

ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM

IPP130

POWER COMPANY NO.2

**TRANSMISSION, DISTRIBUTION AND DISASTER  
RECONSTRUCTION PROJECT**  
(Credit No.3034-VN)

**FEASIBILITY STUDY**

**110kV Transmission Line and Substation projects  
in Southern Vietnam**

**ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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POWER ENGINEERING & CONSULTING COMPANY No.3

DIRECTOR



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May, 2005.

## ABBREVIATIONS

AEC	Agricultural Extension Center
BARD	Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultants	PC2 has appointed
	(i) Power Engineering & Consulting Center (PECC),
	(ii) Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.1
	(iii) Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.2
	(iv) Power Engineering & Consulting Company No.3 and,
	(v) Hanoi Eleco Shareholding Company
	to carry out the preparation of FSS, EIAs and surveys for RAPs of each sub-project.

The RAP and EMDP for the overall project is prepared by PECC.

CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC	Department of Construction
DOF	Department of Finance and Pricing
DOI	Department of Industry
DPC	District People's Committee
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
FS	Feasibility Study
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate



MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Industry
OD 4.30	World Bank's Operational Directives 4.30
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PAH	Project Affected Household
PC2	Power Company No.2
PECC	PC2's Power Engineering & Consulting Center
PMB	Project Management Board (Power Networks)
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPP	Project Provincial Powers
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
RC	Resettlement Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
S/S	Sub-Station
T/L	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of References
USD	US Dollar
VND	Viet Nam Dong
WB	World Bank



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 The Project

Implementing the Government of Viet Nam's policy in the national industrialization and modernization program, the state Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has decided to use the World Bank financial resources for the investment of the '*Transmission, distribution and disaster reconstruction Project*' (T&D1 project), Credit No.3034 – VN, borrowed from World Bank.

Power Company No.2, on behalf of EVN, will develop the sub-projects of 110kV S/Ss (total 210 MVA) in 4 districts and 2 cities of 6 provinces and 110kV T/Ls (total 157.06 km) traversing 10 districts and 2 towns of 6 provinces in Southern Vietnam.

Di Linh – Duc Trong 110kV transmission line is 40.153km in length, starting from 110/22kV Di Linh substation and ending at 110/35/22 kV Duc Trong substation. This line will cross through Dinh Lac and Di Linh communes of Di Linh district; Lien Nghia, Gia Hiep and Phu Hoa communes of Duc Trong districts, Lam Dong province. Among communes which are crossed by the T/L, there are some areas where *K'Ho*, *Chu Ru*, *Cill* ethnic minorities people have been dwelling (Duê and Kao Kuil village of Dinh Lac commune, Di Linh district and R'Chai and Bà Pré village of Phu Hoi commune, Duc Trong district).

Soc Trang – My Tu 110kV transmission line is 16.732 km in length, starting from Soc Trang 220/110kV proposed substation and ending at My Tu 110/35/22kV proposed substation. This line will cross through My Huong, Phu My and Thuan Hung of My Tu district and Ward 10 of Soc Trang township. Among communes which are crossed by the T/L, there is one commune where *Khome* ethnic minority people have been dwelling (Tra Lay 2 village of Thuan Hung commune; Bong Coc village of Phu My commune and Tra Coi A hamlet of My Huong commune, My Tu district).

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

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for pole/tower foundations, access roads and ROWs. However, the construction and installation of S/Ss and T/Ls of 110kV systems will not cause a large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

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



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

## 1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

### 1.2.1 Strategy for EM

The project has prepared an overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP*. Such Strategy is developed basing on OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the WB and Policies for EM of GOV. The guidelines ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects of the T&D1 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. This EMDP is prepared in line with such *Guide Lines*. (Appendix 2: *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP*).

### 1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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

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

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

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OD 4.20, ensuring (a) the respect of characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic



groups, (b) avoid negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

## 2. Socio-economic Condition of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

### 2.1 Ethnic Minority in the Project Areas

There are 4 groups of ethnic minority in the project areas, include: *K'Ho* EM (live in Due and Kao Kuil hamlets of Dinh Lac commune) *Chu Ru* EM (R'Chai hamlet, Phu Hoi commune), *Cill* EM (Ba Pré hamlet, Phu Hoi commune) and *Khome* EM (Bong Coc hamlet of Phu My commune and Tra Lay 2 hamlet of Thuan Hung commune and Tra Coi A hamlet of My Huong commune).

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

The survey shows that there are 1,169 households (5,198 persons) would be affected by the project, in which 58 HHs (317 persons) are EM people. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 3 – The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities.

### 2.2 Socio-economic Condition of the Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

There are:

- 375 households (2,231 persons) of *K'Ho* EM in Due and Kao Kuil hamlet of Dinh Lac commune
- 75 households of *Cill* EM in Ba Pre hamlet of Phu Hoi commune
- 90 households of *Chu Ru* EM in R'Chai 2 hamlet of Phu Hoi commune
- 1,284 households (6,880 persons) of *Khome* EM living in Bong Coc, Tra Lay and Tra Coi A hamlet of My Huong, Thuan Hung and Phu My communes

in which 58 EM households (317 persons) are permanently/temporarily impacted on land and crops, 25 EM households will be impacted on their houses/structures and they are considered as PAPs.

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

(Appendix 4 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*)



Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnam Law and Clause 5 of Vietnam Constitution (1992) is stipulated as below:

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

Recently, The GOV has established programs such as 327, 135 and the like for sake of speeding up the tempo of development for ethnic groups in mountain areas. Many social policies have been issued to benefit these groups. Therefore, ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than in the past. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies.

### **3.3 Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions**

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

In case of Lam Dong and Soc Trang province, there is the Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions. During 2002 – 2003 and the first half of 2004, the provincial and district Ethnic Minority Committees have: (a) organized one workshop on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district NGOs and ethnic Chiefs of villages and (b) mobilized and cooperated with commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Peasant Association (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to (i) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the ethnic lonely old people and orphan children during lunar new year days and ethnic traditional festivals, (b) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the ethnic orphan children during the international children's days (1 June) and, (iii) text books and note books for the poor ethnic elementary/primary school children by beginning of the school years.

## **4. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities**

### **4.1 Impacts on EM**

The project would impact on *K'Ho, Chu Ru and Cill EM* in Di Linh and Duc Trong districts of Lam Dong province (Di Linh – Duc Trong 110kV T/L); *Khome EM* in My Tu district of Soc Trang province (Soc Trang – My Tu 110kV T/L)



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

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

Please see Appendix 3 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

## **4.2 Impacts on Land Use System**

### **4.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project**

There are 58 HHs (317 persons) of EM PAPs with temporarily affected productive land (paddy field, crops land and garden land) with total area of 29,500 m<sup>2</sup>.

There are 50 EM PAPs (288 persons) with permanently acquired land for pole/tower foundations. Total acquired area is 1,890 m<sup>2</sup>. The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM PAPs productive land holding is around 5,350 m<sup>2</sup>). There are no EM PAP affected more than 25 % of their total agricultural land holdings.

Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is from 0.9% to 2.56% of their total productive land holding only.

### **4.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System**

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 0.9% to 2.56% of productive land holding of the EM PAPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, the land use system of the EM PAPs in the project areas is not affected.

## **4.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures**

There are 25 EM PAPs affected on houses/structures and need to remove their houses. All of EM PAPs is available to have garden land in adjacent area to build new house after dismantled the part of affected house.

## **4.4 Impacts on Farming System**

### **4.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees**

Most of EM PAHs in the project area lived on cafe tree and wet rice planting, but there are 33 households impacted on crops, vegetables in total of 58 EM PAHs.

### **4.4.2 Impacts on Farming System**

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

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





## 5. Participation

The elders and representatives of ethnic PAPs in affected area of Di Linh, Duc Trong and My Tu districts have taken part in many community meetings held by PMB and Consultants during the project preparation (along with RAP/EMDP preparation).

The proposed layouts of tentative routes are also displayed in the meetings along with discussions and consultation with the local authorities and local people on possible impacts caused by the project, project site selection, alignment of routes etc. so as the proposed selected route is the least impact option.

In the community meetings, PAPs' queries on RAP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives.

The prevailing opinion of PAPs including EM PAPs in the project areas:

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

All feedbacks of PAPs including EM PAPs is integrated in the RAP and EMDP of this project.

## 6. Institutional Arrangement

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 2 of the RAP report of this project.

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

- Assign adequate number of staff for EMDP implementation.
- Hire qualified personnel for implementing EMDP.
- Establish field offices for smoothly EMDP implementation.
- Periodical monitor the EMDP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders are represented in local RAP and EMDP committees.

## 7. Development Activities



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

Community meetings included representatives of indigenous peoples among the authority of hamlet/commune (the *ethnic* elders of village and agency of RAP) and EM PAPs and representatives of commune NGOs. PMB and the Consultants made the presentation on the T/L route of the project, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.

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

- Potential of electric shock;
- Accident in the construction period;
- Disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
- Access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this EMDP and Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMP of EA report).

### **7.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas**

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

It is noted that all EM in Di Linh and Duc Trong districts of Lam Dong Province also as EM in My Tu district of Soc Trang province have been already enjoying power supply.

### **7.2 For all EM PAPs in Affected Areas**

Apart from the content of Art.7.1 above, it is proposed that the project affected 6 households of *K'Ho* ethnic and 6 households of *Cill* (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) will be assisted for their household connections to the grid



Average cost for household connection in the project areas is estimated at the average of 650,000 VND/household.

Each of the project affected *K'Ho and Cill* households in 12 households (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) will be assisted (grant) for their direct connections to the grid with 300,000 VND/household as part of their household connection cost (with financial resource from EVN) and the balance will be paid by the household themselves.

All of projected affected *Khome* households are already connected to the power grid. If these households meet any difficulties in their power usage, they will be assisted to solve these problems. For 5 households who need to be remove their houses and have power supply from their neighbors' connections, they will be assisted partial of cost for reconnect to the power grid, the remain cost will be paid by themselves..

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN.

### 7.3 Mitigation Measures

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

Results of Mitigation Measures:

There is no EM PAPs affected more than 25% of their total productive land affected. Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is from 0.9% to 2.56% of their total holding productive land only.

There are 25 EM HHs who are impacted on their house/structures. However, these households do not need to be relocated but they have to remove their house to adjacent area after dismantled the part of affected house. During the socio-economic survey, all these households have expressed that they are willing to remove their house.

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

## 8. Implementation Program

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

The details of implementation arrangement are described in Chapter 8 of the RAP report of this project.

Please see Table in article 8 for the responsibilities on each program.



## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RAP report of this project.

## 10. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

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

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



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The Project

The 110kV Di Linh – Duc Trong transmission line is 40.153km in length, starting from 110/22kV Di Linh substation and ending at 110/35/22 kV Duc Trong substation. This line is crossing through communes such as Dinh Lac and Di Linh communes of Di Linh district; Lien Nghia, Gia Hiep and Phu Hoa communes of Duc Trong districts, Lam Dong province. Among communes which are crossed by the T/L, there are some areas where *K'Ho*, *Chu Ru*, *Cill* ethnic minorities people have been dwelling (Duê and Kao Kuil village of Dinh Lac commune, Di Linh district and R'Chai village of Phu Hoi commune, Duc Trong district).

The 110kV Soc Trang – My Tu transmission line is 16.732 km in length, starting from 220/110 kV Soc Trang proposed substation and ending at 110/35/22 kV My Tu proposed substation. This line is crossing through communes: My Huong, Phu My and Thuan Hung of My Tu district and Ward 10 of Soc Trang township. Among communes which are crossed by the T/L, there is one commune where *Khome* ethnic minority people have been dwelling (Tra Lay 2 village of Thuan Hung commune; Bong Coc village of Phu My commune, My Tu district).

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for pole/tower foundations, access roads and ROWs. However, rehabilitation and expansion of the high voltage systems will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement. In fact, there are many PAPs who volunteer to donate their marginally affected land/assets in lieu of cash contribution for the project construction.

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

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

### 1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

As mentioned above, implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for the pole foundations, access roads and ROWs. Although, every special effort are made through design, construction measures and construction schedule to reduce adverse impacts on the local communities, particularly the ethnic minorities, however, some adverse impacts on land acquisition would be unavoidable. The negative impacts would be on individuals and at low-intensity: most impacts on land of EMs are temporary while some EM PAPs would be permanently acquired land for the tower foundations.

The EMDP is developed to ensure that the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected EM PAPs and the nature of impacts



does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects. The EMDP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.

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

### 1.2.1 Strategy for EM

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

### 1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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

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

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

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OD 4.20, ensuring the following:



## 2. Socio-economic Condition of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

### 2.1 Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

Ethnic minorities in the project areas are the *K'Ho*, *Chu Ru*, *Cill* ethnic people who live in communities in Di Linh and Duc Trong districts of Lam Dong province and the *Khome* ethnic people who live in communities in My Tu district of Soc Trang province.

#### *The K'Ho EM:*

In the project area, there are 375 K'Ho EM households ( 2,231 person) living in Duê and Kao Kuil villages of Dinh Lac commune, Di Linh District, Lam Dong province. They has their own language and literature, cultivate mainly coffee tree, the minor are fruit tree, crops and wet rice.

Long time ago, the K'Ho celebrated unique festivals after crop harvest However, for 50 years recently, since the K'Ho changed their cultivating from wet rice to coffee tree planting, these unique festivals has been disappeared gradually.

The village is a community composed of matrilineal families, each forming a socio-economic unit. It is led by a council of elders which elects a chief responsible for all communal affairs. The members of the village are bound to each other by customs, cultural traditions and by the fact that the land which they occupy and whose ownership is respected by everyone is situated within well-defined limits. In the K'Ho matrilineal society, marriage takes place only between people from different lines. The couple lives in the wife's house and the children take the mother's name. The girls take the initiative in making marriage proposals.

Husband and wife are all do the farming, however, the husband is the main labour. Beside of farming, the wife also does housework such as cooking and taking care their child.

The K'Ho EM also celebrates funeral ceremonies for dead people and it is last from 1 to 3 days. After that, dead people will be buried.

The K'Ho are animists and believe in the existence of an invisible world, the world of the spirit, supernatural forces ruling nature and society: spirits of rice, the mountains, the water, etc. The visual arts are distinguished particularly by the funeral sculptures.

#### *The Cill EM*

The Cill EM is living as small groups in densely forest area in the northern of Lam Dong province. The Cill EM has close relationship with the MNông in the Southern of Dak Lak province. The Cill EM community, who are living in Duc Trong district, has moved to this area since 1960s.

There are 156 Cill EM households (843 person) living in Ba Pre village, Phu Hoi commune, Duc Trong district.



The Cill are a branch of K'Ho EM, hence their socio-cultural characteristics are similar to the K'Ho EM. However, they are Christian. In *Cill* EM community, there is Christian parson who beside of carrying on missionary work, he also has responsibility to popularize and explain the GOV policies to the community.

Because of their belief, the *Cill* people do not eat pork. Main cultivation of them are vegetables, wet rice ... and minor are maize, groundnut and other crops.

Each Cill EM person has a family name and they have very high consciousness about their line. At now, there are more than 25 lines in Cill EM communities.

Cill EM social structure is divided into units called *bon* (a kind of village). In each *bon*, there are from 2 to 4 lines (big family) live and each line includes several small families called *bép*. *Bép* is a small family includes a husband, wife and their child, live in a space of long-house of their line.

Each *bon* is led by a man called *quãng bon*, voted by members in *bon*. This man is old, over 50 years old, has prestige and experiences in production and daily activities. *Quãng bon* is also having a thorough knowledge of habit, usages and customs between lines and members in *bon*.

Marriage is one of means to strengthen ascendancy and strength of lines. Members in same line are forbidden to marriage each other. Members, who violated this regulation, will be heavily punished and discharge out of line. In addition, despite of difference in line, members in some lines are also be forbidden to marriage each other.

### ***The Chu Ru EM***

The *Chu Ru* EM is one of the EM belongs to Ma Lai – Da dao language system of the Southern Vietnam. Population of the *Chu Ru* EM is relatively small, about 10,000 person, mainly live in Lam Dong and Thuan Hai province.

In Lam Dong, the *Chu Ru* EM has about 8,000 person, living in Tutra commune (Don Duong district), Phu Hoi and Loan commune (Duc Trong district) and scattered in some commune of Di Linh district.

In the project area, there are 132 households (898 person) of *Chu Ru* EM living in R'Chai 2, Phu Hoi commune, Duc Trong district.

Like many EM communities in Lam Dong province, the *Chu Ru* EM does not have their own scrip. At present, many *Chu Ru* people can speak and write national language fluently, especially is younger generation.

There are many arguments on the origin of the *Chu Ru* and the Cham EM. It is thought that the *Chu Ru* and the Cham EM have the same origin and the *Chu Ru* EM is a branch on the Cham EM. Many socio-cultural characteristics of the *Chu Ru* EM are similar to the Cham's characteristics.

The *Chu Ru* EM has planting wet rice for a long time. Agriculture is the main production activities. Beside wet rice, the *Chu Ru* EM also plant maize, sweet potatoes, manioc and vegetables in garden land.





Land is property of whole village community and each member has right to hunt and fishing within the land of her/his village but residential and cultivated land are belong to each family. However, land transferring or dealing must be approved by the headman to be carried out.

Each *Chu Ru* village (*plei, ploi* – in *Chu Ru* language) is led by a headman (*pô ploi, pô plêi*). The headman is voted and trusted by all members in the village. Beside of being the oldest people in the village, the headman must have many experiences in production and combat as well as know clearly about history, customs and habits of his nation.

Family of the *Chu Ru* EM has characteristic of matriarchy and it is proved by the role of the wife and maternal uncle in family. Right of inheritance belongs to daughters of the family. Great family includes 3 to 4 generation living together in a long house on still. The maternal uncle has the right to make all important decision in family such as: property division, marriage and land transferring.

In the *Chu Ru* matrilineal society, marriage takes place only between people from different lines. For wedding celebration, the bride's family has to prepare courbary bead and towel, amount of wedding offering is decided by the bridegroom's family. Cost for wedding is about 15 to 30 million VND. The couple lives in the wife's house and the children take the mother's name. After marriage, the young couple will be shared land for cultivating by their parents.

### ***The Khome EM***

In Vietnam, the *Khome* EM has nearly 90,000 persons, distribute in several provinces of Cuu Long river delta such as: Tra Vinh, Soc Trang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang, Can Tho, Bac Lieu, Ca Mau, Long An ...

In the project area, there are 1,284 *Khome* EM households (6,880 person) living in Tra Lay 2 village, Thuan Hung commune and Bong Coc village, Phu My commune, My Tu district.

Main cultivation of the *Khome* EM is wet rice and crops such as: bean, sweet potato, maize, sugar cane and vegetables... Beside of farming, the *Khome* EM also catch fish in rivers, streams... for living.

Handicraft of the *Khome* are knitting, weaving "sam pót" (a kind of *Khome*'s skirt), raising silkworms... In some area, terracotta are produced and are only used in family.

The *Khome* EM social structure is divided into units called "*Phum*" and "*Sróc*", led by "*Mê phum*" and "*Mê sróc*". "*Mê phum*" and "*Mê sróc*" are old persons, have many experiences in production and voted by members in Phum or Sroc.

All of *Khome* EM people are Buddhist. Buddhism has been introduced to the *Khome* EM in 13<sup>th</sup> century and becomes the main religion of them. All *Khome* boys who are at adulthood must become a monk for a period before come back to daily life. Pagodas become the center of spiritual life of the *Khome* EM communities.



Cultural festivals of *Khome* EM are carried out during the year to worship Buddha and other gods and one the most famous cultural festival oh the *Khome* EM is Ooc-om-bok festival, which is celebrated to worship the Moon genie.

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

## 2.2 Socio-economic Condition of the *Ethnic* in the Project Areas

### The *K’Ho* Ethnic Minority Characteristics

There are 375 households (2.231 persons) of *K’Ho* EM in Due and Kao Kuil hamlets of Dinh Lac commune (Di Linh district of Lam Dong province) of which 20 HHs (119 persons) are PAPs.

*Average of family size* 5.78 persons

– Man	47.64 %
– Women	52.36 %

#### *Age groups*

– 1 – 17 yrs old	48.95 %
– 18 – 60 yrs old	51.05 %

#### *Heads of HH*

– Male	82.75 %
– Female	17.25 %

#### *Education standard*

The *K’Ho* school children enjoy their elementary and primary public schools in the communes and secondary public schools in the districts.

– High school	0 %
– Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	3.6 %
– Primary (6 – 9 classes)	13.12 %
– Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	39.50 %
– Reading/writing	16.25 %
– Illiterate	19.50 %
– Not yet attending school	8.03 %



*Occupation*

–	PAPs are making living mainly by farming	94.80 %
–	Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	5 %

*Amenity*

–	HHs with power supply	84.30 %
	HHs with electric meters	50.25 %
	HHs without electric meters	78.56 %
–	HHs with water supply	0 %
–	HHs with septic tanks	0 %
–	HHs with telephone	0.78 %
–	HHs with TV	69.50 %
–	HHs with refrigerator	0 %
–	HHs with washing machine	0 %
–	HHs with motor bikes	43.45 %
–	HHs with bicycles	85.79 %
–	HHs with electronic facilities	45.56 %

*Average annual income* 18,789,421 VND/HH/year

*Average annual expenses*

*Regular expenses*

–	Food/foodstuff	32.50 %
–	Electricity	1.85 %
–	Water	0 %
–	Rent	0 %
–	Clothing	5.00 %
–	Health	1.07 %
–	Education	3.25 %
–	Travel/communication	3.50 %
–	Tax	1.02 %
–	Other facilities/services	9.55 %



	57.74 %
<i>Irregular expenses</i>	
– Festivities	0.50 %
– Mourning	0.21 %
– Furniture	0.56%
– House repairs	0.58 %
– Vehicle repairs	0.32 %
– Others	0.39 %
	2.56 %
<i>Total expenses as percentage of total income</i>	60.30 %
<i>Disable people</i>	
– Blind	0 %
– Hearing impairs	0 %
– Mental	0 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0 %
<i>War veteran</i>	0 %

#### Housing condition

Most houses are of 4<sup>th</sup> category and *temporary* ones with wooden wall, tile or corrugated steel sheet or palm/coconut leaves roofs.

#### Health Care

All districts covered by the project have 1 district general hospital each and all communes covered by project have 1 healthcare station each.

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

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

#### *The Chu Ru Ethnic Minority Characteristics*

There are 132 households (898 persons) of *Chu Rul* EM in R'Chai 2 hamlet of Phu Hoi commune (Duc Trong district of Lam Dong province) of which 10 HHs (55 persons) are PAPs.

*Average of family size* 5.35 persons



-	Man	45.74 %
-	Women	54.26 %

*Age groups*

-	1 – 17 yrs old	45.95 %
-	18 – 60 yrs old	54.05 %

*Heads of HH*

-	Male	78.75 %
-	Female	21.25 %

*Education standard*

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

-	High school	0.00 %
-	Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	5.60 %
-	Primary (6 – 9 classes)	15.62 %
-	Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	40.50 %
-	Reading/writing	16.25 %
-	Illiterate	18.50 %
-	Not yet attending school	8.03 %

*Occupation*

-	PAPs are making living mainly by farming	94.80 %
-	Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	4.80 %

*Amenity*

-	HHs with power supply	90.00 %
	HHs with electric meters	69.25 %
	HHs without electric meters	70.56 %
-	HHs with water supply	0 %
-	HHs with septic tanks	0 %
-	HHs with telephone	0.50 %
-	HHs with TV	60.50 %



-	HHs with refrigerator	0 %
-	HHs with washing machine	0 %
-	HHs with motor bikes	34.45 %
-	HHs with bicycles	60.79 %
-	HHs with electronic facilities	34.56 %
	<i>Average annual income</i>	17,789,421 VND/HH/year

*Average annual expenses*

Regular expenses

-	Food/foodstuff	32.50 %
-	Electricity	1.85 %
-	Water	0 %
-	Rent	0 %
-	Clothing	5.00 %
-	Health	1.06 %
-	Education	4.25 %
-	Travel/communication	3.17 %
-	Tax	1.52 %
-	Other facilities/services	11.02 %
		60.37 %

Irregular expenses

-	Festivities	0.60 %
-	Mourning	0.12 %
-	Furniture	0.35 %
-	House repairs	0.48 %
-	Vehicle repairs	0.32 %
-	Others	0.79 %
		2.36 %

*Total expenses as percentage of total income* 62.73 %

*Disable people*

-	Blind	0 %
-	Hearing impairs	0 %



-	Mental	0	%
-	Orthopaedically handicapped	0	%
	<i>War veteran</i>	0	%

Housing condition

Most houses are of 4<sup>th</sup> category and *temporary* ones with wooden wall, tile or corrugated steel sheet or palm/coconut leaves roofs.

Health Care

All districts covered by the project have 1 district general hospital each and all communes covered by project have 1 healthcare station each.

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

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

Sources of Income

All impacted ethnic people are farmers. Their cultivation is mainly rice planting mixed with small scale live-stock breeding. PAPs' income is mainly from cultivation and livestock raising (95.23%). Only 4.8% of PAPs have income from salary.

*The Cill Ethnic Minority Characteristics*

There are 156 households (843 persons) of *Cill* EM in Ba Pré hamlet, Phu Hoi commune (Duc Trong district of Lam Dong province) of which 6 HHs (42 persons) are PAPs.

	<i>Average of family size</i>	6.80 persons
-	Man	44.64 %
-	Women	55.36 %
	<i>Age groups</i>	
-	1 – 17 yrs old	42.95 %
-	18 – 60 yrs old	57.05 %



<i>Average annual income</i>	16,789,421 VND/HH/year
<i>Average annual expenses</i>	
<i>Regular expenses</i>	
– Food/foodstuff	35.50 %
– Electricity	1.85 %
– Water	0 %
– Rent	0 %
– Clothing	5.00 %
– Health	1.02 %
– Education	3.25 %
– Travel/communication	2.57 %
– Tax	1.52 %
– Other facilities/services	10.02 %
	60.73 %
<i>Irregular expenses</i>	
– Festivities	0.60 %
– Mourning	0.11 %
– Furniture	0.45 %
– House repairs	0.68 %
– Vehicle repairs	0.42 %
– Others	0.59 %
	2.85 %
<i>Total expenses as percentage of total income</i>	63.58 %
<i>Disable people</i>	
– Blind	0 %
– Hearing impairs	0 %
– Mental	0 %
– Orthopaedically handicapped	0 %
<i>War veteran</i>	0 %





Housing condition

Most houses are of 4<sup>th</sup> category and *temporary* ones with wooden wall, tile or corrugated steel sheet or palm/coconut leaves roofs.

Health Care

All districts covered by the project have 1 district general hospital each and all communes covered by project have 1 healthcare station each.

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

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

*The Khome Ethnic Minority Characteristics*

There are 1,284 households (6,880 persons) of *Khome* EM in My Huong, Thuan Hung and Phu My commune (My Tu district, soc Trang province) of which 22 HHs (115 persons) living in Bong Coc hamlet of Phu My commune, Tra Lay 2 hamlet of Thuan Hung commune and Tra Coi A hamlet of My Huong commune are permanent impacted on land and temporary impacted on crops, 6 households (21 persons) living in Bong Coc hamlet are impacted on houses..

*Average of family size* 5.38 persons

– Man 48.50 %  
 – Women 51.50 %

*Age groups*

– 1 – 17 yrs old 46.75 %  
 – 18 – 60 yrs old 53.25 %

*Heads of HH*

– Male 87.50 %  
 – Female 12.50 %

*Education standard*

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

– High school 0.80 %  
 – Secondary (10 – 12 classes) 6.20 %



land occupies 49.94%, paddy field occupies around 23.66%, while garden land occupies 11.85%, industrial tree land occupies 6.67% and residential land occupies 7.88% of their total land-holding.

Cultivation Land

The average ethnic household owns around :

– residential land	200.00 m <sup>2</sup>
– garden land	301.12 m <sup>2</sup>
– paddy field land	600.45 m <sup>2</sup>
– crops land	1,268.05 m <sup>2</sup>
– industrial tree land	<u>169.06 m<sup>2</sup></u>
	<b>2,339.06 m<sup>2</sup></b>

in which the total cultivation land is 2,139.06 m<sup>2</sup>.

Water supply for agriculture activities is pumped from wells or their water pond.

The machines is used by the ethnic farmers for production and using local existing bio-fertilizer for plantings

The garden land is used by the *Cill* EM for multi purposes: planting of long-term trees (eucalyptus, avocado, mango, etc.) mixed up with short-term crops (sugar cane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

The crop land is used by the ethnic farmers for planting of coffee tree

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

**2.3.3 The Chu Ru EM community**

The paddy field and vegetables cultivation land occupy the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the *Chu Ru* EM in the project areas i.e. vegetable land occupies 52.83%, paddy field occupies around 33.70%, while garden land occupies 6.77% and residential land occupies 6.70% of their total land-holding.

Cultivation Land

The average ethnic household owns around :

– residential land	200.00 m <sup>2</sup>
– garden land	201.12 m <sup>2</sup>
– paddy field land	1000.45 m <sup>2</sup>
– crops land	<u>1,568.05 m<sup>2</sup></u>
	<b>2,969.62 m<sup>2</sup></b>



in which the total cultivation land is 2,769.62 m<sup>2</sup>.

Water supply for agriculture activities is pumped from wells or their water pond.

The machines is used by the ethnic farmers for production and using local existing bio-fertilizer for plantings

The garden land is used by the *Chu Ru* EMs for multi purposes: planting of long-term trees (eucalyptus, avocado, mango, etc.) mixed up with short-term crops (sugar cane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

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

#### 2.3.4 *The Khome EM community*

The paddy field and vegetables cultivation land occupy the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the *Khome* EM in the project areas i.e. vegetable land occupies 64.7%, paddy field occupies around 6.17%, while fruit tree land occupies 10.29% and aquaculture land occupies 10.26% of their total land-holding.

##### Cultivation Land

The average ethnic household owns around :

– residential land	300.00 m <sup>2</sup>
– garden, crops land	180.30 m <sup>2</sup>
– paddy field land	1,890.70 m <sup>2</sup>
– fruit tree land	300.64 m <sup>2</sup>
– aquaculture land	250.80 m <sup>2</sup>
	<hr/>
	2,922.44 m <sup>2</sup>

in which the total cultivation land is 2,622.44 m<sup>2</sup>.

The *Khome* EM cultivates wet rice two harvests per year or three harvests per year if it is advantageous in climate condition, productivity is 4.2 to 4.8 tons per hectare. Water for farming is pumped from density river system.

The machines is used by the ethnic farmers for production and using local existing bio-fertilizer for plantings

The garden land is used by the *Khome* EMs for multi purposes: planting of fruit trees (orange, shaddock, longan, mango, coconut etc.) mixed up with short-term crops (sugar cane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry.

Aquaculture land is used by the *Khome* EM for fish feeding.

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



### 3. Legal Framework

This plan is developed basing on OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank and Policies for EM of GOV.

An overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP* has been prepared for the Project to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by T&D1 Project

#### 3.1 The OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

According to OD 4.20: “The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.”, and

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

#### 3.2 Vietnam Law

In Vietnam, the Communist party and the Government of Vietnam (GOV) have always devoted much attention to ethnicities in Vietnam. In 1955, right after liberation from France, Vietnam issued one of the first legal documents on ethnicities, Decree 299-SL, dated April 29, 1955. Article 6 of this Decree declared:

*“Ethnicities are free in the development of their language and letters, are free in preservation or improvement of usages and customs, are free in religion choice and are assisted by the Government(of Vietnam) in all side political, economic, cultural and social development.”*

Since then, many of policies for development for ethnicities in Vietnam have been issued.

The equality of every ethnic person living in Vietnam has been clearly stated at the highest legal level – in the constitution of 1992. Its article 5 declares 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.*

Recently, The GOV has established programs such as 327, 135 and the like for sake of speeding up the tempo of development for ethnic groups in mountain areas. Many social policies have been issued to benefit these groups. Therefore, ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than in the past. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies. They have received preferential treatment in college admission processes. Cooking oil, kerosene, and iodized salt have been provided to them at heavily subsidized rates. The government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have been organized numerous development and special assistance programs that are target to ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the upland in general and ethnic minorities in particular to “catch up” with lowland areas.

Since 1968, the GOV has promulgated resettlement policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 2/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main following points:

- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying
- Step by step overcome the lack of food
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.
- Adjust education program based on the characteristics of province
- Create favor conditions and support the non-formal education programs and develop the internal economy.

### **3.3 Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions**

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

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



During 2002 – 2003 and the first half of 2004, the provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee and its Bureaus at the districts have:

- Organized one workshop on Government's ethnic minority policies and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Farmers Association, ethnic Chiefs of villages.
- Mobilized and cooperated with commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Peasant Association (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to (i) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the ethnic lonely old people and orphan children during lunar new year days and ethnic traditional festivals, (b) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the ethnic orphan children during the international children's days (1 June) and, (iii) text books and note books for the poor ethnic elementary/primary school children by beginning of the school years.



## 4. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

### 4.1 Impacts on EM

#### *The K'Ho EM*

The K'Ho EM people living in Duê and Kao Kuil hamlets of Dinh Lac commune will be affected by the project.

There are 20 HHs (119 persons) of K'Ho EM PAPs, of these:

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition | 20 HHs<br>119 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by temporary land acquisition | 20 HHs<br>119 persons |
| • Number of EM PAP affected on houses/structures           | 2 HH<br>15 persons    |
| • Number of EM PAPs required to be relocated               | Nil                   |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on business                   | Nil                   |
| • Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places    | Nil                   |

Amount of permanent affected land occupies low percent of total land holding, about 0,89%.

#### *The Cill EM*

The Cill EM people living in R'Chai 2 hamlet of Phu Hoi commune will be affected by the project.

There are 10 HHs (54 persons) of Cill EM PAPs, of these:

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition | 10 HHs<br>54 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by temporary land acquisition | 10 HHs<br>54 persons |
| • Number of EM PAP affected on houses/structures           | 10 HHs<br>55 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs required to be relocated               | Nil                  |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on business                   | Nil                  |
| • Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places    | Nil                  |



Amount of permanent affected land occupies low percent of total land holding, about 1,26%.

### *The Chu Ru EM*

The ChuRu EM people living in Ba Pre hamlet of Phu Hoi commune will be affected by the project.

There are 6 HHs (43 persons) of ChuRu EM PAPs, of these:

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition | 06 HHs<br>42 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by temporary land acquisition | 06 HHs<br>42 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on houses/structures          | 06 HHs<br>42 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs required to be relocated               | Nil                  |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on business                   | Nil                  |
| • Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places    | Nil                  |

Although the percent of permanent affected of total ChuRu EM PAHs' land holding is higher than the others, but it is still at low rate, about 2,56%.

### *The Khome EM*

The *Khome* EM people living in Tra Lay hamlet of Thuan Hung commune and Tra Coi hamlet of My Huong commune will be affected by the project.

There are 22 HHs (115 persons) of *Khome* EM PAPs, of these:

- |  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition | 14 HHs<br>72 persons  |
| • Number of EM PAP affected by temporary land acquisition  | 22 HHs<br>115 persons |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on houses/structures          | 06 HH<br>21 persons   |
| • Number of EM PAPs required to be relocated               | Nil                   |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on business                   | Nil                   |
| • Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places    | Nil                   |

Amount of permanent affected land occupies low percent of total land holding, about 1,1%.





In general, the productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. from 0.9% to 2.56%.

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

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

Please see Appendix 3 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

Number of EM PAPs in the project areas is classified as the table below:

**Table 4.1 – Number of EM PAPs in the Project Areas by Impacted Categories**

Categories	Number of HHs
1 PAP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.	58
2 PAP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.	40
3 PAP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are ≤25% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the PAP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil
4 PAP who has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 25% of total areas or even less than 25% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the PAPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.	25
5 PAP who has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose	Nil



Categories	Number of HHs
of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But PAP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m <sup>2</sup> for rural areas.	
6 PAP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project :	
(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 25% of total productive land PAPs' holdings.	Nil
(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 25% of total productive land PAPs' holdings.	50
(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m <sup>2</sup> (in rural areas).	Nil
(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m <sup>2</sup> (in rural areas).	32
7 PAP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.	Nil
8 Impacts on public works i.e. schools, water supply resources, sewage systems, roads...	Nil
9 Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes	Nil

**Table 4.2.1 – Impact on Land Acquisition**

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land holding						Impact land						Percentage of impacted land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Temporary			Permanent			Total land holding	Total productive land		
			Crops land	Garden land	Industrial trees land	Paddy filed			Paddy land	Crops land	Garden land	Total	Residential land	Paddy land			Industrial trees land	Total
<i>The Cill EM PAHs</i>																		
1	Ya Huy	400	2,150				2,550	2,150		1,500			1,500	40		40	1.57	1.86
2	K' Lôi	400	6,350				6,750	6,350		2,380			2,380		40	40	0.59	0.63
3	K' Loan	400	2,100				2,500	2,100		1,000			1,000	40		40	1.60	1.90
4	Ya - Te	400	2,650				3,050	2,650		500			500		40	40	1.31	1.51
5	Ma - Dêm	400	2,600				3,000	2,600		1,200			1,200	40		40	1.33	1.54
6	Ha' Sih	400	3,200				3,600	3,200		1,500			1,500		40	40	1.11	1.25
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>19,050</i>				<i>21,450</i>	<i>19,050</i>		<i>8,080</i>			<i>8,080</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>1.11</i>	<i>1.26</i>
<i>The Chu Ru EM PAHs</i>																		
7	Sơ Ao Ha Duyen	400			1,200		1,600	1,200							40	40	2.50	3.33
8	Ha Hiên	35					35			-			-	35		35	100.00	0.00
9	Sơ Ao Ru Land	40					40			-			-	40		40	100.00	0.00
10	Kơ Sã K' Loan	24	1,000				1,024	1,000		350			350		45	45	4.39	4.50
11	Ha Chín	400					400			-			-	40		40	10.00	0.00
12	K' Riêng	400			2,100		2,500	2,100		-			-		40	40	1.60	1.90



Sr No	Head of HHs	Land holding					Impact land							Percentage of impacted land as per					
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Temporary				Permanent			Total land holding	Total productive land		
			Crops land	Garden land	Industrial trees land	Paddy filed			Paddy land	Crops land	Garden land	Total	Residential land	Paddy land	Industrial trees land			Total	
13	K' Sai	400		1,200			1,600	1,200				-	-	40		40	2.50	3.33	
14	K' Soi	400	4,750				5,150	4,750				2,100	2,100		40	40	0.78	0.84	
15	K' Brông	400	4,200				4,600	4,200				2,000	2,000	40		40	0.87	0.95	
16	K' Sả K' Get	400	1,200				1,600	1,200				700	700	20	20	40	2.50	3.33	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2,899</b>	<b>11,150</b>	<b>4,500</b>			<b>18,549</b>	<b>15,650</b>				<b>5,150</b>	<b>5,150</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>2.16</b>	<b>2.56</b>
<b>The K'Ho EM PALLs</b>																			
17	K.'broy	400		2,000			2,400	2,000				1,200	1,200	20	20	40	1.67	2.00	
18	K.'bjes						5,000	5,000								40	40	0.80	0.80
19	K.'djèoh						5,500	5,500								40	40	0.73	0.73
20	K.'tin						5,000	5,000								40	40	0.80	0.80
21	K.'déo						10,000	10,000								40	40	0.40	0.40
22	Ka. Nhét						3,000	3,000								40	40	1.33	1.33
23	Ka. hiều						3,000	3,000								40	40	1.33	1.33
24	K. rèo						2,800	2,800								40	40	1.43	1.43
25	K. rol						3,000	3,000								40	40	1.33	1.33
26	K.' mệu						2,000	2,000								40	40	2.00	2.00
27	K.'brôi						3,000	3,000								40	40	1.33	1.33
28	K.' mồi						1,800	1,800								40	40	2.22	2.22
29	K.' brèoh						4,500	4,500								40	40	0.89	0.89



Sr No	Head of HHs	Land holding						Impact land							Percentage of impacted land as per				
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Temporary				Permanent			Total land holding	Total productive land		
			Crops land	Garden land	Industrial trees land	Paddy filed			Paddy land	Crops land	Garden land	Total	Residential land	Paddy land	Industrial trees land			Total	
30	K.' dêm			4,000			4,000	4,000							40	40	1.00	1.00	
31	K.' chăm			5,000			5,000	5,000							40	40	0.80	0.80	
32	K.' bêu			2,000			2,000	2,000							40	40	2.00	2.00	
33	K.' res			10,000			10,000	10,000							40	40	0.40	0.40	
34	K.' bơ			8,000			8,000	8,000							30	30	0.50	0.50	
35	K.' brôl			3,000			3,000	3,000							40	40	1.33	1.33	
36	K.' brêl	400		3,000			3,400	3,000					40		40	40	1.18	1.33	
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>800</b>		<b>2,000</b>	<b>83,600</b>		<b>86,400</b>	<b>85,600</b>			<b>1,200</b>		<b>1,200</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>790</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>
<b>The Khôme EM PAHs</b>																			
37	Thạch Sanh	200	250	170	1,700		2,320	2,120	700	250	50	1,000	20		20		0.86	0.94	
38	Lâm Thị	300	100	300	1,300		2,000	1,700	1,200	100	300	1,600	40		40		2	2.35	
39	Triệu Lam	300	150	400	1,500		2,350	2,050	800	150	200	1,150	30		30		1.27	1.46	
40	Thạch Men	350	160	400	1,300		2,210	1,860	700	160	150	1,010	30		30		1.35	1.61	
41	Lâm Xíthao	300	130	350	870		1,650	1,350	450	130	120	700					0	0	
42	Thạch Biên	300	150	400	1,200		2,050	1,750	800	150	200	1,150	40		40		1.95	1.28	
43	Yên Rxen	300	200	700	1,200		2,400	2,100	700	200	300	1,200	20	20	40		1.66	1.90	
44	Thạch Xao	300	120	300	1,400		2,120	1,820	500			500					0	0	
45	Lâm xa Thía	350	150	270	1,230		2,000	1,650	400			400	40		40		2	2.42	
46	Lâm Hán	300	180	230	1,540		2,250	1,950	320	80		400					0	0	



Sr No	Head of HHs	Land holding						Impact land								Percentage of impacted land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Temporary				Permanent				Total land holding	Total productive land
			Crops land	Garden land	Industrial trees land	Paddy filed			Paddy land	Crops land	Garden land	Total	Residential land	Paddy land	Industrial trees land	Total		
47	Thach Son	300	200	500	1,630	2,630	2,330	250			250			40		40	1.52	1.71
48	Triệu Minh	300	230	340	1,100	1,970	1,670	700	100		800						1.73	1.99
49	Yêm Xru	300	150	500	1,360	2,310	2,010	350			350			40		40	1.14	0.90
50	Lâm Thị Sen	350	170	450	1,780	2,750	2,400	400	50		450						1.56	1.76
51	Triệu Thái	300	180	600	1,550	2,630	3,330	450			450			30		30	0	0
52	Thạch Sa	300	200	620	1,440	2,560	2,260	520	70		590			40		40	1.56	1.76
53	Thạch Dương	300	230	340	1,320	2,190	1,890	340			340						0	0
54	Lâm Thị	300	240	500	1,650	2,690	2,390	450			450			40		40	1.48	1.67
55	Triệu Khắc	350	180	530	1,370	2,430	2,080	500	80		580						0	0
56	Lâm Thị	300	150	140	1,824	2,414	2,114	800			800			30		30	1.24	1.41
57	Thạch Vân	300	120	230	2,100	2,750	2,450	450			450						0	0
58	Lâm Khon	300	135	420	1,500	2,355	2,055	450			450			40		40	1.69	1.94
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6,700</b>	<b>3,775</b>	<b>8,690</b>	<b>31,864</b>	<b>51,029</b>	<b>45,329</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>1,520</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>15,070</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>460</b>		<b>500</b>		<b>0.98</b>	<b>1.1</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,799</b>	<b>33,975</b>	<b>10,690</b>	<b>88,100</b>	<b>31,864</b>	<b>177,428</b>	<b>165,629</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>15,950</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,890</b>	<b>1.06</b>	<b>1.14</b>



#### 4.2.2 - Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 0.9% to 2.56% of productive land holding of the EM PAPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, the land use system of the EM PAPs in the project areas is not affected.

#### 4.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There are 25 EM HHs affected on houses/structures. All of EM PAPs is available to have garden land in adjacent area to build new house after dismantled the part of affected house.



No	Head of HHs	House classification (1,2,3,4, temp.)	Building permission (Yes/No)	Existing house				Affected portion	
				Owned residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Encroached residential land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Foundation area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Foundation area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Floor area (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>The K'Ho EM PAHs</b>									
1	K.'broy	4	yes	36		36		36	
2	K.'brêl	4	yes	60		60		60	
<b>The Cill EM PAHs</b>									
3	Ya Huy	4	yes	50		50		50	
4	Ya - Te	4	yes	100			100		100
5	Ma - Dêm	4	yes	40			40		40
6	Ha' Sih	4	yes	100			100		100
7	K' Loan	4	yes	80			80		80
8	K' Lôi	4	yes	70			70		70
<b>The Chu Ru EM PAHs</b>									
9	Sơ Ao Ha Duyên	4	yes	50		50		50	
10	Ha Hiên	4	yes	35		35		35	
11	Sơ Ao Ru Land	4	yes	40		40		40	
12	Kơ Sã K' Loan	temp	yes	24			24		24
13	Ha Chín	4	yes	60		60		60	
14	K' Riêng	4	yes	60		60		60	
15	K' Sai	4	yes	60			60		60
16	K' Soi	4	yes	50			50		50
17	K' Bông	4	yes	50		50	50	50	50
18	Kơ Sã K' Get	4	yes	50		50		50	
<b>The Khome EM PAHs</b>									
19	Thach Sanh	temp	no	200	0	48	48	30	30
20	Lam Thi Diep	4	no	300	0	45	45	45	45





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21	Trieu Lam	temp	no	350	0	45	45	45	45
22	Thach Men	temp	no	350	0	50	50	50	50
23	Lam X thao	temp	no	300	0	45	45	45	45
24	Thach Bien	temp	no	300	0	48	48	48	48
25	Yen Rxen	temp	no	350	0	48	48	48	48

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#### 4.4 Impacts on Farming System

##### 4.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

There are 58 EM HHs will be impacted on crops and tree

List of EM households impacted on crops:

Unit: m<sup>2</sup>

No.	Head of HHs	Crop land	Garden land	Industrial tree land	Paddy land	Total
<b><i>The K'Ho EM PAHs</i></b>						
1	K.'broy		2,000			2,000
2	K.'bjes			5,000		5,000
3	K.'djeoh			5,500		5,500
4	K.'tin			5,000		5,000
5	K.'deo			10,000		10,000
6	Ka. Nhét			3,000		3,000
7	Ka. hiều			3,000		3,000
8	K. rèo			2,800		2,800
9	K. rol			3,000		3,000
10	K.'mệu			2,000		2,000
11	K.'brôi			3,000		3,000
12	K.'mòI			1,800		1,800
13	K.'brêoh			4,500		4,500
14	K.'đêm			4,000		4,000
15	K.'chăm			5,000		5,000
16	K.'brêu			2,000		2,000
17	K.'res			10,000		10,000
18	K.'brơ			8,000		8,000
19	K.'brôI			3,000		3,000
20	K.'brêl			3,000		3,000
	<b><i>Sub Total</i></b>		<b><i>2,000</i></b>	<b><i>83,600</i></b>		<b><i>85,600</i></b>
<b><i>The Cill EM PAHs</i></b>						
21	Ya Huy	2,150				2,150
22	K' Lôi	6,350				6,350
23	K' Loan	2,100				2,100
24	Ya - Te	2,650				2,650
25	Ma - Đêm	2,600				2,600
26	Ha' Sih	3,200				3,200
	<b><i>Sub Total</i></b>	<b><i>19,050</i></b>				<b><i>19,050</i></b>
<b><i>The Chu Ru EM PAHs</i></b>						



No.	Head of HHs	Crop land	Garden land	Industrial tree land	Paddy land	Total
27	Sơ Ao Ha Duyen			1,200		1,200
28	Ha Hiên					0
29	Sơ Ao Ru Land					0
30	Kơ Să K' Loan	1,000				1,000
31	Ha Chin					0
32	K' Rieng			2,100		2,100
33	K' Sai			1,200		1,200
34	K' Soi	4,750				4,750
35	K' Brông	4,200				4,200
36	Kơ Să K' Get	1,200				1,200
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>11,150</b>		<b>4,500</b>		<b>15,650</b>
<b>The Khme EM PAHs</b>						
37	Thạch Sanh	700	250		50	1,000
38	Lâm Thị Điệp	1,200	100		300	1,600
39	Triệu Lam	800	150		200	1,150
40	Thạch Men	700	160		150	1,010
41	Lâm Xthao	450	130		120	700
42	Thạch Biên	800	150		200	1,150
43	Yên Rxen	700	200		300	1,200
44	Thạch Xao	500				500
45	Lâm xa Thia	400				400
46	Lâm Hán	320	80			400
47	Thạch Sơn	250				250
48	Triệu Minh	700	100			800
49	Yêm Xru	350				350
50	Lâm Thị Sen	400	50			450
51	Triệu Thái	450				450
52	Thạch Sa Viêt	520	70			590
53	Thạch Dương	340				340
54	Lâm Thị Dung	450				450
55	Triệu Khắc	500	80			580
56	Lâm Thị Khéo	800				800
57	Thạch Văn Na	450				450
58	Lâm Khon	450				450
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12,230</b>	<b>1,520</b>		<b>1,320</b>	<b>15,070</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42,430</b>	<b>3,520</b>	<b>89,420</b>	<b>89,420</b>	<b>135,370</b>

List of EM households impacted on long-term trees:



Unit: Tree

No.	Head of HHs	Avocado	Mango	Longan	Jackfruit	Cafe	Custard apple	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Mango	Orange	Coconut	Plum
<b>The K'Ho EM PAHs</b>													
1	K.'broy	1			6	200							
2	K.'bjes					180							
3	K.'djèoh					200							
4	K.'tin					180							
5	K.'dèo				3	500							
6	Ka. Nhét	4			2	500							
7	Ka. hiều					75							
8	K. rò					300							
9	K. rol					200							
10	K.'mệu					100							
11	K.'brôi					150							
12	K.'mờl	2			3	100							
13	K.'brèoh					75							
14	K.'đêm	4				60							
15	K.'chăm				1	75							
16	K.'brêu	3				68							
17	K.'res	4			2	40							
18	K.'brơ				1	30							
19	K.'brôl				3	500							
20	K.'brêl	2			10	450							
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>20</b>			<b>31</b>	<b>3,983</b>							
<b>The Cill EM PAHs</b>													
21	Ma - Đêm					30							
	<b>Sub Total</b>					<b>30</b>							



No.	Head of HHs	Avocado	Mango	Longan	Jackfruit	Cafe	Custard apple	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Mango	Orange	Coconut	Plum
<b>The Chu Ru EM PAHs</b>													
22	Sơ Áo Ha Duyen	6				50							
23	Ha Chin	1			1	40	1						1
24	K' Riêng		1	3	2	110							
25	K' Sai	6	1			75							
26	K' Soi					50							
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>325</b>							
<b>The Khorme EM PAHs</b>													
27	Lâm Thị Diệp							12		50	4		
28	Triệu Lam							5		2	1	4	2
29	Thạch Men									7		2	8
30	Lâm Xthao							3		5	3		3
31	Thạch Biên							14		12		5	1
32	Yên Rxen							7			6		
	<b>Sub Total</b>							<b>41</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>4,338</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>76</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>



#### 4.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

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

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



## 7. Development Activities

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

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

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

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

- Potential of electric shock;
- Accident in the construction period;
- Disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
- Access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this EMDP and Environmental Mitigation Measures (EMP of EA report).

### 7.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

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

- Information (on sub-projects, project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination
- Compensation for assets lost (according to PAP)
- Training for electric safety:



- Leaflet to introduce the regulation electric safety measures and guidance for giving first aid in the case of electric shock. The leaflet will be disseminated to all families in the project areas.
- Training on electric safety and first aid for electric shock in each commune for local people and pupil in primary and secondary schools.
- Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist PAPs to access loan from BARD (to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD).
- Assist EM for household connections.  
EM will be assisted for connecting to the national grids through the rural electrification program of Government.  
It is noted that 100% of EM PAHs are having power supply. However, among them, there are 6 *K'Ho* and 6 *Cill* ethnic households who do not have direct connection to the national grid (sharing the power supply from the neighbors).
- Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers (to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer's Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations)
- Construction period: various mitigation measures.

## 7.2 For all EM PAPs in Affected Areas

Apart from the content of Art.7.1 above, it is proposed that the 6 *K'Ho* ethnic households and 6 *Cill* ethnic households affected by the project (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) will be assisted for their household connections direct to the grid

Average cost for household connection in the project areas is estimated at the average of 650,000 VND/household.

Each of the 6 project affected *K'Ho* ethnic PAHs and the 6 project affected *Cill* ethnic PAHs (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) and each 5 of 6 *Khome* PAHs (who need to remove their house after dismantled the part of their affected housed) will be assisted for their direct connections to the grid with 300,000 VND/household as part of their household connection cost and the balance will be paid by the household themselves.

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN.

## 7.3 Mitigation Measures

### Potential of negative impacts

- Permanent land acquisition for pole/tower foundations; temporary land acquisition for ROWs and construction; temporary impacts on trees and crops.





- Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture) etc.
- Local sanitation and local food/foodstuff price issues may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.

#### Mitigation measures

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

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

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

Public consultation has already undertaken during the preliminary design stage for the line alignments, locations of support poles with consideration to preferences of the EM communities in the project areas.

The construction schedule has been considered to avoid crops. Although the time required for the project construction is estimated at 12 months, but consideration for increasing workforce for 2 shifts work has been considered so that the construction work could commenced right after the harvest and completed prior to the beginning of the next sowing.

However, temporary lost of crops is compensated at market prices.

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

The sensitive areas have been well considered during the preliminary design stage. However, such sensitive areas are well away from the ROWs of the project.

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

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

- Training on Agricultural Extension Program for EM households in the project areas.



- Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils in the project areas.
  - Training on utilization of small credit from BARD.
- d. Land acquisition and compensation: Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minorities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.
- Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost as defined in RAP in respect of any part of the land. However, it is noted that all EM PAPs already have their LURCs for their overall land holding.
  - There are always one representative of EM PAPs in Di Linh and Duc Trong districts, Lam Dong province and one representative of EM PAPs in My Tu districts, Soc Trang province with EM communities.
  - The EM people enjoys similar compensation administrative and grievance redressal structures and monitoring procedures as defined in RAP.

#### Results of Mitigation Measures:

There is no EM PAPs with more than 25% of their total productive land affected. Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is from 0.9% to 2.56% of their total productive land holding only.

There are no EM PAHs who are required to be relocated due to impact on their houses/structures ('temporary' housing category of 50m<sup>2</sup>).

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

#### **7.4. Technical Identification of Development Assistance**

The province through its regular development program will provide assistance to the ethnic minorities living in the sub-project areas, e.g., priority for those living near the influenced areas in getting employment in subproject construction and maintenance. Priority for accessing to credits of Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development in medium and long terms. Assistance for agricultural development such as land reclamation. Where the areas overlap with other World Bank financed projects, ethnic minority areas will be targeted wherever possible.

#### Training



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

Gender Assistance

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

List of the proposed development assistance and schedule:

Proposed Assistance	Responsible Group	Schedule
1. Utilization of small credit from BARD	EM households in the Project Areas	1 day at commune level
2. Electricity Safety	Villagers and pupils in the Project Areas	1 day at commune level



## 8. Implementation Program

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

The details of implementation arrangement are described in Chapter 8 of the RAP report of this project.

The following table is figured for the responsibilities on each program.



No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
1	Information disclosure/ dissemination	PC2 PMB District and commune People's Committees and CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on the sub-projects, proposed project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc. (already executed by PC2 PMB and its Consultants during the T/L demarcation and socio-economic surveys : community meetings).</li> <li>• Entitlement matrix (already disclosed at the provincial, district and commune People's Committees by PC2 PMB/ Consultants during the preparation of RAP)</li> </ul>
2	Compensation and resettlement	PC2 PMB Provincial and district CRCs	<p>Action 1</p> <p>Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC2 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.</p> <p><i>Note:</i> the project related provincial and district CRCs are already exist.</p> <p>Action 2</p> <p>CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this RAP/EMDP) and together with the independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in RAP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in RAP, if it is necessary, to ensure that EM PAP is compensated at replacement costs at the time of RAP/EMDP implementation.</p> <p>Article 9 of decree 197/CP states that "the prices of land for calculation of compensation for recovered land shall be determined base on the usage of land by the time Government have decision of acquiring land, price of land after will have been changed in usage is not applied".</p> <p>Action 3</p> <p>Immediately after the completion of DMS and inventory survey, CRCs will inspect and define the official number of EM PAPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for EM PAPs.</p>



No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>Action 4</p> <p>CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RAP to EM PAPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.</p> <p>Action 5</p> <p>Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to EM PAPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for EM PAPs affected on other properties.</p> <p>EM PAPs that permanently impacted more than 25% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The amount of 700,000 (VND)/person/main labor and is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/ consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee).</p> <p>The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC2 or its PECC in the period of RAP/EMDP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of EM PAPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.</p> <p>(However, there are no EM PAPs with more than 25% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. from 0.9% to 2.56%).</p> <p>Action 6</p> <p>During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RAP/EMDP implementation and rehabilitation programs.</p> <p>Note <i>The EMDP implementation will be in parallel with the implementation of RAP.</i>                      Please, see the proposed RAP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of RAP).</p>
2.1	Subsidize to PAP who	Not applicable since there is no EM PAP who permanently lost more than 25% of productive land.	



No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	permanently lost their productive land (more than 25% of landholding) 500,000VND for fertilizer in order to rehabilitate the new land.		Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. from 0.9% to 2.56%.
2.2	Allocation land for PAP opting land and assist PAP in purchasing land	District People's Comm. Provincial and district CRCs	At this state of RAP/EMDP preparation, the actual resettlement land allocation can not be finalized. However, official MOUs on allocation of land for resettlement purpose have been obtained from the project related districts' People's Committees. (Pls. see Appendix 5 of RAP).
3	Training for electric safety	PMB and PECE under PC2, commune authorities and RCs, teachers of primary and secondary schools and village elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commune will hold meetings with EM, schools for the times and venues of short trainings and inform PC2 and its PMB.</li> <li>• PMB under PC2 prepares proposal for trainings:                             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Name of communes</li> <li>ii) Agenda for trainings (in about one or half day).</li> <li>iii) Times and venues for each commune.</li> <li>iv) Cost.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>This action is not urgent. It will be completed at least 6 months before the project completion.</p>
4	Training on application, use and management of loan funds	BARDs, AECs of project related provinces or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly inform PAPs on the regulation of repayment, interest rate monthly and special policy of BADR for EM (at the first meetings with EM PAP).</li> <li>• Prepare questionnaire form asking EM if (i) they want to get loan from BARD; (ii) term of borrowing loan; (iii) purpose of loan using; and (iv) require for special assistance.</li> <li>• Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using purposes, BARD, women unions, local authorities discuss and then PMB prepare proposal, submit to IDA for its comments and concurrence.</li> </ul>



No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	<p>Assists PAPs to access loan from the BARD with the amount of loan from 3 to 5 million VND in medium and long term.</p> <p>(applicable to all low-income PAPs)</p>	<p>PC2 and its PMB, BARD and Local authorities and Village elders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC2 and its PMB, Districts and Communes People’s Committees, BARDs of Province or district</li> <li>• PC2 and its PMB prepares questionnaires form, Communes hold meetings with EM, explain to them about the program, the procedure to get loan and interest, repayment etc: at early time of RAP implementation.</li> <li>• Disseminate forms of questionnaires to EM, collecting their answers and prepare the list of EM want to have loan from BARD; at the first meeting with EM: by no later than 3 months from the commencement date of the project implementation.</li> <li>• PMB, commune and BARD hold meetings for redressing this action: about 15 days after the first meeting.</li> <li>• Another meeting to be held by PMB and Communes for official informing EM on the list of EM who could get loan from BARD, assist them for accessing loan. They should get loan from BARD without condition of collateral: about 01 month after the first meeting.</li> <li>• PMB and Commune inform EM for the times and venues they can get it: about 01 month after the first meeting.</li> <li>• Advise them in using this loan. This action will be done by PMB, Department of Agriculture and Rural development of Province and Districts: about 01 month after the first meeting.</li> </ul>
5	<p>Assisted EM for connecting to the electric grid.</p>	<p>Commune authorities, District Power Units and commune/hamlet representatives</p>	<p>Through the Rural Electrification Programs of GOV.</p> <p>The number of EM connect to national grid will be reported in quarterly report on RAP of PC2.</p> <p><u>Notes :</u></p> <p>It is noted that 100% of the ethnic community in Di Linh and Duc Trong districts of Dong Nai province is enjoying power supply.</p> <p>However, among 58 EM PAPs, there are 12 EM PAHs who have power supply from their neighbors’ connections (not directly from grid) and 5 EM PAHs who are required to be relocated will be assisted for connecting to the electric grid.</p>





No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>The average cost of the household connection in the project area is estimated at 650,000 VND/HH.</p> <p>To assist these 17 EM PAHs to have their direct connections to the grid, it is proposed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a grant (with financial resource from EVN) for their direct connections to the grid with 300,000 VND/household as part of their household connection cost and the balance will be paid by the household themselves.</li> <li>- Part of the above mentioned loan could be used for the household connection.</li> <li>- PC2 PMB and district authorities are considering for payment on installments.</li> </ul>
6	Special Agricultural Extension training for female-headed farming households in agricultural extension, livestock raising and fertilizer use	PC2 and AECs of the project related Provinces or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	<p>Commune officials, district Women Union and officials for women of commune hold meetings with villagers for discussing on the topic, times and venues for this training.</p> <p>Based on the suggestion of EM women through meetings, PC2 and AECs prepare proposal for this training.</p> <p>Throughout the RAP implementation.</p>
	Training on husbandry and agricultural extension.	Not applicable since there is no EM PAP who permanently lost more than 25% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. from 0.9% to 2.56%.	
7	Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops (reasonable construction scheduling).	Design consultants, PMB under PC2, construction companies	<p>To be scheduled for the construction of the project.</p> <p>Supervise by supervisors of PMB and communes.</p> <p>PMB and RCs clearly inform EM on this mitigation measure in meetings in the phase of RAP implementation.</p>



No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
7.1	Regulations of PMB and Construction companies for traffic safety, workers.	Directors of construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency (IMA).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.</li> <li>• PMB review regulations for the safety in construction and for their workers.</li> <li>• Commune authorities inform EM on this regulation in the meetings with EM and PAP in the phase of RAP and EMDP implementation.</li> </ul>
7.2	Signal/warning Boards at the dangerous places	Directors of construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Inde. monitoring agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.</li> <li>• Supervise by local authorities and check by IMA.</li> </ul>
7.3	Minimise impacts on construction	PMB, construction companies, commune authorities and Independent monitoring agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.</li> <li>• Supervise by local authorities and check by IMA</li> </ul>
7.4	Transparency/closely monitor for EMDP implementation.	PMB, construction companies, RCs, district and commune/village authorities and Independent monitoring agency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through information dissemination, information disclosure, and meetings held by relevant institutions.</li> <li>• Monitoring the RAP/EMDP implementation by PMB.</li> </ul>

Please, see the proposed RAP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of RAP)



Figure out the schedule for each action

Action	Schedule
1. Establishment of training program/ schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	10 days (prior to the commencement of project implementation)
2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes	10 days                    – do –
3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	3 days                    – do –
4. Realizing the training programs	5 commune × 1 day (at the beginning of project implementation)



## 9. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RAP report of this project.

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

- Indicators

- inventory forms and assessment of compensation (randomly checked);
- payment of compensation to PAPs in comparison to the level of compensation specified in the RAP report of this project;
- public information and public consultation;
- procedures for response to appeals;
- provision of assistance and rehabilitation allowances;
- provision of training to PAPs, and
- the schedule of resettlement implementation.

- Payment of compensation

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

- Linkage of RAP and construction

The RAP activities, with exception of PAP training, should be completed at least one month before the start of the construction and stringing

- Provision of training to PAPs

- Restoration of economic activities



PAPs should be monitored for the restoration of income earning capacity and procedures.

- Level of satisfaction
  - the level of satisfaction of PAPs with various aspects of the RAP implementation;
  - the responsiveness in dealing with appeals.
  
- Standard of living

Throughout the implementation process, the PAPs’ standard of living will be observed and compared to the situation before the RAP implementation. Potential problems in the restoration of standard of living will be identified and reported.

The following schedule is foreseen for each of 4 EM groups in the project areas.

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



## 10. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

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

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

**Table 10 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP.**

<i>Unit : VND</i>			
No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized provincial or district BARD	10,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in the project area It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC2, PMB, Consultant)	34,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	• for credit program • for electric safety	10,000,000 10,000,000
4	Special assistance for household connections	6 K'Ho + 6 Cill + 5 Khome Ethnic households × 300,000 VND/household	5,100,000
<i>Total</i>			<i>69,100,000</i>
Contingency (20%)			13,820,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>82,920,000</b>



## **Appendices**

- 1. Project Area with EM people**
- 2. Strategy for EM and Guide Lines for EMDP**
- 3. Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities**
- 4. Social Impact Assessment**



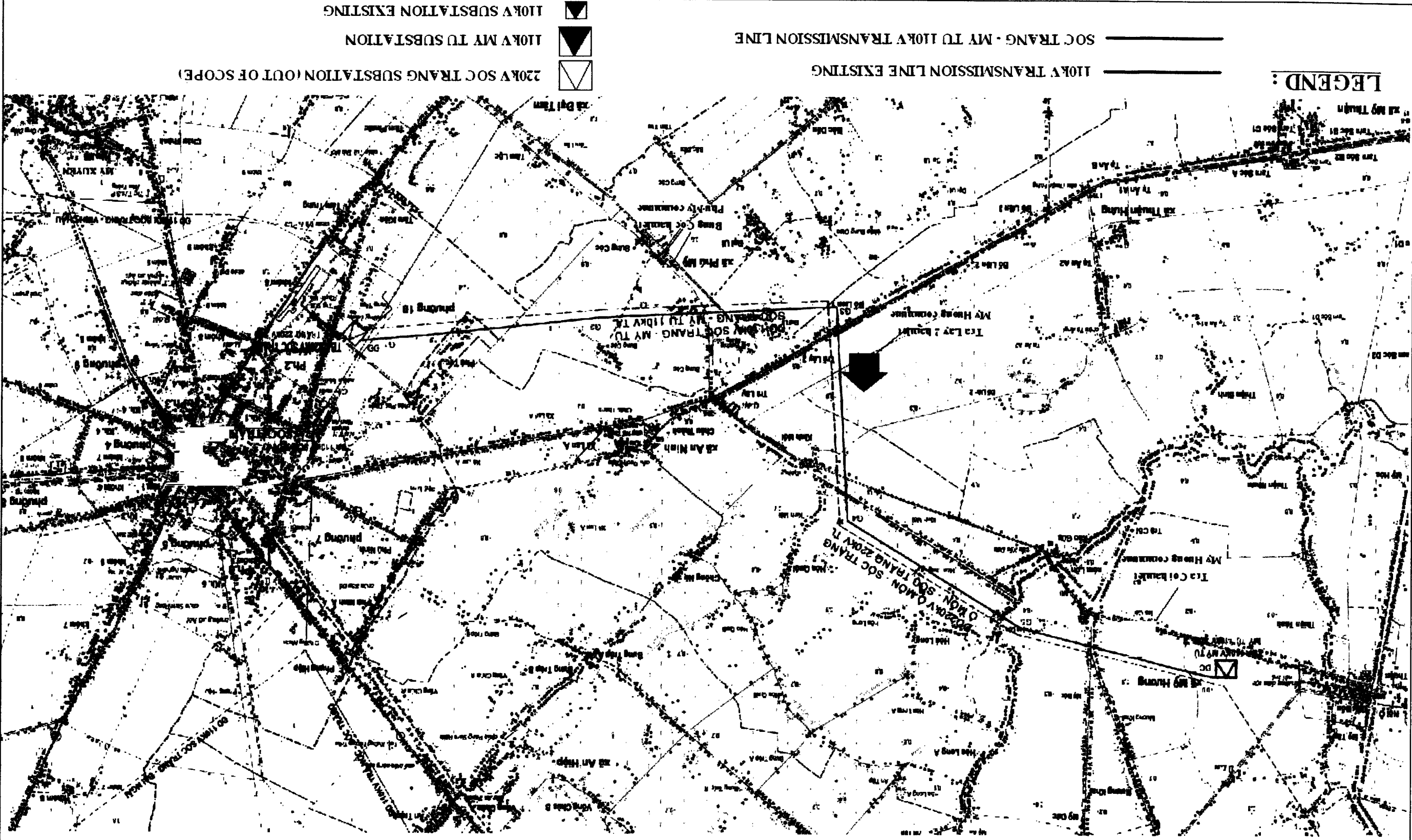
## Appendix 1 Project Areas with EM people





# SOC TRANG - MY TU 110KV TRANSMISSION LINE

## PROJECT AREA WITH ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE (THE KHOMER EM)



### LEGEND :

110KV TRANSMISSION LINE EXISTING

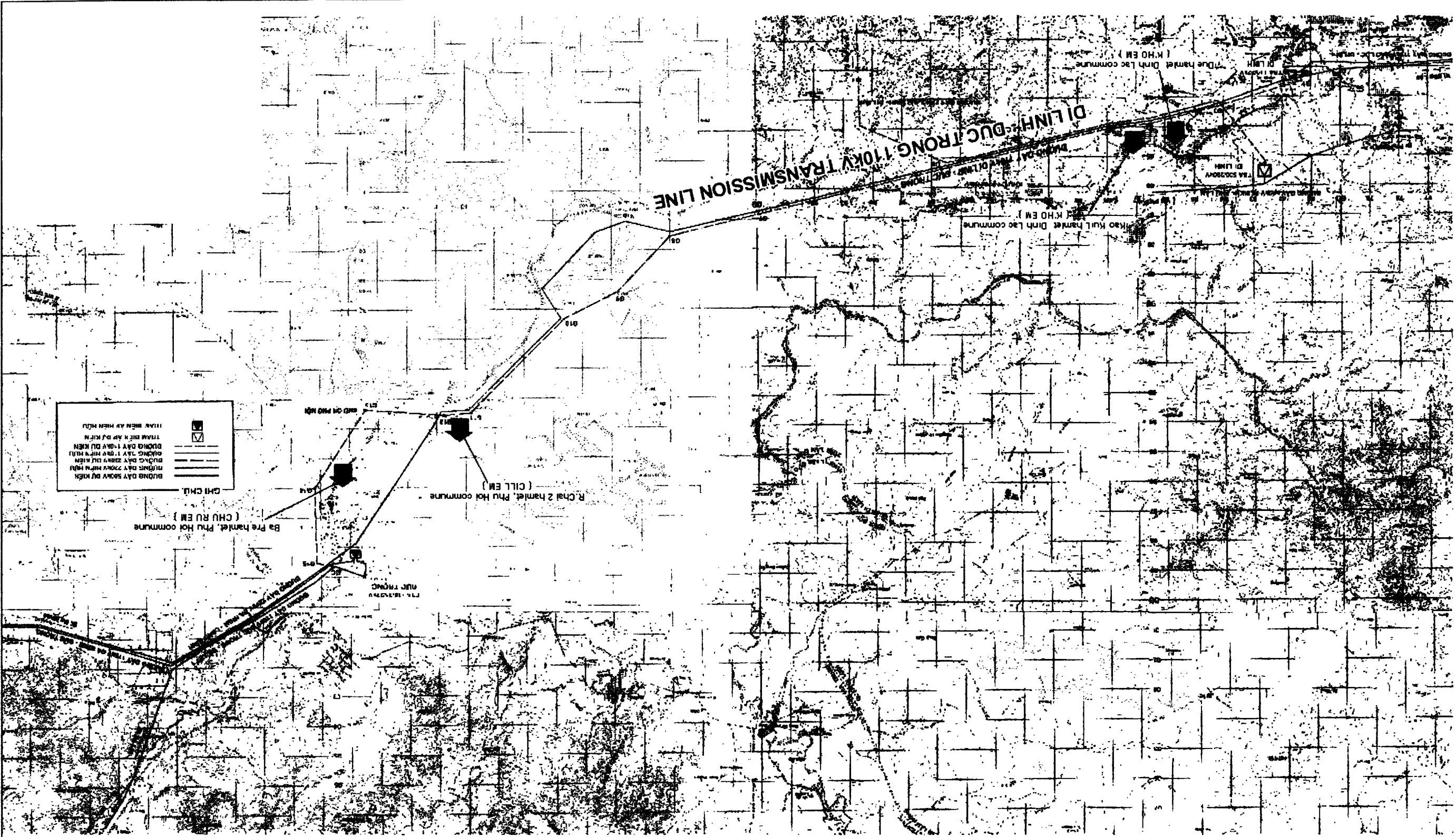
110KV TRANSMISSION LINE

110KV MY TU SUBSTATION

110KV SUBSTATION EXISTING

220KV SOC TRANG SUBSTATION (OUT OF SCOPE)

**DI LINH - DUC TRONG 110KV TRANSMISSION LINE  
PROJECT AREA WITH ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE**



Appendix 2  
**Strategy for EM and Guide Lines for EMDP**



## Appendix 2 – Strategy for EM and Guide Lines for EMDP .

### Introduction

1. The Project has prepared an overall Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP of the Government to supply many infrastructure services i.e. electric. The EMDP is developed to ensure that about 20 million people will be supplied the power in remote area through (a) repair and maintenance power network in existing rural areas in 1.000 communes; (b) to change special local management systems in communes into distribution centers under legal forms i.e. companies, cooperatives, etc... and to mobilize the private budgets; (c) to develop the power network system in the remote communities and renewable energy projects; and (d) executive the State Strategy for Electrifying the countryside, especially focus in (a) provision of energy for the remote areas and inland, (b) set up a institution system in provinces and EVN and (d) training. The project will supply the energy for one million households in the whole country, include some of the poorest communes where the understanding in special programs of the Government.
2. There are 4 mainly components in proposed project: (a) EVN will rehabilitate or develop of medium power network systems; (b) for 30 provinces will carry out the rehabilitation/development of medium power network system by the budget of MOI; (c) develop the grid of renewable energy system in the communities for remote areas with the finance of the program of energy renewable fund and regulated by MOI; and (d) executive the State Strategy for Electrifying the countryside by the way of change special local management systems in communes into distribution centers and training, establish an institution arrangement in provinces and EVN as one part of reform in branches of the country. The project will be implemented in different stages. First stage (a) (to established to appraisal) include in six (6) provinces: Vinh Phuc, Ha Tinh, Quang Ngai, Phu Yen, Ben Tre, Ca Mau. Other stages of the project will be made later, and therefore, it would be not considered or estimated the impacts on resettlement and the ethnic communities before project is appraisable.
3. For sub-projects in ethnic communities, implementing the project components, every special effort are made through design, construction measures and construction schedule to reduce adverse impacts on the local communities, particularly the ethnic minorities, however, some adverse impacts on land acquisition would be unavoidable. The adverse impacts would be on individuals and at low-intensity: most impacts on land of EMs are temporary while some EM PAPs would be permanently acquired land for the pole foundations. The EMDP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.
4. The sub-projects could be implemented in provinces, districts and communes where ethnic community is one part of population. In line with the OD 4.20: The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development



process, particularly from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits. According to the OD 4.20, ethnic communities could be considered or recognized in special geography areas by the present of characteristics as follows:

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

### **Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam**

6. In Vietnam, the Kinh peoples occupied about 85% in the whole of population country, prevail of political, economic and social. Besides, the Kinh peoples, there are 53 mainly ethnic groups are also lived in the country. Most of ethnic communities have lived in high mountain areas. The population of ethnic communities is about 1 mil. to several hundred persons. Only have Hoa, Cham, Cham and *Khome* ethnic communities are to be lived in low-lands areas.
7. The southern peoples have the different in the sources. Most of them (39) and the Kinh peoples speak in Asia-European language. Other peoples speak the Tang – Mien language. They have a different ways in ways of life and social economic conditions.
8. In 50 years ago, many ethnic communities changed the living places due to the war, the Resettlement programs of Government, or due to the rapid exhaustion of the earth's natural's resources. There are about Kinh one hundred person relocated in the high mountainous areas. the status of economic and social impacted in the ethnic communities variously.
9. Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows:  
The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation 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.

10. Since 1968, the GOV has promulgated resettlement policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 2/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main following points:
  - Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying
  - Step by step overcome the lack of food
  - Consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.
11. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than minority groups have in many other countries in the region, or around the world. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies. They have received preferential treatment in college admission processes. Cooking oil, kerosene, and iodized salt have been provided to them at heavily subsidized rates. The government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have organized numerous development and special assistance programs that targeted ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the uplands in general and ethnic minorities in particular to catch up with lowland areas. And yet ethnic minorities in Vietnam are still severely disadvantaged.
12. In present, while may-probably most-ethnic minority households have better material standards of living today than they did ten or fifteen years ago, they are still catching up with the rest of the country economically. Indeed, they are in many ways falling behind. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. But lack of attention from the government and the Party is not one of them. Nor have they been ignored by the donor community or by NGOs. The peoples of the mountain region are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

### Policy Framework

13. The main objective of the ethnic minority policy framework is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, cultural uniqueness and that ethnic minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process and they will receive culturally-compatible social and economic benefits. The Bank's OD 4.20 is that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to



- Social impact assessment
- Mitigation measures
- Development assistance
- Project monitoring

Detail requirements for screening and social impact assessment are described in the annexes. The project will provide a series of training to all implementation and local agencies preparing and implementing EMPAPs.

### Screening

18. All communes which are candidates for sub-project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by a teams made up of Project Management Boards of Ministry of Industry (MOI) and Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN) or project consultants. Prior to visit, respective Project Management Boards (PMBs) will send a letters to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the representative PMBs which would like to discuss sub-project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. If there are ethnic minorities in the commune, their leaders should be invited to the meeting as well. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.
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 the following:
  - Names of ethnic groups in the commune,
  - Total number of ethnic minority groups in the commune,
  - Percentage of ethnic minority of commune population,
  - 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 households in the zone of influence of the proposed sub-project, a social impact assessment will be planned for those areas.

### Social Impact Assessment

21. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be undertake by the social scientists (consultants) and/or trained staff from the local Women's Union and ethnic minority leaders. The SIA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data, social, cultural and economic situation, and social, cultural and economic impacts – positive and negative.
22. Information will be gathered from separate group meeting: 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. Discussion will focus on sub-project impacts, positive and negative, and recommendations for design of sub-project.



The local Women's Union will be responsible for analyzing the SIA, and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority leaders, Project engineers and other staff. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed sub-project will be significantly adverse or that the ethnic minority community rejects the project, the sub-project will not be implemented in that locality, no further action is needed in this case.

23. If the ethnic minority supports the sub-project implementation and EMDP will be developed.

### **Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

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

- Legal framework,
- Baseline tenure information,
- Local participation,
- Technical identification of development or mitigation activities,
- Institutional arrangement,
- Implementation schedule,
- Monitoring and evaluation,
- Cost and financing plan.

### **Implementation Arrangement**

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

### **Project Monitoring**





27. Implementation of the EM PAPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by PMBs of the MOI and EVN in coordination with the respective Peoples' Committees and Committees of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas at grass root level. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to MOI, EVN and World Bank office in Viet Nam.
28. The independent agency or agencies which would be used by PMB of the MOI to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement action plans for the Project will also be tasked with monitoring the resettlement activities for ethnic minority areas. While, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households for resettlement in each relevant province on an annual basis, it will also visit a sample of at least 10% of ethnic minority households in the project affected areas.

### **Schedule**

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

### **Budget**

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

### **Reporting/Documentation**

31. The EMDP will be prepared and submitted by PMBs to MOI and EVN and then the World Bank at the same time that respective PMBs submit their annual work programs to MOI, EVN and the World Bank for review. When EVN submit the final annual work programs of all the provinces to the World Bank for approval, an integrated EMDP report for the provinces will also be furnished.



## Appendix 3 Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities



### Appendix 3 – Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities .

Apart from the majority of Kinh people, there are 58 households (317 persons) among them. The names of heads of HHs of the project affected PAPs with addresses are listed in the table below:

No	Districts/Communes/Hamlets	Heads of HHs	Number of ethnic minority people affected by project		
			Number of Family Member	Male	Female
<b>The K'Ho EM PAHs</b>					
1	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	K.'broy	6	2	4
2	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	K.'bies	4	2	2
3	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	K.'djêoh	5	3	2
4	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	K.'tin	6	5	1
5	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	K.'dêo	5	2	3
6	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	Ka. Nhét	4	1	3
7	Due hamlet, Dinh Lac commune	Ka. hiêu	2	1	1
8	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K. rêu	7	4	3
9	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K. rol	6	3	3
10	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' mệu	4	2	2
11	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.'brôi	8	5	3
12	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' mòi	4	4	0
13	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' brêoh	7	6	1
14	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' đêem	6	3	3
15	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' châm	7	6	1
16	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' brêu	5	2	3
17	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' res	9	4	5
18	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' brơ	10	5	5
19	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm.	K.' brôi	5	5	0
20	Kao Kuil hamlet, Dinh Lac Comm	K.' brêl	9	5	4
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>The Cill EM PAHs</b>					
21	Bà Pré hamlet, Phu HoiComm.	Ya Huy	6	3	3
22	Bà Pré hamlet, Phu HoiComm.	K' Lôi	8	8	0
23	Bà Pré hamlet, Phu HoiComm.	K' Loan	5	2	3
24	Bà Pré hamlet, Phu HoiComm.	Ya - Te	8	5	3
25	Bà Pré hamlet, Phu HoiComm.	Ma - Dem	7	3	4
26	Bà Pré hamlet, Phu HoiComm.	Ha' Sih	8	3	5
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>The Chu Ru EM PAHs</b>					
27	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	Sơ Ao Ha Duyen	5	2	3
28	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	Ha Hiên	4	2	2
29	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	Sơ Ao Ru Land	2	2	0
30	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	Kơ Să K' Loan	7	2	5
31	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	Ha Chin	7	3	4
32	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	K' Riêng	7	5	2
33	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	K' Sai	6	3	3
34	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	K' Soi	5	2	3



35	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm	K' Brông	6	3	3
36	R'Chai 2 hamlet, Phu Hol Comm.	Kơ Să K' Get	6	5	1
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>55</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>The Khome EM PAHs</b>					
37	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Thạch Sanh	6	2	4
38	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Lâm Thị Điệp	5	3	2
39	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Triệu Lam	6	3	3
40	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Thạch Men	4	1	3
41	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Lâm Xthao	5	2	3
42	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Thạch Biên	4	1	3
43	Bong Coc hamlet, Phu My comm.	Yên Rxen	5	3	2
44	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Thạch Xao	4	2	2
45	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Lâm xa Thía	4	1	3
46	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Lâm Hán	3	2	1
47	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Thạch Sơn	5	2	3
48	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Triệu Minh	6	2	4
49	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Yêm Xru	5	3	2
50	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Lâm Thị Sen	3	1	2
51	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Triệu Thái	4	2	2
52	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Thạch Sa Viêt	4	2	2
53	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Thạch Dương	4	1	3
54	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Lâm Thị Dung	6	4	2
55	Tra Lay 2 hamlet, Thuan Hung	Triệu Khắc	4	1	3
56	Tra Coi A hamlet, My Huong	Lâm Thị Khéo	5	2	3
57	Tra Coi A hamlet, My Huong	Thạch Văn Na	5	3	2
58	Tra Coi A hamlet, My Huong	Lâm Khon	4	2	2
<b>Sub-Total</b>			<b>101</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>317</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>149</b>



## Appendix 4 Social Impact Assessment



## Appendix 4 – Social Impact Assessment

The socio-economic survey covering 100% of EM PAPs shows that:

### A. Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

#### *The Chu Ru, K'Ho and Cill EM*

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (MOLISA)            | 25  |
| 2. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school                         | 3   |
| 3. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school                          | 2   |
| 4. Number of ethnic minority girls attending primary school                            | 2   |
| 5. Number of ethnic minority boys attending primary school                             | 1   |
| 6. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school                          | 1   |
| 7. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school                           | 2   |
| 8. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year | 1   |
| 9. Availability of water supply facility (wells) in the community                      | Yes |
| 10. Availability of electricity in the community                                       | Yes |
| 11. No. of households in community with connection to electricity                      | 90% |
| 12. Economic information of ethnic minority community                                  |     |

a) *Types of natural resources in the area:*

Natural Resource	Check	Natural Resource	Check
i. Forest	Yes	iv. Aquaculture/fishing	Yes
ii. Lake, river	Yes	v.	
iii. Mineral	No	vi.	

b) *Economic and livelihood systems:*

Main Activity	% of EM H/Holds	Secondary Activity	% of EM
i. sedentary agriculture	100	i. sedentary agriculture	0
ii. shifting agriculture	0	ii. shifting agriculture	0
iii. landless farm worker	5.4	iii. landless farm worker	0
vi. off farm work	0	vi. off farm work	0
v. govt. employees	6.7	v. govt. employees	0
vi. business	0	vi. trade (small trade)	1.5

Notes      The sedentary agriculture activity includes cafe planting and live-stock/poultry raising.

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



The land ownership of 36 *Chu Ru, K'Ho and Cill* EM households is the private ownership without gender differences in ownership. All 36 HHs have got LURCs for their residential and productive lands.

**The Khome EM**

- 10. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (MOLISA) Nil
- 11. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school 3
- 12. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school 2
- 13. Number of ethnic minority girls attending primary school 2
- 14. Number of ethnic minority boys attending primary school 1
- 15. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school 1
- 16. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school 2
- 17. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year 1
- 18. Availability of water supply facility (wells) in the community Yes
- 10. Availability of electricity in the community Yes
- 11. No. of households in community with connection to electricity 100%
- 12. Economic information of ethnic minority community

a) *Types of natural resources in the area:*

Natural Resource	Check	Natural Resource	Check
iv. Forest	Yes	iv. Aquaculture/fishing	Yes
v. Lake, river	Yes	v.	
vi. Mineral	No	vi.	

b) *Economic and livelihood systems:*

Main Activity	% of EM H/Holds	Secondary Activity	% of EM
i. sedentary agriculture	98.50	i. sedentary agriculture	0
ii. shifting agriculture	0	ii. shifting agriculture	0
iii. landless farm worker	0	iii. landless farm worker	0
vi. off farm work	0	vi. off farm work	0
v. govt. employees	1.92	v. govt. employees	0
vi. business	0	vi. trade (small trade)	1.50

Notes The sedentary agriculture activity includes café planting and live-stock/poultry raising.

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



The land ownership of 22 *Khome* EM households is the private ownership without gender differences in ownership. All 22 HHs have got LURCs for their residential and productive lands.

## B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact

### Views from men and women on:

#### 1. Potential positive impacts

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

Yes.

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

- b. Increased access to electricity

No.

All the 58 EM households already have national power supply.

- c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

Implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.

#### 2. Potential negative impacts

- a. Electric security:

Yes.

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

- b. Physical and social problems related to subproject:

Yes.

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

- c. Land acquisition for subproject construction:

Yes.

There are 50 EM PAPs with permanently acquired land for pole/tower foundations. Total acquired area is 1.890 m<sup>2</sup>. The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM PAPs productive land holding is around 5,350 m<sup>2</sup>). There are no EM PAP affected more than 25 % of total agricultural land holdings. Actually, the average EM PAPs with affected productive land is from 0.9% to 2.56% of their total holding productive land only.

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





There is 38 EM PAHs with permanently acquired residential land: 25 PAHs residential land along with 'temporary' category house (and kitchen). However, these 25 EM PAHs do not need to be relocated since they can removed their house to adjacent area) within their land) after dismantled the part of affected house. During the socio-economic survey, all EM PAHs have expressed that they are willing to remove their house and asked for satisfactory compensation for their loss.

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

No.

EM PAPs expressed their satisfaction since such issues have been considered during the preliminary design stage and through thorough community consultation to minimize the negative impacts of the project and practically there is on impacts on such sensitive areas.

- e. Other negative influences:

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

### C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Project

#### *From Men*

- Earliest information about the project schedule.
- Employment of local labors, particularly manual labors.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost and trees/crops at market prices.
- Substitute residential land/house will be arranged by the project and also assistance for household connection to the grid.
- Ready to donate certain minor assets i.e. bamboo fences and certain short terms crops i.e. banana, papaya, manioc...
- Minimize damages during the construction period.

#### *From Women*

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

### D. Other Comments

- EM PAPs who have power supply but not directly from the grid may be assisted for their direct connections to the grid.

