparation</td>
<td>Q3-2006-Q3/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EMDP Approval</td>
<td>Q4-2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EMDP Implementation</td>
<td>Q3-2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>Q3-2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Monitoring and Assessment

Thanh Hoa Power Service shall be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. However, an independent external consulting agency shall undertake the independent monitoring activities.

9 Cost and budget

The objectives of the EMDP are to bring benefits to all EMs who live in the project areas. The budget derives from the counterpart fund of EVN.

Implementation cost of EMDP is as below:

Table 10: Cost and budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost for preparation EMDP programs</td>
<td>One-day training organized in communes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3 communes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>One-day training organized in communes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(3 communes). These courses are proposed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>to organize at commune schools.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meetings and handouts on agriculture and electric safety</td>
<td>- Training on electric safety</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>50,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Training on agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>350,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Contingency 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>385,000,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Introduction

1.1. Project overall

1.1.1 Project objective

The Rural Distribution project of Thanh Hoa province aims at a stable electricity supply, loss reduction, reliability increase for Thanh Hoa province and its adjacent areas. Meanwhile, the project would enable flexible network operation for the provincial socio-economic growth.

113 communes of 18 districts are involved in this project. The districts named Dong Son, Quang Xuong, Nong Cong, Hoang Hoa, Ha Trung, Bim Son, Nga Son, Hau Loc, Dinh Binh, Thieu Hoa, Trieu Hoa, Trieu Son, Cam Thuy, Thach Thanh, Ngoc Lac, Tinh Gia, Nhu Thanh, Tho Xuan, Thuong Xuan.

Project components:

- Construction of new substation: 196 substations totaling 28,455 KVA
- New construction: 48,888m of 35 KV, 76,131kVA of 22KV lines including: branches which supply anti-overloaded substation.
- Construction of new substations: 360 m of 0.4 KV line connected to new substations of Ha Vinh commune (all HHs in this commune have access to the national power network).

- Current data shows that the number of households connected to the power network is small and the network is almost constantly overloaded with high power loss and poor service quality.

- Therefore, this project would not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for electricity but also extensively improve the economic, cultural, political, social life of the project areas in particular and the whole society in general.

1.1.2 Project scope

a. Medium Voltage Network

Distribution substation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total quantity of substation</td>
<td>196 substations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total capacity</td>
<td>28,455 KVA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| In which:
  Construction of new substations         | 196 substations |
  Total capacity of new substations        | 28,455 KVA |
  Type of new substations                  | Suspension |
  Voltage level:                           | 35/0.4 KV; 10(22)/0.4 KV, 6(22)/0.4 KV |
  Capacity:                                | (320, 250, 180, 160, 100, 75, 50) KVA |

* Medium voltage T/Ls

Total length of MV T/Ls: 125.019 Km
Rural Distribution Project: Ethnic Minority Development Plan
Thanh Hoa Province

In which:
- Construction of new 35 KV T/Ls: 48.888 Km
- Construction of new 22 KV T/Ls: 76.131 Km

**Medium voltage T/Ls**

b) Low voltage T/Ls
- Contract: 360 m of 0.4 KV line connected to new substations of Ha Vinh commune (all HHs in this commune have access to the national power network).
- The low voltage T/Ls connected with new substations and existing low voltage T/Ls of other communes are not included in this project. The cooperative commits to invest in the low voltage T/L connections by its own budget.
- Implementation of the rehabilitation and expansion of MV networks would require land acquisition. However, rehabilitation and expansion of MV networks would not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

**1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan**
The Thanh Hoa Rural Distribution project is proposed to invest in rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding its power network, improving the power supplied quality to all households in 113 communes of 18 districts. The involved districts are Dong Son, Quang Xuong, Nong Cong, Hoang Hoa, Ha Trung, Bim Son, Nga Son, Hau Loc, Dinh Binh, Thieu Hoa, Trieu Hoa, Trieu Son, Cam Thuy, Thach Thanh, Ngoc Lac, Tinh Gia, Nhu Thanh, Tho Xuan, Thuong Xuan. In which, 3 communes of 2 districts have impacts on EMs.
- The EMDP's objective is to ensure that the construction process “The Thanh Hoa rural distribution project” shall not cause large-scale impact on the local people’s life, socio-economy and culture. It also means that there are no negative impacts on EM and they would receive many benefits from the project.

**1.3 Policy framework for EM**
The policy framework for EM and its guideline have been prepared for the project. This policy framework is developed basing on the WB OP4.10 and the EM policy of the Vietnamese GOV.
- The Guideline is to ensure that all EMs will be fully informed, consulted and participated into the project investigation process. Their participation not only brings them firm benefits but also protect them from the negative impacts during the construction progress. The EMDP report is developed in line with this Guideline. (See Appendix 2 “Policy framework and Guideline for EMDP”).
1.4 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The ethnic minority people are commonly among the poor groups and have limited entitlement to benefits from social development and they are vulnerable to external impacts including land loss, resettlement, etc.

WB policy aims at recognizing the potential impacts, analyzing the cultural tradition and custom of the affected persons in order to build up the best action plan for EM. During the process of plan preparation, the policy framework should be carefully studied before applying in to the implementation stage.

For the project, all administration units under EVN related to the preparation and implementation of this EMDP will be responsible for preparation and implementation of EMDP. Therefore, information on EMDP consultation and community meeting, implementation, grievance and monitoring were presented in EMDP report. The policy framework for compensation and rehabilitation of EM is similar to that for other PAPs. There are only special policies and programs mentioned in EMOP basing on the consultation and feedback information from the EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

The EMDP aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and follows the WB policy (OP/BP 4.10) to ensure (a) protection of customs, habits, and cultural tradition of the ethnic groups, (b) mitigation of negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic groups will be entitled to socio-economic interests.

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2.1 Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

Thanh Hoa province lies in the middle land of Northern Vietnam. 150 km away from Ha Noi capital and 1560 km away from Ho Chi Minh city that has advantage of economic development.

Thanh Hoa terrain is diversified, shorten from west to east, divided into 3 region clearly:
- Mountain and midland: natural land area: 839,037 ha accounting for 75.44% of the provincial area, average height of hill is :600-700 m, slope is above 250, average height of midland is 150-200 m, slope is 150-200

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coastline is 102 km long, terrain is relatively flat; there are river mouths along the coastline with average height of 3-6 m. The geographical location of Thanh Hoa has advantage of increasing trade, it is a transition province of Red River Delta. Therefore, this province can facilitate relation exchange, trade and service development.

Ethnic minority groups in the project areas are as follows: Muong, Nung, Tay

Features of surveyed EM households are as follows:

Average family size ____________ 4.3 persons
Male __________________________ 49%
Female __________________________ 51%

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  1-17 yrs old __________________________ 34%
  18-59 yrs old __________________________ 57%
  Above 60 yrs old __________________________ 9%

* Head of HHs
  Male __________________________ 72%
  Female __________________________ 28%

* Occupation: Agriculture and breeding

* Assets:
  Motorbike __________________________________________ 43%
  TV set __________________________________________ 40%
  Radio __________________________________________ 17%

* Water source: Mainly well water or dig water

* Average annual income: __________________________ 3.500,000 VND/person/year.

2.2 Features of Ethnic Minorities

2.2.1 Muong people

Other names: Mol, Mual, Moi, Moi bi, Au Ta, Ao ta

Muong language: the Viet-Muong language group

Inhabitation: Muong people live in many northern provinces but mainly concentrate in Hoa Binh province and mountainous districts of Thanh Hoa province.

Economical characteristics: The Muong settles in mountain where there are much land for production, near transportation road that can facilitate their living. The Muong intensively cultivate wet rice for along time. Wet rice is the main agricultural crop. In the past they cultivate sticky rice much more than regular rice and sticky rice was the daily food. In addition, the considerable extra earning of the Muong family is to gather forest products as thin-top mushroom, wooden ear, peanut, cinnamon, honey, wood, bamboo,
rattan... The typical craft of the Muong is weaving, painting, raising silkworm. Many Muong women are high skill weaver.

Social organization: Lang Dao regime of hereditary lords was the dominating social structure in the past, each governing family – Lang Dao (Dinh, Quach, Bach, Ha) shares territories (each region includes many villages). Leader of each village (Muong) was Lang Cun, under Lang Cun is Lang Xom or Dao Xom (leader of hamlet)

Marriage: Marriage custom of Muong is similar to Kinh people (asking the bride’s hand, giving betel nut ceremony, asking for the wedding, taking bride home ceremony). If there is a birth-giving woman in the house, they have to fence main stair with a bamboo-plaiting piece. The baby is given name only when baby is one year old.

Funeral: When someone dies, funeral is organized with very strictly procedures

Cultural: The Muong has many festivals and holidays year round which bear different meanings: go to the rice field, call rains (April), washing rice leave (July, August), new rice festival...(according to the lunar calendar). The Muong have a rich folk literature as long as poem, ritual and history story, legend, folk song, and proverb. There many kinds of folk songs as: lullaby, riddle singing, children’ song, trampling flower singing...Gong is well known as musical instrument of the Muong, beside there are two-string violin, flute, drum, panpipe.

Housing: The Muong house is built in stilt with 3 rooms, 2 wings. Frame of house with columns and beams, simple structure. Specifically is keo co pa for supporting beam. Space for common activities have something similar with Viet house: house has regular and conditioning quality: if division of house following transversal: the part for activities of woman called: “inside”. The part for activities of man called “outside”. If division of house following lengthwise, half of house – behind of house (where place alter to ancestor called “upper”. other half called “under”. Another specific feature is structure of kitchen: kitchen is placed in wooden rectangle frame. There are 4 column sat 4 corner of frame to support kitchen shelf. One of two columns next to the wall of house hangs a jar of sour ferment (the Muong like sour food). Chairs placed around kitchen are long and low chair. In house precinct, there is often a small shrine like a small tent.

Clothing:
+ Muong men wear blouses which are open in the middle, round collar, ivory button, long to buttock. Hair of men is short or kept long and wearing white headdress (in the past men keep long hair). Trousers are loose trousers with sash called “Khan Quan”. In festivals, they wear silk purple or yellow blouses, black purple headdress. black blouse long to knee, open in the right and close with button.

- Clothing of women: Daily blouse of Muong women is called ao pan (short blouse). This is the blouse without collar, open in the middle, shorter than blouse of Kinh people,
long sleeves, white or brown color (now they have more colors but not traditional cloth). The urban on a woman’s head is generally a piece of square white or green cloth without embroidery. The skirt is closed skirt, black and long from breast to the ankle and has a waistband with weaving colorful decoration. This is a very special decoration style, which cannot be seen much in clothing of other ethnic group speaking the same language family and neighboring area (except for Thai group in Mai Chau, Hoa Binh).

2.2.2 Tay people

The Tay language is the Tay-Thai language. In Thanh Hoa, habit and tradition of the Tay is ancestor. Altar has important site in the Tay families. The Tay cultivates wet rice. Opinion of the Tay is as follow: The Tay settles near lakes, plains or valleys. The Tay develops similarly to Kinh. Importance of rice cultivation is easily seen in festival. Long Tong (start at harvest season) is symbolic example. Festival usually present in January, start in crops and rice. Other festivals of the Tay include: pray in new year and the yield of sweet potato and rice was greater than usual.

The Tay plants rice, sweet potato, and fresh vegetable. Each village has 20 families. The Tay’s house is stilt, soil or temporary house. In house, men live in external room, women live in the internal one. The Tay wears clothing of cotton dyed indigo. Opinion of The Tay is to obey the law, improve power of communities. This is clear in the Tay’s families, husband and wife are faithful and rarely divorce. Bed is empty and is located in front of altar and strange person has not allowed to lie on it. They have some taboos. Example: Legs are not allowed to place above cooker. After attending funeral, everyone has to bathe to enter pigsty and hen-coop. A woman with a newly-born baby is not allowed to access altar.

The Tay has a rich cultural tradition as long poem, ritual and dance. They always dance folk and have activities similar to rice. The Tay’s treasure is folk songs, riddle, children’s song, and wedding song. Some poems of Tay are printed in the national cultural book. The Tay is outspoken, honest, brave, and united. They are hospitality and friendly. In making friend with anyone, they treat each other as best friends. The Tay is an integral part in 54 ethnic minority of Vietnamese community.

2.2.3 Nung people

The Nung language is close to Tay language and belongs to the Tay-Thai language. Worshipping ancestor is the main belief of the Nung. Altar has important site in Nung’s families, also altar of Spirit, Buddhism and Confucianism.

In Thanh Hoa, they live by rice and Ngo. The Nung cultivates wet rice or crops, and fruit trees.

In Thanh Hoa, the Nung stays with the Kinh.
The Nung is interested in fat dishes. The most interesting of the Nung is Khau Nhuc. Holy water is long tradition of the Nung. The Nung has rich collection as folk fine arts, cultures including folk songs, Sli songs. Tunes of the mild Sli songs resemble natural sound of forest and is an attraction to tourists who visit the Nung.

### 2.3 Preliminary studies on EMs in Project areas

The project affected areas include 113 communes belonging to 18 local administrative districts of Thanh Hoa province. Here there are ethnic minority groups: Muong, Tay, Nung.

Total EM households in the project area: 345 persons, of which 82 EM HHS are affected by the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>EM HHs in project affected areas</th>
<th>Total EM people in project affected areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Thanh District</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thach Quang</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>Hamlet Quang Cong</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thach Cam</td>
<td>Nung</td>
<td>Hamlet Dong Tien</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Thuong Xuan District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xuan Thang</td>
<td>Muong</td>
<td>Hamlet En</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.4 Land Use

Most of the cultivation land of the ethnic minorities is field land, hill, fruits. Besides, they still have residential and garden land.

### 2.5 Cultivation of EMs in project areas

Farming and planting forest and fruit trees are the main production of the ethnic minorities in the project areas.

The EM farmers always hire private driven plough motor and mobile rice shredding to harvest tier crops.

However, sickle is the popular tool for rice harvest. The EM farmers use the bio-fertilizer for their fields. The garden land is used for many purposes: planting long-term trees with crops, feeding cow, chicken...
The EM farmers always plant star pipe, sugarcane, beans, maize…

3. Entitlement Policy Framework

3.1 OP 4.10 on indigenous People of World Bank

The plan is developed basing on OP 4.10 on Indigenous People of World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV.

According to OP 4.10: “The Bank’s broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all 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 people do not suffer adverse affects during the development process, particularly from Bank – financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefit”, and “The Bank’s policy is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous people must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge in to project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous people and their rights to natural and economic resources”.

3.2 Vietnamese law

3.2.1 Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnamese law and Vietnamese constitution (1992). Article 5 in the Vietnamese Constitution (1992) stipulated that “The socialist Republic of Vietnam is a 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 1986, the Vietnamese GOV has promulgated the resettlement policy for ethnic group in order to reduce the migration trend of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No 525/TTg on November, 02nd 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land and ethnic area with the following main points:
- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supply
- Step by step overcome the lack of food, and
- Consolidate education system; adjust education program basing on characteristics of province; create favorable conditions to support the irregular education program and develop internal economic

Electric Construction and Investment Consultation joint stock company
3.2.2. On June, 31st, the Prime minister signed the Decision No 135/1998/QD-TTg on socio-economic development plan for the specially difficult and mountainous areas. This program aims at improving the physical and spirits life of the people who live in the difficult areas. This program also brings better conditions for these areas to release out poverty and out-of-date state, enable them to catch up with the common development of the whole country. This program also contributes to ensure better security, social order, and national defense. The main objective of this program is to build infrastructure, accommodation; develop agriculture, forestry; train breeding at the program’s areas.

3.2.3. Politburo of CPV Decree No 22-NQ/TW dated on November, 11th, 2003 on "socio-economic development policy in the mountainous areas"

3.2.4. Politburo of CPV Decree No 24-NQ/TW dated on March, 12th, 2003 on "Ethnic Minorities activities"

3.2.5. GOV Decision No 59/1998/ND-CP dated August, 13th, on "function, task, power right and mechanism of CEMMA"

3.2.6. National Assembly Decree dated July, 7th, 1993 on "Regulation on Ethnic Council"

3.2.7. GOV Decision No 393/TTg dated June, 10th, 1996 on "Residential plan, improving infrastructure rehabilitation and production arrangement at ethnic and mountainous areas"

3.3 Organizations and Institutions incharge of Ethnic Minorities

There are some professional organizations and institutions responsible for the ethnic minority issues, i.e Council of Ethnic Minorities under the National Assembly. Council of Ethnic Minorities plays an important role in making decisions on all projects/programs or issues related to EM and mountainous areas. The other important institution is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous areas (CEMMA). CEMMA is a member of the Government. Each locality also has the respective institution, i.e provincial level has the provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee. The updated GOV Decree No 53/2004/ND-CP on February, 12th, 2004 guiding the organizations and institutions to implement successfully the ethnic minorities works. The PMBs and local authorities (People’s Committee, Ethnic Committee, Resettlement Committee, Women’ association, etc) are responsible for implementing EMDP.

4. Project Impacts on Ethnic Minorities

Most of the EM land is the paddy land and hills for forest and fruit trees. Other types of land are residential and garden land. The project land acquisition areas are small compares to the affected landholdings of the ethnic people.
4.1 Project impacts

There are 82 EM HHs (345 persons) affected by the project

Table 4.1: Ethnic people affected by the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>EM HHs in the project affected areas</th>
<th>Total EM people in the project affected areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Thanh District</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Quang</td>
<td>Quang Cong</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thach Cam</td>
<td>Dong Tien</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Thuong Xuan District</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xuan Thang</td>
<td>En</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82</td>
<td>345</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Production land of EMs

Area of arable land.

Table 4.2: Arable land of EMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>Arable land (m2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Thanh District</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>730,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Quang</td>
<td>Quang Cong</td>
<td>360,208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thach Cam</td>
<td>Dong Tien</td>
<td>370,560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Thuong Xuan District</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>290,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xuan Thang</td>
<td>En</td>
<td>290,510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,021,278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Temporary impacts on arable land

Temporary land acquisition in the construction time happens in 2 cases: transport poles and materials to the foundation location; foundation excavation, pole erection, wire stringing, sag...

Due to the project scope in each commune is not too much, the project component can implement within 3-6 months. The acquisition land will last with one crop. In case the schedule of conductor stringing can be arranged after the harvest, the affected crops can be reduced.

Total temporary land: 30,159 m2

In which:

- Agricultural land: 30,159 m2
- Hill land: 0 m2
- Residential land: 0 m2
Table 4.3: Temporary impacts on cultivation land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>Types of land</th>
<th>Area affected land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Agricultu re</td>
<td>Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Thach Thanh District</td>
<td></td>
<td>19,596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Quang</td>
<td>Quang Cong</td>
<td>11,038</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thach Cam</td>
<td>Dong Tien</td>
<td>8,558</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Thuong Xuan District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xuan Thang</td>
<td>En</td>
<td>10,563</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>30,159</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Permanent land acquisition

The area of permanent acquisition land is not big, and scatters along the route.
Total permanent acquisition land: 3,283 m²
In which: + Agricultural land: 3,283 m²
+ Residential land: 0 m²

Table 4.4: Permanent acquisition land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Hamlet</th>
<th>Permanent acquisition land</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Thach Thanh District</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>0.403%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Thach Quang</td>
<td>Quang Cong</td>
<td>1,090</td>
<td>0.182%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thach Cam</td>
<td>Dong Tien</td>
<td>894</td>
<td>0.221%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Thuong Xuan District</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xuan Thang</td>
<td>En</td>
<td>1,299</td>
<td>0.12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5. Impacts on houses and structures

The project has no impact on houses and structures

5 Public consultation

5.1 Objectives of public consultation

EM DPs and related agencies were fully informed, consulted and participated to reduce the potential for conflicts, minimize the risk of project delays, and enable the project to design the resettlement and rehabilitation program as a comprehensive development program to fit the needs and priorities of the affected people, thereby maximizing the economic and social benefits of the project investment.

Objectives of the Public Information Campaign and EM DPs Consultation Program are...
as follows:

- Share full information on the proposed project areas, its components and its activities with the affected people.
- Obtain information on the needs and priorities of the effected people as well as information on their reactions/feedback to proposed policies and activities.
- Obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people and communities in resettlement planning and implementation.

5.2 Information campaign and consultation program

There are two phrases of the public information campaign and EM DPs consultation:

**Stage 1: Implementation during the EMDP preparation process (Done)**

Activity 1: Feedback information from related local authorities on the line routes
This phase is consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of displaced persons, affected assets, and identification of strategies for compensation, rehabilitation and relocation.

Activity 2: Impact survey and statistics.
Based on the agreed line routes, the survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to complete a list of EM DPs with affected land, houses, trees, and crops. The socio-economic survey forms were delivered to 10% of affected households.

Activity 3: Meetings with DPs' representatives.
Survey teams had asked local authorities and EM DPs for their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impacts, their reference on unit cost for house construction and unit cost of land. During the survey process, the surveyor should directly meet and discuss with the EM DPs. The feedback information would be recorded and presented in the EMDP report. Power construction and investment consultancy joint stock company has prepared the socio-economic survey forms and questionnaires for collecting EM DPs' comments. Commune authorities have been consulted on land advantage in case of public land would be used for land compensation. PC1 had hold meetings with all local authorities traversed by the project. At the meetings, PC1 required all local representatives, affected EM DPs to discuss and raise their opinions about project's proposals, mitigation measures, and draft EMDP policy. Representatives of Women's Union, Farmer's Associations, DOES, affected EM HHs. and local authorities had participated this meeting.

The draft EMDP has been sent to Thanh Hoa Provincial People's Committee and VDIC of the World Bank office in Vietnam.

The last version will be resent to Thanh Hoa provincial People's Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Vietnam.

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Stage 2: Implementation EMDP

Step 1 - stage 2: Disclose project information to EM people.
Step 2 - stage 2: Consultation on EMDP actions, training and rehabilitation program
In consultation meetings, the EM DPs are able to speak out their opinions about EMDP actions. The opinions, which are in compliance with the EM benefits shall be recorded.

The EM DPs will be informed of the time, places, and procedures of the EMDP actions.
EM shall be consulted on training program and others: time and training manner.
The consultation will be presented in the ethnic people language and translated into the national language.

Step 3 – Stage 2: Information for local authorities on EMDP procedures.
The PC1 will inform to the local authorities and affected EM people about the procedures and process as well as EMDP.
The commune authorities and District People’s Committee have to ensure that all EM DPs in the project area will be fully informed of the procedures and process to implement project and EMDP.

6. Implementation Arrangement

Power company No.1 is responsible for project implementation including investment, survey, design works as well as EMDP monitoring. Furthermore, the EMDP implementation need close coordination of the Provincial People’s Committees, District People’s Committees, Commune People’s Committees and other related institutions.
The institutions, organization responsible for preparation, implementation and monitoring of EMDP are:
- EVN
- Power company No.1
- Thanh Hoa Power Service
- Thanh Hoa Provincial People’s Committees,
- District People’s Committees

6.1. Responsibility of organizations

6.1.1 Electricity of Vietnam
Electricity of Vietnam is the owner of the project and responsible management and organization of investigation, survey, design works as well as compensation and resettlement monitoring, control of preparation and implementation of project, checking the ethnic minority development plan through experienced units, check decisions related to resettlement implementation prepared by Thanh Hoa Power Service. PC1 is assigned by EVN to direct the overall procedures to implement the project.

6.1.2 Thanh Hoa Power Service
Thanh Hoa Power Service is responsible for the entire implementation of EMDP, including preparation and implementation of EMDP and submission to EVN and WB for approval:
- Monitoring of EMDP implementation by contracting with an independent monitoring
consultant.
- Report the EMDP implementation progress to WB and EVN.

As such, Thanh Hoa Power Service need a group or a department included of persons who have experienced in monitoring and implementation of EMDP

6.1.3 District/Commune People's Committee

- To coordinate with PMU in implementation of EMDP
- To assist local people in overcoming the difficulty during the construction process, held meeting to inform about EMDP implementation.

6.1.4 Provincial People's Committee

To coordinate with departments in implementation of EMDP

7 Implementation program

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

Table 7: Implementation program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsible units</th>
<th>Works and Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training on agriculture, including:</td>
<td>PC1, Thanh Hoa Power Service, local authorities, Provincial People’s Committee, Agriculture Encouragement Association</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa Power Service under PC1 is responsible for: + Name of the project communes + Training plan (a day/half day) + Time and place at each commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric power</td>
<td>PC1, Thanh Hoa Power Service</td>
<td>Thanh Hoa Power Service is incharge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8 Implementation plan

Once the capital is approved, the EM will be fully reinformed of the project as well as their entitlements. This information will be delivered to the EM by PC1 to each EM household.

The implementation plan is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EMDP Approval</td>
<td>Q4/2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EMDP Implementation</td>
<td>Q3/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>Q3/2008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electric Construction and Investment Consultation joint stock company
9 Monitoring and Assessment

Thanh Hoa Power Service shall be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. However, an independent external consulting agency shall undertake the independent monitoring activities.

10 Cost and budget

The objectives of the EMDP are to bring benefits to all EMs who live in the project areas. The budget derives from the counterpart fund of EVN.

Implementation cost of EMDP is as below:

Table 10: Cost and budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price  (VND)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost for preparation EMDP programs</td>
<td>One-day training organized in communes (3 communes)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
<td>100,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>One-day training organized in communes (3 communes). These courses are proposed to organize at commune schools.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
<td>200,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3  | Meetings and handouts on agriculture and electric safety | - Training on electric safety  
|    |                                                | - Training on agriculture                                            | 5        | 10,000,000   | 50,000,000  |
|    | Total                                          |                                                                      |          |              | 350,000,000 |
|    | Contingency 10%                                |                                                                      |          |              | 35,000,000  |
|    | Grand total                                    |                                                                      |          |              | 385,000,000 |

Appendices

1. Map of Project Areas
2. Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP
3. Preliminary Study on EMs
4. Minutes of Public Consultation

Electric Construction and Investment Consultation Joint stock company
Appendices 1

Project areas

Electric construction and investment consultation joint stock company
APPENDIX 1: MAP OF PROJECT AREAS
Appendices 2

Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP
ETHNIC MINORITY PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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Introduction

1. Proposed project development objective(s): The objective of the proposed project would be enabling the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level.

2. Preliminary project description
The project would focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 110, 35 and 22kV to enable them to meet the growing demand more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses, and reduce power system losses.

Based on suitability and priority of the subprojects and the interest expressed by the PCs, the project would have up to 7 components, one per participating PC. The proposed project would cost about US$158.5 million, of which about US$107 million would be financed by IDA. It would be implemented by Power Companies (PCs) under the supervision of EVN.

3. For the subprojects to be located in the areas of Ethnic Minorities, every special effort will be made through design, construction measures and construction schedules to reduce adverse impacts on Ethnic Minorities. For the rehabilitation/expansion of the Medium Voltage system, the adverse impacts would be on individuals and at low-intensity, most of impacts on land of Ethnic Minorities will be temporary, some families of Ethnic Minorities will be permanently acquired land for constructing of towers/poles and substations. Therefore, the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected ethnic minority households and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects.

4. Sub-projects may be implemented in Provinces, Districts and Communes where ethnic minority people are present as part of the population. In line with the World Bank’s OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, Ethnic Minority Plans (EMPs) will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this planning framework for ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities 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. According to OP/BP 4.10 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

(a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;
(b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in
the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;
(c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and;
(d) An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

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

1. ETHNIC MINORITIES IN VIET NAM

6. Ethnic Vietnamese, known as Kinh, with about 85 percent of total population, dominate the political, economic, and social affairs of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam. There are officially another 53 ethnic groups in Viet Nam who constitute the category of ethnic minorities. Most of ethnic minorities population live in the uplands. Population of ethnic minority groups range from over a million to only a few hundred. The only ethnic minority groups who live mainly in the lowlands are Hoa (Chinese), Cham and Khmer.

7. Ethnic minorities in Viet Nam are diverse origin. A majority (39) as well as Kinh speak languages in the Austro-Asiatic language family. But others speak Austronesian and Sino-Tibetan languages. They differ greatly in ways of livelihood, social organization. Some have had relationship with Kinh society for a long time, while others have lived in relative isolation until recent decades. Some groups have lived in their present locations for many centuries, while others have migrated into their present location within the past hundred years.

8. In the past fifty years, many ethnic minorities communities have shifted residence because of war, governmental settlement programs, or a depleted resource base. As many as five million Kinh have been relocated from the lowlands into upland areas. The biophysical, social, and political context of the lives for most ethnic minorities has changed drastically in the past fifty years.

9. 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 having many nationalities. The State implements a policy of equality and unity and supports the cultures of all nationalities and prohibits discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and characters to preserve their culture and to improve its own traditions and customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and culturally.

10. Since 1968, the Government has promulgated sedentization 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.525/TTG on 2/11/1993 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 supplying;
VN-Rural Distribution Project: Ethnic Minorities Planning Framework

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- Gradual increase food security;
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program based on the characteristics of provinces; create favor conditions and support the non-formal education programs and develop the internal economy.

11. 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.

12. 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. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. The peoples 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.

2. THE STRATEGY

13. The Bank's OP/BP 4.10 on Ethnic Minorities indicates that the planning framework for addressing the issues pertaining to ethnic minorities must be based on the free, prior and informed consultation of the ethnic minority people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects Ethnic Minority Peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.

14. The State of Viet Nam has the policy of not discriminating against Ethnic Minority Peoples as showed by the presence of Ethnic People Council in the National Assembly and Ethnic People Committee in the Government. Article 94 in the Constitution, 1992 states that the Ethnic People Committee has the right to submit proposals, plans or related issues of indigenous peoples to the Assembly, monitor, control the implementation of national policies, development programs on various areas such as, education, health care, etc. Article 5 of the Constitution also indicates that ethnic minority people could use their own languages to reserve its cultural distinctions. In the Government of Viet Nam, directly under the supervision of the Prime Minister is the Committee of Ethnic Minorities (which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by this Committee, such as the poverty reduction Program 135 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.

15. According to the Government of Viet Nam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:
YN-Rural Distribution Project: Ethnic Minorities Planning Framework

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- 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.

16. This planning framework will be applied to all of the sub-projects of Rural Distribution Project where applicable.

3. ETHNIC MINORITY PLANNING FRAMEWORK (EMPF)

17. In case the project involves the preparation and implementation of annual investment programs or multiple subprojects and when the screening indicates that ethnic minority groups are likely to be present in, or have collective attachment to, to project area, but their presence or collective attachment cannot be determined until the subprojects are identified, the EMPF provides for the screening and review of these subprojects.

The planning framework seeks to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Distribution 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/process of the EMPF will be a preliminary screening process, then a social assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the sub-project, and a plan will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the ethnic minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMPF.

4. SCREENING

18. All communes which have ethnic minority communities and are candidates for sub-Project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by PCs, relevant local authorities consultants. Prior to the visit, respective PCs will send a letters to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PCs and local authorities which would like to discuss about the 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. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.

19. At this visit, the social scientists (consultants) 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.

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

5. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

21. The Social Assessment (SA) will be undertaken to evaluate the project’s potential positive and adverse effects on the ethnic minority groups, and to examine project alternatives where adverse effects may be significant. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis in the social assessment are proportional to the nature and scale of the project’s potential effects on the ethnic minorities, whether such effects are positive or adverse (see annex 2 for details). The social assessment is carried out by the social scientists (consultants) whose qualifications, experience, and TOR are cleared by the Bank.

22. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings: ethnic minority leaders; ethnic minority men; and ethnic minority women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under sub-project. Discussions will focus on sub-project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of sub-project. The borrower will be responsible for analyzing the SA, and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority communities, project engineers and other staff. If the SA 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.

23. If the ethnic minority supports the sub-project implementation an EMP will be developed.

6. ETHNIC MINORITY PLAN (EMP)

24. The ethnic minority plan will consists 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 and rehabilitation will follow the Resettlement Policy Framework of the project. An Ethnic Minorities Development Plan will include:

(1) Legal Framework
(2) Baseline data;
(3) Land tenure information;
(4) Local participation;
(5) Technical identification of development or mitigation activities;
(6) Institutional arrangement;
(7) Implementation schedule;
(8) Monitoring and evaluation; and
(9) Cost and financing plan.
7. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

25. Consultants will also be responsible for training respective PCs, and a similar social organization to undertake the work of consultation, screening, social impact assessment, analyses and preparing EMPs.

26. PCs of the EVN and local authorities (People's Committees, Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, Resettlement Committees, Women Union and Land Departments etc. at different levels) are responsible for implementing EMPs (arrange adequate staff and budget).

8. MONITORING

27. Implementation of the EMPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by PCs of EVN and respective Peoples' Committees and Committees for Ethnic Minorities at provincial and district levels. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to EVN and World Bank office in Viet Nam.

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

9. SCHEDULE

29. The EMP 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 project implementation.

10. BUDGET

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

11. REPORTING/DOCUMENTATION

31. The EMPs will be prepared and submitted by PCs to EVN and then the World Bank at the same time that respective PCs submit their annual work programs to 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 EMP report for the provinces will also be furnished.

Annexes:

1. Annex 1: Ethnic Minorities Screening of Village
2. Annex 2: Social Assessment
## ANNEX 1: Ethnic minorities studies of village

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District of EM</th>
<th>Village in the project area</th>
<th>Total EM HHs</th>
<th>Total persons</th>
<th>EM groups in the zone of influence</th>
<th>Persons</th>
<th>Total/HH</th>
<th>Rate EM in Community</th>
<th>Village has 90-100% EM</th>
<th>Village has 50-90% EM</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>EM Groups</td>
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<td>% Women</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
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<td>woman</td>
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Annex 2 – Social Assessment

1. The breadth, depth, and type of analysis required for the social assessment are proportional to the nature and scale of the proposed project’s potential effects on the ethnic minorities.

2. The social assessment includes the following elements:

(a) A review, on a scale appropriate to the project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to ethnic minorities.

(b) Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural, and political characteristics of the affected ethnic minority communities, the land that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.

(c) Taking the review and baseline information into account, the identification of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with the ethnic minorities at each stage of project preparation and implementation.

(d) An assessment based on free, prior, and informed consultation, with the affected ethnic minority communities, of the potential adverse and positive effects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risk to, the affected ethnic minority communities given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social groups in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.

(e) The identification and evaluation, based on free, prior, and informed consultation with the affected ethnic minority communities, of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the ethnic minority groups receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.
APPENDICES 3

Preliminary study on EMs
### APPENDIX 3: PRELIMINARY STUDY ON EMs

<table>
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<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Ethnic minorities</th>
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Electric Construction and Investment Consultation joint stock company
APPENDIX 4.

Consultation Minutes of Public
CONG HOA XA HOI CHU NGHIA VIET NAM
Doc lap - Tu do - Hanh phuc

BIEN BAN THAM VAN CONG DONG
VE KE HOACH PHAT TRIEN DAN TOC THIEU SO

Thanh Hoa, ngay .......thang ......... nam 2007

I. Thanh phan tham du:

I. Thanh phan tham du:

1. Dai dien chu dau tu:
   Ong: L. M. Việt
   Chuc vu: p. Giam. Tr. XDC

2. Dai dien don vi tu van:
   Ong: Thanh Su Thanh
   Chuc vu: Tr. Giam. Tr. XDC

3. Dai dien UBND xa:
   Ong: V. Hoang Quyen
   Chuc vu: ct. UBND. Xa

4. Dai dien/ nguoi dung dau cac nhom dan tocieu so (neu co)
   Ong/Bà
   Dan toc :

5. Dai dien cac hoi, doan the dia phuong:
   a. Ong/Bà. Bui Van Quyen
   Chuc vu: ct. Hoi...nguoi...cap...luoi
   b. Ong/Bà. Quach Thuy Phuy
   Chuc vu: ct. Hoi: phuc. hu
   c. Ong/Bà. Buu Van Thanh
   Chuc vu: ct. Hoi: mong. doan
   d. Ong/Ba.
   e. Ong/Ba.
   f. Ong/Ba.
   Chuc vu:

6. Dai dien cac ho gia dinh...
   Nguoi, trong do so nguoi dan tocieu so: 60

II. Noi dung tham van:

1. Don vi tu van thong bao ve:
   a. Noi dung du an: Luoi dien trung ap tinh Thanh Hoa gom 113 xa tren 18 huyen,
tong khoi luong DZ 35kV = 7.18, DZ 22kV = 28kW, tlo so TBA 35/0.4kV = 7.1, TBA 22(10)/0.4kV = 27.6, tram, TBA 22(6)/0.4kV = 3
   b. Hang vuc: Luoi dien trung ap xa: Xuan Thuy, huyen Thuy Duong, Xuan
tinh Thanh Hoa.
   c. Ly do dau tu: Chong qua tai cho luoi dien trung ap hiem co, nang cao chat
   d. Quy mo cong trinh luoi dien trung ap xa: Xuan Thuy, gom DZ 11.82, DZ 22kV = 1

2. Y kiien tham van cua cong dong:
   a. Nguoi dan trong vung co dong y tham gia thuc hiem du an khong ?
   b. Nguoi khong vi sao?

2.2. Tham van cua cong dong ve nhung tac dong tich cuc cua du an doi voi doi
   a. Song sinh hoat, hoat dong kinh te, van hoa - xa hoi va moi truong:
      + Truoc khi xay dung:
   b. Trong khi xay dung:
      + Dung lai, dao, bien, kien, ben...
2.3. Tham vấn của công động và những tác động tiêu cực tiềm năng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở/công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di chuyển/tài dinh cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu:

**Trước khi xây dựng:**
- Đất đai: ..............................................................
- Nhà ở/công trình: ..............................................................
- Cây cối/hoa màu: ..............................................................
- Khác: ...........................................................................

**Trong khi xây dựng:**
- Đất đai: ..............................................................
- Nhà ở/công trình: ..............................................................
- Cây cối/hoa màu: ..............................................................
- Khác: ...........................................................................

**Sau khi xây dựng:**
- Đất đai: ..............................................................
- Nhà ở/công trình: ..............................................................
- Cây cối/hoa màu: ..............................................................
- Khác: ...........................................................................

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đông y các hình thức chịu đền bù nào sau đây:
- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt, hoặc vật tư: Tùm mặt
- Kế hoạch đền bù hàng đạt (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vịnh viện):

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, trong công trình hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép có đón dự sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thì thơ cho các biện pháp di/di chuyển không? có: ș. Không...... nếu không vi sao?


2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và công động.
III. ý kiến bình luận (nhan xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt về giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp với văn hóa...) 

Hội nghị tham vấn công đồng hợp lực Cùng kết thúc lúc Cùng ngày.

ĐIỂM LỨC THANH HOÁ

P. GIÁM ĐỐC XDCB
Lê My Việt

DẢI DIỄN UBND XÃ, XÂ...NGHIÊN

XÁC NHÂN CỦA HỘI NÔNG DÂN

XÁC NHÂN CỦA HỘI PHỤ NỮ CAO TUỔI

XÁC NHÂN CỦA HỘI NONG DAN

Hoàng Ngoc Thúi

Bui Văn Thành

Trần Văn Khi
## DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM DỰ

Xã: Xuân Thắng  |  Huyện: Thanh Liệt  |  Tỉnh: Thanh Hóa

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Thanh hóa, ngày 25 tháng 6 năm 2007
Cán bộ điều tra

Chủ

Nguyễn Duy Chiêu.
CÔNG HOÀ XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hanh phúc

BIỄN BẢN THAM VÂN CÔNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN ĐÀN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Thanh Hoá, ngày ...................................... năm 200 ...

I. Thanh phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư: Ông............. Chức vụ: ..........................................
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn: Ông:.............. Chức vụ: ..........................................
3. Đại diện UBND xã: Ông:.............. Chức vụ: ..........................................
4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)
   Ông/Bà.................. Chức vụ: ..........................................
5. Đại diện các hội, đoàn thể địa phương:
   a. Ông/Bà.................. Chức vụ: ..........................................
   b. Ông/Bà.................. Chức vụ: ..........................................
   c. Ông/Bà.................. Chức vụ: ..........................................
   d. Ông/Bà.................. Chức vụ: ..........................................
   e. Ông/Bà.................. Chức vụ: ..........................................

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

II. Nội dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo vấn:
   - Nội dung dự án: Lưu dữ điện trung áp tỉnh Thanh Hoá gồm 113 xã trên 18 huyện, tổng khối lượng ĐZ 35kV =...., ĐZ 22kV =...., tổng số TBA 35/0,4kV =...., TBA 22(10)/0,4kV =...., TBA 22(6)/0,4kV =...., tổng....
   - Hàng mục: Lưu dữ điện trung áp xã............. huyện............. tỉnh Thanh Hoá.
   - Lý do đầu tư: Chống quá tải cho lưu dữ điện trung áp hiện có, nâng cao chất lượng sử dụng điện.
   - Quy mô công trình lưu dữ điện trung áp xã............. huyện............. gồm ĐZ 35kV =....

2. ý kiến tham vấn của công cộng:

2.1. Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không? (có...) nếu không vi sao: ..........................................................

2.2. Tham vấn của công cộng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt, hoạt động kinh tế, văn hóa - xã hội và môi trường:
   + Trục khi xảy dụng:
   + Trung khi xảy dụng:
+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:

2.3. Tham vấn của công động và những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tăng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở/công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di chuyển/tài định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu:

+ Trước khi xây dựng:

* Đất đai:
  * Nhà ở/công trình:
  * Cây cối/hoa màu:
  * Khác:

+ Trong khi xây dựng:

* Đất đai:
  * Nhà ở/công trình:
  * Cây cối/hoa màu:
  * Khác:

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng động ý các hình thức chỉ trả đến buổi nào sau đây:

Đến buổi bằng tiền mặt, hoặc vật tư...

Hính thức đặt đối đợt (đối với trưởng họ/chiếm dụng đất sinh viễn...)

Kết hợp đến buổi bằng tiền hoặc vật tư...

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, trong công trình hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép có động ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các biện pháp đi/di chuyển không? Các: Thêm... Không.... Nếu không, vì sao?

2.6. Người dân và công động trong vùng ĐA có động ý tham gia công tác giám thiệu các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, tài sản., phải di dời...) như: I) thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đến buổi, GPMB và tài định cư: II) thực hiện đúng quy trình khếu nại: III) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hàn lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...): IV) thảm gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, để phòng các tai nạn do điện gây ra? Có: Thêm.... Không...... Nếu không, vì sao?


2.8. Các очень tham vấn khác của người dân và công động.
III. ý kiến bình luận (nhan xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của tư vấn (ve các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt về giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp với văn hoá...)

Hội nghị tham vấn công đồng họp lúc 14h. kết thúc lúc 14h cùng ngày.

DIỄN LỤC THANH HOÁ

DÁI DIỄN CƠ QUAN TƯ VẤN

ĐẠI DIỄN UBND XÁ Phù... Cam

XÁC NHẤN CỦA HỘI NƯỚC ĐẤT

XÁC NHẤN CỦA NGƯỜI CAO TUỔI

XÁC NHẤN CỦA HỘI PHỤ NỮ

NGUYỄN ĐÌNH NHÂN

Phạm Thị Thu
DANH SÁCH ĐẠI BIỂU THAM ĐỒ
Xã: Thạch Công Huyện: Thạch Thịnh Tỉnh: Thanh Hoá

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Thanh hóa, ngày 19 tháng 6 năm 2007
Cán bộ điều tra

[Signature]
Nguyễn Tổ Chihiro