SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

The Rural Distribution Project

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Construction Investment Project
Tuyen Quang Province

Volume 4

Ethnic Minority Development Plan
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

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Construction Investment Project
Tuyen Quang Province

Volume 4
Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Prepared by
No 1. Power Construction Consulting Co., Ltd.

VO TRUONG HUNG
Director
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Abbreviations

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Commune People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEM</td>
<td>Committee for Ethnic Minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRB</td>
<td>District Recompense Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DP(s)</td>
<td>Displaced Person(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Vietnam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH(s)</td>
<td>Household(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Advisor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Usage Right Certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC1</td>
<td>Power Company 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>Provincial Recompense Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VDIC</td>
<td>Vietnam Development and Information Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPS</td>
<td>Provincial Power company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOF</td>
<td>Ministry of Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic Minority Development Plan</td>
</tr>
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<td>RAP</td>
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</tr>
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Executive summary

1. Introduction

1.1 Project overview

The Tuyen Quang - Rural Distribution Power Network Project is scheduled to rehabilitate, upgrade and expand the MV power networks in 5 districts in Tuyen Quang, improving the distribution business services of Tuyen Quang MV power network, meeting the local's development.

The Tuyen Quang - Rural Distribution Power Network Project is proposed to be invested in rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding its power network system, improving the power supply quality to all households in 23 communes of 5 districts covered by the project. These districts name Tuyen Quang town, Ham Yen, Yen Son, Chiem Hoa, and Son Duong.

The project components are:

- New-installation of transformer stations: 29 stations with total capacity of 4,510 KVA
- New-construction of Medium voltage T/L: 38.35 Km

1.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The ethnic minority people are commonly among the poor groups and have enjoyed limited benefits from social development and they are vulnerable to possible outside impacts by such as land requisition and housing remove, etc.

The EMDP aims at providing information for ethnic groups in the project areas and is conducted in compliance with WB policy OP 4.10, ensuring (a) the respect of characteristics of culture and tradition of the ethnic groups, (b) minimize negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic groups will be entitled to socio-economic interests.

1.3 Ethnic minority policy framework

This project is prepared in line with the WB's Policy framework and Guidelines of setting up ethnic minority development plan. This policy is developed based on the WB's OP 4.10 and the Vietnamese Gov's policy on Ethnic minority.

2 Socio-economic conditions of the Ethnic Minorities in the project areas

2.1 Ethnic minorities in the project areas
Overview of Tuyen Quang province

* Natural characteristics and current environment

a) Geography and population

Tuyen Quang province located in the highland of the Northern side, its natural area is 5,868 square kilometer, the total population is 727,751 persons, it is located in the Northwest and Vietnamese Northeast. Tuyen Quang has geographical characteristics as in the latitude of 21°30' to 22°40' north and in the longitude of 104°53' to 105°40' East. Its borders Ha Giang province in the North, Bac Kan, Cao Bang and Thai Nguyen province in the East, Yen Bai province in the West, Phu Tho province in the South.

Its infrastructure structure is being upgraded, expended on renewed, making it more advantages for economical exchanging with the rest nation, region and international community.

b) Topography

Tuyen Quang has complicated terrain, divided by dense system of rivers and high mountain ranges, especially north of province. Gradually lowering from the southern, it has mountainous area and valley along the rivers. Tuyen Quang's topography is divided to three regions:

1. Mountainous regions of Tuyen Quang in the North include of Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, Ham Yen and Yen Son's north district, The altitude is widespread from 200 to 600 meters and gradually lowering from the southern average of 25°.

2. Hill and mountainous middle regions include of Yen Son's south district, Tuyen Quang Town, and Son Duong's north district. The altitude is widespread lower 500 meters and . Gradually lowering from the northwest to the Southeast, the slope is lower than 25°.

3. Mountainous regions of Tuyen Quang in the south include of Son Duong's south district, has its midland area.

c) Climate

Tuyen Quang has features of hot-wet, tropical and monsoon climate. It has two distinct seasons in the year. The winter is cold – hot and dry; the summer is hot-wet and rain. This features is very suitable for grow up, develop of tropical crop plants. The annual average temperature is about 22°C - 24°C. The annual average rainfall is 1,500 to 1,800mm. The average humidity is 85%.

Natural resource

- Land resource
Because of hot-wet, tropical and monsoon climate became thick layer of cover - land of Tuyen Quang and the thick layer of floristic composition so degenerate of land that softly. Tuyen Quang’s land resource include main group: red-yellow soil on cobble, degenerate soil, its area is 389.834 ha, accounting for 67.2 per cent natural land area; infertile soil on sandstone, its area is 66.986 ha, accounting for 11.55 per cent natural land area; red-yellow soil on Macadam, its area is 24.168 ha, accounting for 4.17 per cent natural land area; red-yellow soil on degenerate soil, its area is 22.602 ha, accounting for 3.89 per cent natural land area; alluvial soil, its area is 9.621 ha, accounting for 1.66 per cent natural land area; low-lying land, its area is 8.002 ha, accounting for 1.38 per cent natural land area; soil else accounting for small area. In summary, land resource is very rich of kind, good quality.

- **Forest resource**

Tuyen Quang’s forest area is about 357.354 ha. In there, natural forest area is 278.606 ha and artificial forest area is 69.737 ha. Rate of cover is over 51%. Natural forest play a role of protective forest, its area is 213.849 ha, accounting for 74.4 per cent natural forest area. Copsewood, its area is 44.840 ha, accounting for 15.6 per cent natural forest area, else forest is plantation, its area is 28.917 ha. accounting for 10.05 per cent natural forest area.

- **Mineral resource:**

Mineral resources in Tuyen Quang have not been deeply and thoroughly surveyed. But with low reserves, and low exploitation productivity.

- **Tourist potentials:**

Tuyen Quang has lots of potentials for tourist development. Some outstanding places are Na Lua thatched roof and Hong Thai temples, Tan Trao banyan tree, this place. In time war against French colonialism, Tuyen Quang province has secure area. In addition, it has Na Hang ecological tourist area, Ham Yen, Dum mount, My Lam spa.

* Socio-economic characteristics

a) **Agriculture**

a. Agriculture

- Tuyen Quang has in recent years gained many positive changes of production structure and agricultural – forestry economy structure, providing adequate food for the local’s supply, breeding development, expanding local manufacturing career improving living standard of local people.

- Food process: The average annual food output is 10 per cent. The per capital food is 420 kg per head per year.

- Animal Husbandry: has developed quite comprehensively in both quality and quantity, basically dealing with the cow-power and food demand in the whole
province. The cow development programs, including the Sind cross-bred cow, dairy cow, meat cow, imported pig are conducted actively.

b. Forestry

Concentrated on management and preserved for forest, attached special importance to afforest, Co-ordinate branch entrusted with forestry land.

*b) Industry*

- Presently, Nghe An had the average industrial-constructive growth of 17 per cent in the year.

- The Tuyen Quang industry in term of economical components can be divided into two areas, internal area and foreign invest area, in which the former takes the key role.

- The provincial industry includes some areas as exploitation, manufacture and consumer commodity process, in which manufacture and consumer good process areas account the very high rate of over 75 per cent.

- As Industry, the province's construction sector in recent years also has obtained the rarely fast growth with the annual average rate of 27 per cent, thus that helps improve infrastructure development ability.

c) Infrastructure

In recent years, the appearance of Tuyen Quang province has much continuous changes. The industrial zones, industrial areas and many modern buildings are rising strongly. The Tuyen Quang construction sector determines that the plan work should be parallel with the city development and take more advance so that it can make the province the overall city picture of modern and beautiful architectural space.

The project area has the ethnic minority group named Tay with total 105 HHs and 375 people.

The characteristics of the Tay group in project area are as follow:

* Average of family size  
  - Man  
  - Women

  4.0 persons  
  51%  
  49%

* Age groups
  - 1 - 17 yrs old
  - 18-60 yrs old

  30.1%  
  50.40%
### Features of EM people

Each group of ethnic minority has its private characteristics and tradition.

### Preliminary screening of the EMs in the project areas

There are only one ethnic group of Tay with total HHs of 105 in the project area.

### Land possession information of the EMs in the project areas

Most of the cultivation land of the EMs is field land hill land. Besides, it still has residential and garden land.

### Farming system of the EMs in the project areas

Farming, forestry and fruit trees planting are main production activities of the ethnic minorities in the project area.

### Legal framework

#### The OP 4.10 on Indigenous people of the World Bank

The plan is developed based on OP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and the GOV policies on EM.

The OP 4.10 stipulates that: "The Bank's general objective towards indigenous people as well as all the people of its member countries is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly, the crucial objective of this directive is to ensure that indigenous people
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 people 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 people and their rights to natural resources and economy".

3.2 Vietnamese law

Equality right of people living in Vietnam is clearly stipulated in the 1992 Constitution. Article 5 of which stipulates that "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".

One of the most important policies on ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No. 525/TTg dated November 2nd 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic area with the main points (i) develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying; (ii) step by step strengthen food security and (iii) consolidate education system; adjusting education program based on characteristic of provinces, creating favor conditions and supporting the irregular education program and developing internal economic force.

3.3 Organizations and institutions that undertake the EMs

There are some professional organizations and institutions responsible for the ethnic minority issue i.e. Council of Ethnic Minorities under National Assembly. It plays an important role in making decisions on all projects/programs or issues related to EM and mountainous area. 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 Project Impact on EMs

There are 105 HHs impacted by the project.

5 Public Consultation
Disclosing information to and consulting the affected EM people who live in the project areas and the related entities in order to minimize complaint – caused risks and conflict and reasons making the project slower. Furthermore, this participation is the good way to find out the EMs' demand and to bring the most suitable socio-economic benefits to them.

The specific consultation programs are:

- Providing affected EM people with sufficient information about the project's objectives and scale and the preferential actions for them.

- Collecting information of the EM people's demand and their priority as well as their feedback contributions to the WB's policies.

6 Implementation arrangement

Power Company 1 (PCI) on behalf of EVN is responsible for implementing investment, survey, design as well as monitoring the EMDP. PCI also directly guides all the project implementation procedures, including EMDP implementation. Furthermore, this project is supported by the people's committee at province, district and commune levels, and other related institutions.

7 Implementation program

The detail of implementation arrangement are described in Table 7 of this report.

8 Implementation plan

Just after the project's investment capital is ratified, the EM will be fully informed again of the project as well as their entitlements. These information will get them by the manner of delivering the project RIB, leaflets, etc.

The implementation plan timetable is as follows:

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<tr>
<th>Ordinal No</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EMDP Drawing</td>
<td>QIII/2008</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>EMDP Approval</td>
<td>QIV/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EMDP Implementation</td>
<td>QI/2009 to QII/2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>QIII/2009</td>
</tr>
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</table>

9 Monitoring and supervision
PCI will be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. However, an independent external consulting agency will do independent monitoring activities. This supposed unit will sign a contract with PMB of PCI immediately after RP approval and start doing monitoring activities at the beginning of the EMDP implementation phase.

10 Cost and budget

The executive objectives of the EMDP is to bring benefits to all EMs who live in the project areas. The budget is from the counterpart funds of EVN and the Tuyen Quang Provincial people’s Committee.

Estimated costs for the EMDP programs in Tuyen Quang are as bellows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ordinal No</th>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>unit</th>
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<th>Total (VND)</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>implementation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>72.000.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost for preparation and starting EMDP’s programs</td>
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<td>55.000.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on agriculture</td>
<td>class</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.000.000</td>
<td>3.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>class</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.000.000</td>
<td>3.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training documents on agriculture and electric safety</td>
<td>commune</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.000.000</td>
<td>11.000.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%×I</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.200.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>79.200.000</td>
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</table>
1 Introduction

1.1 Project introduction

1.1.1 Project objectives

The Tuyen Quang – Rural Distribution Power Network Project is scheduled to rehabilitate, upgrade and expand the MV power networks in 5 districts in Tuyen Quang, improving the distribution business services of Tuyen Quang MV power network, meeting the local's development.

The Tuyen Quang - Rural Distribution Power Network Project is proposed to be invested in rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding its power network, improving the power supply quality in rural region to all households in 23 communes of 5 districts covered by the project. These districts name Tuyen Quang town, Ham Yen, Yen Son, Chiem Hoa, and Son Duong.

The project components are:

- New-installation of transformer stations: 29 stations with total capacity of 4,510 KVA

- New-construction of Medium voltage T/L: 38,35 Km

The current additional charge data shows that several households have not been connected to the power network yet. Moreover, there are some places suffered from overload with high loss of electricity and low service quality.

Therefore, implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing additional charge requirement but meet comprehensive economic, cultural, political, social development demand for the project areas in particular and the whole society in general.

1.1.2 Project scale

Medium Voltage

* Step - down transformer station

The total number of the project's transformer substation: 29 subs

Total capacity: 4,510 KVA

In which:
- Total number of new-constructed transformer stations: 29 stations
- Total capacity of new transformer stations: 4,510 KVA
- Types of new transformer stations: Suspended
- Voltage level: 35/0.4kV; 10/0.4kV
- Types of capacity size: 560-320-250-180-160-100KVA

**Medium voltage T/L**

Total length of the MV T/L: 38.35 Km

*In which:*

- Installation of new 35KV, 10KV T/L: 38.35 Km
- Conductor: AC – 70, 50

To implement the rehabilitation and expansion of MV system, land acquisition will be required. However, rehabilitation and expansion of MV systems will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)

The Tuyen Quang - Rural Distribution Power Network Project is proposed to be invested in rehabilitatin, upgrading and expanding its power network system, improving the power supply quality in rural area to all households in 23 communes of 5 districts covered by the project. These districts name Tuyen Quang town, Ham Yen, Yen Son, Chiem Hoa, and Son Duong.

In some of which there are EMs affected by the project. They are Ham Yen (Bach Xu and Tan Yen commune), Son Duong (Trung Yen, Phu Luong, Dai Phu, Minh Thanh, Khang Nhat, Hop Hoa communes) and Chiem Hoa (Trung Hoa, Ha Lang, Nhan Ly communes).

The EMDP's objective is to ensure that the construction process of "The Rural Distribution Power Network Project – Tuyen Quang province" shall not cause large affected scale to local people's lives such as socio-economical and cultural life. It also means that there are no negative impacts on EM but many benefits from the project for EM people.

1.3 Policy framework for EM people

The WB Policy framework and its Guideline for EM people have been prepared for the project. This policy framework is developed based on the WB's OP 4.10 and the Gov's policy both on EM people.

The Guidelines are to ensure that all EM people will be fully informed, consulted and
participate into the project's investigation process. Their participation is not only serve them firm benefits but also protect them from the negative impacts during development progress. The report named "EMDP" is developed in line with these Guidelines (See detail in Appendix "Policy framework and Guideline for EMDP").

1.4 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

The ethnic minority people are commonly among the poor groups and have enjoyed limited benefits from social development and they are vulnerable to possible outside impacts by such as land requisition and housing remove. etc.

WB policy aims to recognize potential impacts and analyze cultural tradition and customs of the affected persons in order to build up the best action plan to support them. During plan building process, the policy frameworks should be carefully studied before applying into the implementation stage.

For this project, all administration units under EVN related to the preparation and implementation of this EMDP will be responsible for preparation and implementation of EMDP. Thus, the information of EMDP's consultancy and public consultation, and executive, grievance and monitoring organizations has been presented in EMDP profile. The compensation and rehabilitation policy for EM people affected is as similar to the other DPs. There are only special policies and programs mentioned in EMDP basing on the consultation result and feedbacks from EM people and local authorities in the project affected areas.

The EMDP aims at providing information for ethnic group in the project areas. It is conducted in compliance with WB's policy (OP 4.10) in order to ensure that (a) paying respect of EM people's tradition and culture; (b) Maximizing the project's negative effects on ethnic groups; and (c) ethnic groups will be entitled to socio-economic interests.

2 Socio-economic conditions of the EMs in the project areas

2.1 Ethnic Minorities in the project areas

2.1.1 Overview of Tuyen Quang province

* Natural characteristics and current environment

a) Geography and population

Tuyen Quang province located in the highland of the Northern side, its natural area is 5,868 square kilometer, the total population is 727,751 persons, it is located in the Northwest and Vietnamese Northeast, Tuyen Quang has geographical characteristics as in the latitude of 21°30' to 22°40' north and in the longitude of 104°53' to 105°40' East, its borders Ha Giang province in the North, Bac Kan, Cao
Rural Distribution Tuyen Quang province (RD)  

Bang and Thai Nguyen province in the East, Yen Bai province in the West, Phu Tho province in the South.

Its infrastructure structure is being upgraded, expended en renewed, making it more advantages for economical exchanging with the rest nation, region and international community.

b) Topography

Tuyen Quang has complicated terrain, divided by dense system of rivers and high mountain ranges, especially north of province. Gradually lowering from the southern, it has mountainous area and valley along the rivers. Tuyen Quang's topography is divided to three regions:

1. Mountainous regions of Tuyen Quang in the North include of Na Hang, Chiem Hoa, Ham Yen and Yen Son’s north district. The altitude is widespread from 200 to 600 meters and gradually lowering from the southern average of 25°.

2. Hill and mountainous middle regions include of Yen Son’s south district, Tuyen Quang Town, and Son Duong’s north district. The altitude is widespread lower 500 meters and . Gradually lowering from the northwest to the Southeast, the slope is lower than 25°.

3. Mountainous regions of Tuyen Quang in the south include of Son Duong’s south district, has its midland area.

c) Climate

Tuyen Quang has features of hot-wet, tropical and monsoon climate. It has two distinct seasons in the year. The winter is cold – hot and dry; the summer is hot-wet and rain. This features is very suitable for grow up, develop of tropical crop plants. The annual average temperature is about 22°C - 24°C. The annual average rainfall is 1.500 to 1.800mm. The average humidity is 85%.

Natural resource

- Land resource

Because of hot-wet, tropical and monsoon climate became thick layer of cover land of Tuyen Quang and the thick layer of floristic composition so degenerate or land that softly. Tuyen Quang’s land resource include main group: red-yellow soil or cobble, degenerate soil, its area is 389.834 ha, accounting for 67.2 per cent natural land area; infertile soil on sandstone, its area is 66.986 ha, accounting for 11.55 per cent natural land area; red-yellow soil on Macadam, its area is 24.168 ha, accounting for 4.17 per cent natural land area; red-yellow soil on degenerate soil, its area is 22.602 ha, accounting for 3.89 per cent natural land area; alluvial soil, its area is 9.621 ha, accounting for 1.66 per cent natural land area; low-lying land, its area is 8.002 ha, accounting for 1.38 per cent natural land area; soil else accounting for small area. In summary, land resource is very rich of kind, good quality.

- Forest resource

Tuyen Quang’s forest area is about 357.354 ha, In there, natural forest area is 278.606 ha and artificial forest area is 69.737 ha. Rate of cover is over 51%. Natural...
Rural Distribution Tuyen Quang province (RD)  

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Forest play a role of protective forest, its area is 213,849 ha, accounting for 74.4 per cent natural forest area. Copsewood, its area is 44,840 ha, accounting for 15.6 per cent natural forest area, else forest is plantation, its area is 28,917 ha, accounting for 10.05 per cent natural forest area.

- **Mineral resource:**

Mineral resources in Tuyen Quang have not been deeply and thoroughly surveyed. But with low reserves, and low exploitation productivity.

**Tourist potentials:**

Tuyen Quang has lots of potentials for tourist development. Some outstanding places are Na Lua thatched roof and Hong Thai temples, Tan Trao banyan tree, this place in time war against French colonialism, Tuyen Quang province has secure area. In addition, it has Na Hang ecological tourist area, Ham Yen, Dum mount, My Lam spa.

* Socio-economic characteristics

a) **Agriculture**

   a. Agriculture

     - Tuyen Quang has in recent years gained many positive changes of production structure and agricultural – forestry economy structure, providing adequate food for the local's supply, breeding development, expanding local manufacturing career, improving living standard of local people.

     - Food process: The average annual food output is 10 per cent. The per capital food is 420 kg per head per year.

     - Animal Husbandry: has developed quite comprehensively in both quality and quantity, basically dealing with the cow-power and food demand in the whole province. The cow development programs, including the Sind cross-bred cow, dairy cow, meat cow, imported pig are conducted actively.

   b. Forestry

   Concentrated on management and preserved for forest, attached special importance to afforest, Co-ordinate branch entrusted with forestry land.

b) **Industry**

   - Presently, Nghe An had the average industrial-constructive growth of 17 per cent in the year.
- The Tuyen Quang industry in term of economical components can be divided into two areas, internal area and foreign invest area, in which the former takes the key role.

- The provincial industry includes some areas as exploitation, manufacture and consumer commodity process, in which manufacture and consumer good process areas account the very high rate of over 75 per cent.

- As Industry, the province's construction sector in recent years also has obtained the rarely fast growth with the annual average rate of 27 per cent, thus that helps improve infrastructure development ability.

c) Infrastructure

In recent years, the appearance of Tuyen Quang province has much continuous changes. The industrial zones, industrial areas and many modern buildings are rising strongly. The Tuyen Quang construction sector determines that the plan work should be parallel with the city development and take more advance so that it can make the province the overall city picture of modern and beautiful architectural space.

The project area has the ethnic minority group named Thai with total 105 HHs and 375 people.

The characteristics of the Thai group in project area are as follow:

* Average of family size 4.0 persons
  - Man 51%
  - Women 49%

* Age groups
  - 1 - 17 yrs old 30.1%
  - 18-60 yrs old 50.40%
  - Above 60 yrs 15.5%

* Heads of HH
  - Male 87%
  - Female 13%

* Education standard
  - Intermediate/college 1%
  - High school 9.5%
  - Primary 45%
  - Secondary 10%
  - Illiterate 1.2%
2.2 Features of Ethnic Minorities

2.2.1 The Tay

Population
In Vietnam, The Tay belongs with the Tay-Thai group of languages have about one million five hundred thousand people, whose very crowed in ethnic minority. The Tay have other name the Tho and include of groups: Ngan, Phen, Thu Lao, Pa Di. The Tay resides in valleys, mountains slope in Cao Bang province, Lang Son province, Tuyen Quang province, Bac Can province, Thai Nguyen province and a number of regions in Bac Giang province etc.

Language:
The Tay language belongs to Tay language system.

Economy
The Tay have a traditional agriculture with crop plants as paddy, maize, manioc...and fruit and vegetables for season.

Culture
- The Tay village resides in mountains and along streams. The name of Tay village calls hills and mountains, fields, section of river. Every Tay village have fifteen, twenty houses. The large village divided many housing area. The Tay village have a house on stilts, house. In house differentiated between men room and women room. The Tay wears clothes of cotton dye in indigo-blue. Kind of clothes used by women have features: the long to calf of leg, split tunic, lives button.
- The Tay dear son surpassed and stipulated for realationship member in family. Connuabial life.
- Place of worship holds center position in house. The bed in front of place of worship unused, the stranger do not lie down.
- The Tay has a traditional culture of poetries, dances, musics and puppetry. The proverb and folk-song have a lot of considerable quantity.
- The Tay has a hospitality, trustful and compliant.

The Tay is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

2.2.2 The Dao
Population
In Vietnam, The Dao belongs with the Mong-Dao group of languages have about four hundred seventy thousand people. The Dao have other name the Man, Dong Trai, Dieu Mien, Kim Mien etc. The Dao resides in Cao Bang province, Lang Son province, Tuyen Quang province, Bac Can province, Thai Nguyen province and a number of other regions etc.

Language:
The Dao language belongs to Mong - Dao language system.

Economy
The Dao have means of survival is essentially agriculture. Today, a few households have turned to forestry, wet rice growing or domestic animal breeding.

Culture
- Their dwellings are either earthen houses or mixed (half earthen, half on stilts). The Dao believe that in all creatures there are souls called "hon" or "van". When a living creature dies, its soul separates from the body and becomes a phantom. They believe the world is occupied by these wandering souls, and practice the cult of ancestors to honour them.
- The popular literature and arts of ethnic groups are also extremely distinct. There are many unique legends, poems and songs, with themes ranging from nature to familial and social relationships which is expressed by "Two Sisters Catching Sprite" stories. Rich and attractive dances include the Dance of the Bells and Drum Dance; musical instruments: Drum, Gong, Bell.
- Traditional clothing: long robes, trousers, large belts, turbans and legging. Clothes are usually black or deep blue.

The Dao is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

2.2.3 The Hoa

Population
In Vietnam, The Hoa belongs with the Hoa group of languages have about ninety hundred people. The Hoa have other name the: Trieu Chau, Phu Kien, Quang Dong, Xa Phang etc.

Language:
The Hoa language belongs to Hoa language system.

Economy
The Hoa practice various occupations including agriculture, handicraft trading, fishing, and salt making. Hoa farmers have a long tradition of cultivating submerged fields. They also work as labourers, teachers, and cadres.
Culture
- The Hoa build houses with three compartments and two lean-tos and live close together. Families of a same lineage always reside together. In a Hoa family the husband is the head of the household and the right to inherit is reserved for the sons. The eldest son always gets the greater part of the property. In all villages and hamlets, there are temples, pagodas, and shrines built for worshipping. Parents plan marriage arrangements for their children, and early marriages are common. The choice of a husband or a wife is often based on the desires of the family to have equal social standing or is dictated by business considerations. Funerals must go through several rituals.
- The Hoa loves singing "son ca", musical plays. They have many musical instruments such as horns, clarinets, drums, flutes, cymbals, castanets, Chinese four-chord lute, and zither etc.
- Hoa men wear clothing. Hoa women wear trousers, five-panelled vests, and short-sleeve shirts.

The Hoa is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

2.2.4 The San Chay

Population
In Vietnam, The San Chay belongs with the Tay-Thai group of languages having about one hundred fourteen thousand people. The San Chay have other name the: Cao Lan, San Chi, Man Cao Lan, Hon Ban, etc. The San Chay resides in valleys, mountains slope in Cao Bang province, Lang Son province, Tuyen Quang province, Bac Can province, Tha Nguyen province and a number of other regions etc.

Language:
The San Chay language belongs to Tay - Thai language system.

Economy
Their main means of living are agriculture and animal breeding

Culture
- They live in villages and hamlets, either along stream shores or in plains and valleys. Houses were formerly built on stilts, but today modern changes can be seen in construction. For the San Chi, religious practices for death ceremonies are extremely important.
- There are many unique legends, poems and songs, with themes ranging from nature to familial and social relationships which is expressed by "Bac Thiec Loi Eating Meat" story of San Chi. Telling story by poem: " Soong Co". The dances of the Gau Bird, "Xuc Tep" of the San Chi. Musical instruments: cymbals, castanets etc.
Traditional clothing: wear short jackets, long robes, skirts, trousers, belts, turbans, cloth shoes and jewellery. These are mainly of a black or deep blue colour.

The San Chay is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

### 2.2.5 The San Diu

**Population**

In Vietnam, The San Diu belongs with the Han group of languages have about one hundred thirty thousand people.

The San Diu have other name the: San Deo, Trai, Trai Dat, Man Quan Coc, etc.

The San Diu resides in Quang Ninh province, Cao bang province, Phu Tho province, Tuyen Quang province, Bac Can province, Thai Nguyen province and a number of other regions, etc.

**Language:**

The San Diu language belongs to Han language system.

**Economy**

The San Diu engages in rice farming practices with high level.

**Culture**

- They can mainly be found living in villages and hamlets. Houses feature walls and roofs of hooked tiles. The San Diu practices the cult of ancestors, and also worship their own particular genies.
- There are many unique legends, poems and songs, with themes ranging from nature to familial and social relationships which is expressed "King Toad" story; dance: "stick dance". Musical instruments: "Tu Va" is made by buffalo horns, Flute "sôna" made by snail's shell.
- The San Diu has gradually adopted the Kinh style of dress.

The San Diu is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

### 2.2.6 The Nung

**Population**

In Vietnam, The Nung belongs with the Tay-Thai group of languages have about nine hundred fifty thousand people.

The Nung have other name the: Xuong, Giang, Nung An, Nung Loi, Khac Lai, etc. The Nung resides in Lang Son province, Bac Giang province, Tuyen Quang province, Bac Can province, Thai Nguyen province and a number of other regions, etc.

**Language:**

The Nung language belongs to Tay-Thai language system.

**Economy**
The Nung live mainly on rice and corn. They also grow fruit trees such as tangerines and persimmons, and anise.

Culture
- The Nung mainly worship their ancestors, spirits, saints, Confucius, and Kwan Yin. Nung villages are often built on hillsides.
- The Nung have abundant folk arts and cultural activities including folk songs and alternative songs. The smooth melodies of Sï songs are harmonious with the natural sounds of the forests and mountains. This type of folk song is a combination of verse and music. The “Long Tong Ceremony” (Going to the Fields) is very well known and attracts many people of all ages. This ceremony is always organised during the first month of the lunar year.
- The Nung mainly wear indigo attire.

The Nung is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

2.2.7 The Mong

Population
In Vietnam, The Mong belongs with the Mong-Dao group of languages having about seven hundred eighty thousand people. The Mong have other name the: Mong Trang, Mong Den, Mong Hoa, Mong Do, Mong Man etc. The Tay resides in Cao Bang province, Ha Giang province, Tuyen Quang province, Lao Cai province, Yen Bai province and a number of other regions etc.

Language:
The San Chay language belongs to Mong - Dao language system.

Economy
The Mong live mainly on slash-and-burn cultivation. They also grow rice and corn on terraced fields. Their principal food plants are corn, rice, and ry.

Apart from these crops, they also grow medicinal plants and linen plants supply the fibers for cloth weaving.

Culture
- Each lineage lives within a group setting. The head of the village assumes common affairs for the lineage. Young Mong men and women are free to choose their partners. Marriages are absolutely forbidden between men and women of the same lineage. Matrimonial life of the Mong is very harmonious and divorce is very rare.
- Mong language belongs to the Mong-Dao Group. The Traditional Tet (New Year's Day) of the Mong is organized every December. They refrain from eating green vegetables during the three days of the Tet Holiday. The musical instruments of the Mong include various kinds of "khen" (pan-pipes) and organs. After a hard working day and to celebrate spring, the young men...
women often play "khen" and lip organs to express their feelings for their partners.
- The Mong make their clothes from linen. Women's attire consists of a skirt, a boler that opens at the front and has embroidery on the back, an apron to cover the skirt at the front, and leggings.

The Mong is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

2.2.8 The Bo Y

Population
In Vietnam, The Bo Y belongs with the Tay-Thai group of languages have about one million eight hundred thousand people. The Tay have other name the: Chung Cha, Trong Gia, Tu Di, Tu Din etc. The Tay resides in Ha Giang province, Lao Cai province, Tuyen Quang province, Yen Bai province and a number of other regions etc.

Language:
The Bo Y language belongs to Tay - Thai language system.

Economy
The Bo Y practice slash-and-burn agriculture. Every year, when the rainy season arrives, the Bo Y go to the rivers to catch spawn and fish to put in their ponds and submerged fields.

Culture
- Ancestor worship is the basis of Bo Y religion. The Bo Y live in houses built on the ground. There is always an extra room in this type of constructed of wooden boards that rest on the main beams of the house. These rooms serve as the bedroom for unmarried boys and as a granary. The wedding ceremony of the Bo Y is a complicated and expensive endeavor. A unique characteristic of this wedding ceremony is that the groom does not attend the ceremony. Instead, he sends his younger sister to the bride's family to lead a pink horse during the wedding. When the parents die, the children must practice strict mourning rites, 90 days to mourn their mother and 120 days to mourn their father.
- Women wear a full skirt, a five-paneled shirt and a bra. Some of the women have adopted the Nung or Han way of dressing.

The Bo Y is one integral part of Vietnam's 54 ethnic group community.

2.3 Preliminary screening of the EMs in the project areas
The project affected areas include Bach Xa commune of Ham Yen district, Trung Yen, Phu Luong, Dai Phu, Minh Thanh, Khang Nhat, Hop Hoa communes of Son
Duong district, and Trung Hoa, Ha Lang, Nhan Ly communes of Chiem Hoa. In there have ethnic groups: Tay, Dao, Hoa, San Chay, San Diu, Mong, Nung, Bo Y.

Distributed to ethnic minority in the project areas:
There are 105 EM HHs directly affected by the project. There is only the Tay ethnic group in above-mentioned areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal No.</th>
<th>Province/District/Communes</th>
<th>List of ethnic groups in the affected area</th>
<th>Number of EM HHs in the affected area</th>
<th>Total number of EM people in the affected area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HAM YEN DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bach Xa</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9     11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tan Yen</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6     7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SON DUONG DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trung Yen</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>33    34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Phu Luong</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7     8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dai Phu</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>29    27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Minh Thanh</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>88    67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Khang Nhat</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2     2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hop Hoa</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3     1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHIEM HOA DISTRICT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trung Hoa</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>19    13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ha Lang</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10    14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nhan Ly</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5     6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.4 Land ownership information of the EMs in the project areas
Most of the cultivation land of the ethnic minorities is the field land and hill land for forestry and fruit planting. The small remain is residential and garden land.

2.5 Farming land system of the EMs in the project areas
Farming and forestry are the main agricultural cultivation activities of the ethnic minorities in the project areas.

The EM farmers always hire the private motor driven plough and mobile rice shredding to harvest their crops.
However, the popular tool to harvest paddy is the sickle. The EM farmers use the bio-fertilizer for their fields. The garden land is used for many purposes: planting long-term trees along with crops, feeding cow, pig, chicken, duck.

The EM farmers usually plant peanut, maize, bean, sugarcane and pineapple.

3 Legal framework

3.1 The OP 4.10 on Indigenous people of the World Bank

The plan is developed based on OP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and the GOV policies on EM.

The OP 4.10 stipulates that: "The Bank's general objective towards indigenous people as well as all the people of its member countries is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly, the crucial objective of this directive is to ensure that indigenous people 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 people must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultations, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous people and their rights to natural resources and economy".

3.2 Vietnamese law

Equality right of people living in Vietnam is clearly stipulated in the 1992 Constitution. Article 5 of which stipulates that "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements an equality and unity 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".

Early in 1968, the Gov issued the settle policy for ethnic minority groups in order to reduce migration trends of compatriots of various ethnic groups. One of the most important policies on ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No. 525/TTg dated November 2nd 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development of high land areas and ethnic area with the main points as follows:
* Developing infrastructure especially systems of transportation road and fresh water supplying;

* Gradual increase food security

* Consolidating education system; adjusting education program based on characteristic of provinces, creating favor conditions and supporting the irregular education program, and developing internal economic.

On June 31st 1998, The Premier signed the Decision No. 135/1998/QD-TTg. approving the socio-economic development programme for zones specially difficult and mountainous area (usually called the 135 Programme).

The Programme aims at improving living standard materially and spiritually of people in difficult zones. It facilitates these zones to release the poverty and underdeveloped state, then keep up with the country's overall development. The program also contribute to ensure better social safety, security and defense. The main objectives of this program are as building infrastructure, accommodation, developing agriculture, forestry, and training breeding skill at the program's areas.

* The Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW dated March 12th 2003 by the 9th Centra Committee at the 7th meeting on "Ethnic Minorities Work".

* The GOV's Decree No. 60/2008/ND-CP dated May 9th 2008 on "Function, task power right and mechanism of The Committee for Ethnic Minority".

* Article 26 of the The Law on National Assembly Organization dated December 25th 2001, modified and supplemented by the 11th national assembly at the 11th session of April 2nd 2007 on "Task and power right of Ethnic Minority Council".

* The GOV's Directions No. 393/TTg dated June 10th 1996 on "Residential Scheme infrastructure improvement and production arrangement at ethnic and mountainous areas".

3.3 Organizations and institutions undertake the ethnic minorities

There are some professional organizations and institutions are responsible for the ethnic minority issues, i.e. Council of Ethnic Minorities under National Assembly Council of Ethnic Minorities plays an important role in making decisions on all projects/programs or other issues related to EM and mountainous areas. The other important institution is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Area (CEMMA). CEMMA is the member of the Government. At provincial level, in provinces where EM people exist, there also has the respective institution, i.e. the Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee. The latest GOV's Decree No
M3/2004/ND/CP dated February 12th 2004 on guiding the arrangement of institutions to implement successfully the ethnic minorities tasks. The PMBs and local authorities (People's Committee, Provincial Ethnic Committees, Resettlement Committees, Women Association, etc. at all level) are responsible for implementing EMDP.

4 Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

Most of EM people's land is paddy land and hill land for forestry and fruit planting. Other kinds of land are residential and garden land. The project's land loss areas are very small compared to the EM people's total affected land area.

4.1 Project impacts

There are total 105 EM HHs with 375 persons affected by the project.

Table 4.1: Ethnic people affected by the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Province/District/Communes</th>
<th>HHH number</th>
<th>Person Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>HAM YEN DISTRICT</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bach Xa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tan Yen</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>SON DUONG DISTRICT</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Trung Yen</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Phu Luong</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dai Phu</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Minh Thanh</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Khang Nhat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Hop Hoa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>CHIEM HOA DISTRICT</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Trung Hoa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Ha Lang</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Nhan Ly</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Productive land

Productive land area are as follows:

Table 4.2: Productive land of EMs
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Province/District/Communes</th>
<th>Productive land area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TUYEN QUANG PROVINCE</td>
<td>423.841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HAM YEN DISTRICT</td>
<td>67.771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bach Xa</td>
<td>34.500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Tan Yen</td>
<td>27.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SON DUONG DISTRICT</td>
<td>262.920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Trung Yen</td>
<td>45.210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Phu Luong</td>
<td>43.210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dai Phu</td>
<td>42.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Minh Thanh</td>
<td>42.600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Khang Nhat</td>
<td>54.200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Hop Hoa</td>
<td>35.400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CHIEM HOA DISTRICT</td>
<td>93.150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Trung Hoa</td>
<td>32.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Ha Lang</td>
<td>25.433</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nhan Ly</td>
<td>35.400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Temporary impacts on cultivation land

Temporary acquired land in the construction time happens in the two cases transporting pole and material to the foundation, digging foundation, erecting pole and the case of stretching cable.

Since the scale of each commune project is not too big, the project components can be completely implemented within 3-6 months. Thus, the temporary acquisition of land will take within one crop. In case the schedule of stringing conductor can be arranged after the harvest, the affected crops can be reduced.

Total temporary acquired land area: 89,760m²

In which:

+ Agricultural land: 35,904m²
+ Crops land: 53,856m²
+ Residential land: 0 m²

Table 4.3. Temporary impacts on cultivation land
### 4.4 Permanent acquired land

The impacts of permanent land acquisition is not big and occurred evenly in the route.

Total permanent acquisition land area: 991 m²

*In which:

+ Agricultural land: 991 m²

### Table 4.4: Permanent acquisition land
4.5 Impacts on houses and structures

The project has no impacts on houses and structures

5 Public Consultation

5.1 Objectives of the public consultation program

Disclosing information to and consulting the affected EM people who live in the project areas and the related entities in order to minimize conflict- caused risks and mishap therefore it can find out the EMs' demand and to bring the most suitable socio-economic benefits to them.

Objectives of the public consultation campaign programs are as follows:

Informing about the project generally, its targets and scale particularly, proposed actions to HHs and EM people affected by the project.

Collecting information of affected people and HHs' demand and their priority as well as their feedback contributions to the project's policies and proposed activities.

Getting the cooperation and participation of affected people, HHs, and the public community in required actions to work out EMDP.

5.2 Information dissemination and public consultation campaign

There are two phases of the public consultation for EM people.

Stage I: Implemented during the EMDP setting process (finished)
Step 1: Propaganda and discussion with local authorities of the line route and the impact mitigation plan.

This phase consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of impacts on displaced persons and affected assets, and identification of the project's mitigation strategies, compensation, rehabilitation and new-construction, and consultation of affected people and EM for EMDP.

Step 2: Impact survey and statistics.

Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had clearly realized the routes sites, and coordinated with the commune agencies to make a list of EM DPs affected on land, houses, trees and crops. The socio-economic survey forms showed that 25% of households would be affected.

Step 3: Meeting with local authorities and DPs' representatives.

Survey teams had asked local authorities and HHs for their comments on the route alignment, potential of adverse impacts, their proposal for recompense unit cost for houses, buildings and land. During the survey time, the survey staff had to meet and directly discuss with the HHs and EM DPs the recompense plan, potential adverse impacts, and mitigation measures. The feedback information would be recorded and presented in the EMDP report. PCCC 1 had also prepared statistic forms for the socio-economic survey, and questionnaires for collecting EM DPs' contribution ideas to recompense task. Local authorities had also taken part in the consultation on the land advantages issue in case of using public land for land compensation. PC 1 had opened meetings with all local authorities at three levels from April 2003 to May 2008 of area relevant to the project. At the meetings, PC 1 required all local HHs' representatives, EM DPs, and local authorities' representatives discuss and comment the project's plans, mitigation plan, and draft EMDP's policies. The representatives from Women Union, Farmers' Associations, DOST, affected HHs, and local authorities had participated these meeting.

The draft EMDP had been sent to the concerned agencies of the Tuyen Quang Provincial People's Committee and VDIC of the WB office in Vietnam. The final version report of EMDP would be resented to the Tuyen Quang Provincial People's Committee and the WB office in Vietnam.

Stage 2: EMDP Implementation

Step 1: Disclose the project's information for EM people.

Disseminating the project's essential information to EM people.
Step 2: Public Consultation on EMDP actions, training and rehabilitation programs.

At the public consultation sessions, the EM HHs affected can raise their opinions on EMDP's activities. The proposed opinions suitable for EM people's interests would be recorded.

Besides, the affected people would be informed of the time, places, and operation procedures of the missions presented in EMDP.

EM would be consulted in training program and others, including training project time and training manners they may need.

The consultation sessions with EM would receive the participation of indigenous people and be translated into ethnic language.

Step 3: Information for local authorities on EMDP operation procedures.

PC1 will inform the commune authorities and affected EM people of procedures and process for setting up and operate EMDP.

The commune authorities and District People's Committee have to ensure that affected EM HHs in the project area would be fully informed of EMDP operation procedures and the project.

6. Implementation arrangement

PC1 on behalf of EVN is responsible for implementing the project's tasks, including survey, design, project building and EMDP operation. The EMDP implementation needs the close cooperation of concerned agencies and local authorities.

The agencies and associations responsible for forming, operating, and monitoring the EMDP include:

- EVN
- The Power network project's PMB – PC1
- The Tuyen Quang provincial people’s committee.
- The project districts' people's committee.

6.1 Responsibilities

6.1.1 Electricity of Vietnam

Electricity of Vietnam is the project's investor and responsible for entire management of the project on investment policy, design survey, building as well as monitoring the project’s compensate and resettlement, setting and operating the project, appraising EMDP through specialized agencies that approves resettlement concerned decision.
prepared by PMB. PC1 is assigned by EVN to directly steer the project’s entire implementation process.

6.1.2 Project management board of PC1

PMB assigned by PC1 is responsible for managing the project, including preparation and operation of EMDP. Submitting EMDP to EVN and WB for its approval.

- Monitoring operation process of EMDP by hiring an independent consultancy unit.

- Reporting EMDP operation process results to WB.

In order to carry out these tasks, the PMB needs having a functional room or a group of experienced staff specializing in keeping track of and implementing EMDP.

6.1.3 District/Commune People's Committee

- Cooperating with PMB to implement EMDP.

- Helping local people overcome difficulties raised in building process. Holding public meeting for disseminating essential information to do better EMDP.

6.1.4 Provincial People’s Committee

The project PPCs are responsible for steering cooperation among sectors and local departments in operating EMDP.

7 Implementation program

The EMDP implementation program will be presented as follows:

Table 7: Implementation program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal No.</th>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
<th>Works and Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture Training</td>
<td>PC1, PMB, Local Authorities, Provincial People’s committee and agricultural stimulation Association</td>
<td>By PMB and PC1, including</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training of rice seed and new trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training pro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training of breeding</td>
<td></td>
<td>commune names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training of using fertilizer</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ Time (within one day, an half of day)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+ Location in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8 Implementation Plan

Just after the project's investment capital is approved, the EM people will be fully informed once more of their entitlements. This information will be delivered to each EM HH by PC1.

The implementation plan is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal No.</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EMDP</td>
<td>QIII/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EMDP Approval</td>
<td>QIV/2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EMDP implementation</td>
<td>QI/2009-QII/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>QIII/2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Monitoring and supervision

PC1 will be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. Furthermore, one independent external consulting agency will conduct the independent monitoring activities.

10 Cost and budget

The activities of EMDP is to make positive effect on all EM people living in the project area. The budget is from the counterpart fund of EVN and the Tuyen Quang Provincial people's Committee.

Estimated costs for the EMDP's programs in Tuyen Quang province:
### Table 10: Cost and Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ordinal No</th>
<th>Article</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>volume</th>
<th>price (VND)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>implementation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost for preparation and starting EMDP’s programs</td>
<td>commune</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>55,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on agriculture</td>
<td>class</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>class</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training documents on agriculture and electric</td>
<td>commune</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td>10%*1</td>
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<td>7,200,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>79,200,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

1. Projects Area Map
2. Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP
3. Preliminary Screening of the Ems in the Project Areas
4. Social Assessment
Appendix 1

Project Area Map
Appendix 2

Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Ministry of Industry

Rural Distribution Project

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EMDP)

Attachment to Ministry of Industry and Commerce's Decision
Number: Date:

July, 2007
Table of content

1. Introduction
2. Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam
3. Policy Framework
4. Guidelines for Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP)
5. Screening
6. Social Assessment
7. Ethnic Minority Development Plan
8. Implementation Arrangement
9. Monitoring
10. Schedule
11. Budget
12. Reporting/Documentation
1. 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. The project will include two project components as follows:
   
   - Objectives: The objective of the proposed project would enable the supply of sufficient power of acceptable quality to the rural retail level.
   
   - 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 efforts will be made through design and 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 impacts 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 Operational Directive on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10), an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this strategy 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 4.10 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:
(a) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group:
(b) Collective attachment to geographically district habitats or ancestral territories in the project area to the natural resources in the 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 national language of the country or region.

5. The purpose of this strategy is to ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of Ethnic Minority People. More specifically, the objective of this strategy 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.

2. ETHNIC MINORITIES IN VIET NAM

6. Ethnic Vietnamese, known as Kinh, with about 85 per cent of total population, dominate the political, economic, and social affairs of the socialist Republic of Vietnam. 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 hundreds. 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 had 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 people living in Vietnam is clearly stipulated in the 1992 Constitution. Article 5 of which stipulates that "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 culturally”.

10. Since 1968, the Gov issued the settle policy for ethnic minority groups in order to reduce migration trends of compatriots of various ethnic groups. One of the most important policies on ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No. 525/TTg dated November 2nd 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic area with the main points as follows:

* Developing infrastructure especially systems of transportation road and fresh water supplying;

* Gradual increase food security

* Consolidating education system: adjusting education program based on characteristics of provinces, creating favor conditions and non-format education program, and developing the internal economic

11. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than that in many other regional or worldwide countries do. They have received many benefits as a result of the government’s 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 target 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.

3. THE STRATEGY
13. The Bank’s OP 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 minorities 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 1992 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 (which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by this Committee, such as the poverty reduction Program No. 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 Vietnam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:

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

- Self-identification and recognized by 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 strategy will applied to all of the sub-projects of Rural Distribution Power Network Project where applicable.

4. ETHNIC MINORITY PLANING FRAMEWORK (EMPF)
17. In case the project involve the preparation and implementation of annual investment programs or multiple subprojects and when the screening indicates that ethnic minority groups are like to be present in, or have collective attachment to, to project area, but their presence or collective attachment can not be determined until the subprojects are indentified, the EMPF provides for the screening subh review of these subprojects

The planning framework seeks to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-project 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-project 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.

5. 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) 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 follows:

(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 impact assessment will be planned for those areas.

6. SOCIAL ASSESSMENT.
21. The social impact 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 local Women's Union will be responsible for analyzing the SA and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority leaders. 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 EMDP will be developed.

7. ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

24. The action plan will consists of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts, modification of 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.
8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

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 EMDP (arrange adequate staff and budget).

9. MONITORING

27. Implementation of the EMDPs 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 Vietnam.

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 EMDP. The external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households in each relevant province on an annual basis.

10. SCHEDULE

29. 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 project implementation.

11. BUDGET

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

12. REPORTING/DOCUMENTATION

31. The EMDPs 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 EMDP 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 MINORITY SCREENING

**Province:** __________  **District:** __________  **Commune:** __________  **Sub-project:** __________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/commune with EMs</th>
<th>Village in the project area</th>
<th>Total EM HHs</th>
<th>Total persons</th>
<th>EM Groups in project area</th>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Person /HHI average</th>
<th>Rate of EM in the community</th>
<th>Village with 90-100% EM</th>
<th>Village with 50-90% EM</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1. District</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.1. Commune</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1.2. Commune</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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 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 district 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.
Appendix 3

Preliminary Screening of the EMs in the Project Areas
Appendix 3

Preliminary Screening of the EMs in the Project Areas

Provincial:  
District:  
Commune:  
Sub-project:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/ commune with Ems</th>
<th>Village in the project area</th>
<th>Total EM HHs</th>
<th>Total persons</th>
<th>EM Groups in project area</th>
<th>Person/HH average</th>
<th>Rate of EM in the community</th>
<th>Village with 90-100% EM</th>
<th>Village with 50-90% EM</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>EM groups</td>
<td>HHs</td>
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<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ham Yen District</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.Bach Xa Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2. Tan Yen Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Son Duong District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1. Trung Yen Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2. Phu Luc Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3. Dai Phu Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4. Minh Thanh Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5. Khang Nhat Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6. Hop Hoa Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chiem Hoa District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Trung Hoa Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2. Hoa Lang Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3. Nhan Ly Commune</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Tay</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4

Social Assessment
Social Impact Assessment

Province: Nghe An  District:  Commune:

Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

1. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (according to MO)  5%
2. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school  11%
3. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school  16%
4. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school  16%
5. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school  21%
6. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year
7. Availability of water supply facility (wells, piped water, etc) in the community  Yes  No
8. Availability of electricity in the community  Yes  No
9. No. of households in community with connection to electricity
10. 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>v</td>
<td>iv.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Lake, river</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v.</td>
<td>vi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Economic and livelihood systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main Activity</th>
<th>% of EM HHs</th>
<th>Secondary Activity</th>
<th>% of EM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Secondary agriculture</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>i. Secondary agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Shifting agriculture</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>ii. Shifting agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Landless farm worker</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>iii. Landless farm worker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. off farm work</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>iv. off farm work</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. govt. employees</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>v. govt. employees</td>
<td>vi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

12. 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.

Men travel alone but women do not travel alone

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's, youth's, elderly, etc., who are the decision makers in the households? In the community?

Men are the decision makers

B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact

Getting views from men and women on:

1. Potential positive impacts:

   a. Potential employment during sub-project construction, or increased access to employment once the sub-project constructed Yes ________, No ________
   Comments:

   Priority to employ the local employee when implementing the project

   b. Increased access to electricity Yes ________, No ________
   Comments:

   Open training courses on electricity

   c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

   Stable the high voltage system

2. Potential negative impacts:

   a. Electric security: Yes ____v____: No ________
   Comments:

   Forbid to violate the ROW

   b. Physical and social problems related to sub-project: Yes ____v____: No ________
   Comments:

Not. Power Construction Consulting Co., Ltd.

Page 19
Make the life complicated.

c. Land acquisition for sub-project construction: Yes ______ No ______
Comments:

Loss productive land

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:
Yes ______ No ______
Comments:

Affect to production

e. Other negative influence:

C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Sub-Project

From men:

Hire men string conductor and excavate foundation

From Women:

Hire women cooking to serve workers
Do not disturb women

D. Other Comments:

Support cost for buying conductor from meter to HH
Proposed Action Plan

1 Mitigation measures

Potential of negative impacts: Identification of potentially negative impacts through consultation with EM and local authorities.

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 sub-projects and the estimated cost of required work.

These will include:

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

Try to avoid the EM residential land

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

Avoid constructing in the sensitive areas such as particular cultural, spiritual or ecological sensitive

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

Open training courses; build cultural house or cultural post

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 is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.

2 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 sub-project 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 electricity's safety, agricultural extension. It will also include ethnic minority leaders in training sessions on SIA resettlement, and participatory monitoring for EMDP implementation.

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

List 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. Training on agricultural included:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Training on new varieties of rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Training on breeding livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Training on using fertilizer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Training on electricity safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Institutional arrangement.

Describe about all required activities and responsible institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Responsible Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training on agricultural included:</td>
<td>PC1 and its PMB, local authorities, provincial association of encourage agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training on new varieties of rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training on breeding livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training on using fertilizer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electricity safety</td>
<td>PC1 and its PMB, local authorities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Implementation schedule
Figure out the schedule for each action

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training on agricultural included:</td>
<td>QIII/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training on new varieties of rice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training on breeding livestock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training on using fertilizer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electricity safety</td>
<td>QIII/2009</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Monitoring Schedule</th>
<th>Visited by</th>
<th>If completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Screening</td>
<td>3/2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conduct SIA</td>
<td>4/2008</td>
<td>IMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss findings of SIA with community</td>
<td>4/2008</td>
<td>IMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparation of Action Plan</td>
<td>4/2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discuss with local authorities, engineer of mitigation measures</td>
<td>4/2008</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit one month prior to construction work</td>
<td>12/2009</td>
<td>IMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit one month after construction work</td>
<td>1/1010</td>
<td>IMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit six months after construction work</td>
<td>7/2010</td>
<td>IMA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6 Cost and financing plan. Estimated cost for IPDP and financing resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed assistance</th>
<th>Unit cost (VND/class)</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Total cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme preparation</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>55,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on agriculture</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training on electricity safety</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training documents</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Implementation cost**

| Contingency | 10% of 72,000,000 | Total 79,200,000 |
# Consultation Schedule for EMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>TASK</strong></th>
<th><strong>RESPONSIBLE PERSON</strong></th>
<th><strong>MATERIAL &amp; FORMS</strong></th>
<th><strong>WEEK</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Inform ethnic minority commune leaders and local authority about the sub-project</td>
<td>PC, PMB or consultants/district trained Staff</td>
<td>Project brochure (PMB to provide sample)</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Conduct screening to determine types and numbers of ethnic minority households living in area of zone of influence of sub-project.</td>
<td>Consultant, trained District Staff</td>
<td>Provide Screening/EM Inventory Form</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Request EM commune leaders, local authorities to help with completing Screening/EM Inventory</td>
<td>PC, PMB under PC and EVN</td>
<td>Official letter</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Undertake social impact assessment ethnic minority households in zone of influence/area of sub-project. Conduct focus group discussions with three separate groups of ethnic minorities as part of SIA: leaders, men, and women</td>
<td>Consultants, trained District Staff (under guidance from PMB)</td>
<td>SIA Form</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Analyze and write up findings of SIA</td>
<td>Ditto</td>
<td>SIA Form</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Meet EM leaders and members and discuss findings of SIA</td>
<td>Consultants, district trained Staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Prepare Action Plan with local authorities, ethnic minority representatives and their leaders</td>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td>Action Plan Form</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Meet with designed Engineers to discuss feedback from the commune and use information to design and mitigation measures</td>
<td>Consultants, local trained staff</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Send all Inventories, SIAs, Action Plan to PMB</td>
<td>Consultants</td>
<td></td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Summarise information and submit to IDA/WB. Important – the reports should be submitted with submission of a proposed sub-project Program</td>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Monitoring Reports</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Monitor implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan</td>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Monitoring Reports</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>