SECOND RURAL ENERGY PROJECT
ADDITIONAL FINANCING – PHASE I – MEDIUM VOLTAGE
SUB PROJECT
LAO CAI PROVINCE

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CONSULTING AGENCY

GIÁM ĐỐC
Lê Văn Thành

Hanoi, November 2010
Table of Content

Executive summary ............................................................................................................. 1
1. Introduction ....................................................................................................................... 4
   1.1 Project objective ........................................................................................................... 4
   1.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam ....................................................................................... 4
   1.3 Ethnic minority policy framework .............................................................................. 4
2. Socio-economic conditions of the Ethnic Minorities in the project areas ..................... 5
   2.1 Ethnic minorities in the project areas ......................................................................... 5
   2.2 Socio-economic condition of EM people in project area ........................................... 6
   2.3 Land-owned system of the EMs in the project areas ................................................... 6
   2.4 Farming land system of the EMs in the project areas ................................................... 6
3. Legal framework ............................................................................................................... 6
   3.1 The OP 4.10 on Indigenous people of the World Bank .............................................. 6
   3.2 Vietnamese law ........................................................................................................... 7
   3.3 Organisations and institutions undertake EMDP ....................................................... 8
4. Project Impact on EMs ..................................................................................................... 8
5. Participation ....................................................................................................................... 8
6. Implementation arrangement ............................................................................................. 9
7. Implementation program .................................................................................................. 9
8. Implementation plan ........................................................................................................ 9
9. Monitoring and supervision ............................................................................................. 9
10. Cost and budget .............................................................................................................. 10

1 Introduction .................................................................................................................... 11
   1.1 Introduction .............................................................................................................. 11
   1.1.1 Project objective ................................................................................................... 11
   1.1.2 Project scale ......................................................................................................... 11
   1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan ........................................................................ 11
   1.3 Policy framework for EM ....................................................................................... 11
   1.4 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam ................................................................................ 12

2. Ethnic Minorities in the project areas .......................................................................... 12
   2.1 Preliminary screening of the EMs in the project areas .............................................. 12
   2.2 Features of Ethnic Minorities ................................................................................... 13
   2.3 Socio economic condition of EM people in the project areas .................................. 16
   2.4 Land-owned system of the EMs in the project areas ................................................ 17
   2.5 Farming land system of the EMs in the project areas ............................................... 18

3 Legal framework ............................................................................................................ 18
   3.1 The OP 4.10 on Indigenous people of the World Bank ............................................ 18
   3.2 Vietnamese law ....................................................................................................... 18
   3.3 Organisations and institutions undertake EMDP .................................................... 19

4 Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities .............................................................................. 20
4.1 Project impacts ................................................................. 20
4.2 Impacts on cultivation land ........................................ 21
4.3 Impacts on trees and crops ........................................... 23
4.4 Impacts on house and structures .................................... 24
5 Participation ................................................................. 24
  5.1 Objectives of information campaign and consultation program ... 24
  5.2 Information campaign and consultation program ................. 24
6 Implementation arrangement ............................................. 26
7 Implementation program .................................................. 27
8 Implementation Plan ....................................................... 27
9 Monitoring and supervision .............................................. 28
10 Cost and budget ............................................................ 29
Appendices

1. Projects Areas with EM people
2. Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP
3. Social Impact Assessment
4. Proposed Action Plan
5. Consultation Schedule for EMs

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AFRe-2 Additional Financing to Re-II Project
CEMA Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs
CPC Commune People’s Committee
DMS Detailed Measurement Survey
DP(s) Displaced Person(s)
DPC District People’s Committee
EVN Electricity of Vietnam
EM(s) Ethnic Minority (-ies)
GOV Government of Vietnam
HH Household
NPC Northern Power Corporation
TKCIC JSC Thanh Kiet Construction Investment Joint Stock Company
PMB/PMU Project Management Board/Project Management Unit
PPC Provincial People’s Committee
RP Resettlement Plan
RIB Resettlement Information Book
ROW Right of Way
VND Vietnam Dong
WB World Bank
MV Low Voltage
1. Introduction

1.1 Project objective

The overall development objective of the Vietnam Additional financing to Rural Energy II Project is to improve access to good quality, affordable electricity services to rural communities, in an efficient and sustainable manner. The project also will enable supply of large increases in electric power for expanding productive uses in rural areas, alleviating a major constraint to local economic growth.

The Lao Cai – Additional Financing to Rural Energy II Project is proposed to invest to rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding its power network, improving the power supplied quality to all households in 15 communes of 7 districts covered by the project. These districts named Bảo Thắng, Bảo Yên, Văn Bàn, Si Ma Cai, Bát Xát, Mường Khương Districts and Lào Cai City.

The project components:

- Construction of Medium Voltage T/L : 33.525 km
  + In which: 35kV T/L : 28.085 km
  22kV T/L : 4.5 km
  10kV T/L : 0.94 km

- Construction of substation : 34 substations
  + In which: 35/0.4kV substation : 31 substations
  35/0.4kV substation : 02 substations
  35/0.4kV substation : 01 substations

1.2 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 EMDP aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy 4.10. This also aims at 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.

1.3 Ethnic minority policy framework
This project is prepared in line with the WB Policy framework and Guidelines. This policy is developed based on the WB OP 4.10 and the Vietnamese policy on Ethnic minority.

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

2.1 Ethnic minorities in the project areas

Additional Financing to Rural Energy 2 project is implemented in 15 communes of 7 districts of Lao Cai province. There are following ethnic minorities people: Tây, Dao, Mông, Mường, Giây.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>EM people in project area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bảo Thắng District</td>
<td>1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phong Niên</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sơn Hải</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thải Niển</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gia Phù</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phù Nhuận</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Lào Cai City</td>
<td>Lào Cai City</td>
</tr>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Vân Hòa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Bảo Văn District</td>
<td>780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diên Quan</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kim Sơn</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thương Hà</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yên Sơn</td>
<td>Dao, Tây, Mường</td>
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<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Văn Bát District</td>
<td>533</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vô Lao</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Văn Sơn</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Sĩ Ma Cai District</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nàn Sơn</td>
<td>Mường</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Bát Xát District</td>
<td>251</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bán Qua</td>
<td>Mường, Giây, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Mường Khương District</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tả Thắng</td>
<td>Mường, Mường</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2 Socio-economic condition of EM people in project area

There are EM groups in project area: Thai people

Features of surveyed EM households are as follows:

- Average of family size: 4.1 people
  - Man: 51%
  - Woman: 49%

- Age group
  - 1-17 years old: 15%
  - 18-60 years old: 70%
  - Above 60 years old: 15%

- Head of HHs
  - Male: 61%
  - Female: 39%

- Education
  - College (Student): 3%
  - Pupils: 7%

- Occupation: Agriculture and breeding

- Average income: 5,350,000 VND/person/year

2.3 Land-owned system of the EMs in the project areas

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

2.4 Farming land system of the EMs in the project areas

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

3. Legal framework

3.1 The OP 4.10 on Indigenous people of the World Bank

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

According to OP 4.10:
"This policy does not provide a single universal definition for the term "indigenous peoples." Instead, this policy identifies indigenous peoples in particular geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of some of the following distinctive characteristics:

(a) close attachment to ancestral territories and the natural resources in them;
(b) presence of customary social and political institutions;
(c) economic systems primarily oriented to subsistence production;
(d) an indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and
(e) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group,” and

“The requirements of this policy do not apply to groups who (a) have left their communities of origin and (b) moved to urban areas (4) and/or migrated to obtain wage labor”

and

In order to avoid or minimize adverse impacts of Bank-assisted projects on affected indigenous groups, and to determine measures which may be needed to enhance their security over lands and other resources, in the design of the project the Borrower gives particular attention to:

(a) the cultural, religious and sacred values that these groups attribute to their lands and resources;
(b) their individual and communal or collective rights to use and develop the lands they occupy and to be protected against encroachment; (c) their customary use of the natural resources vital to their cultures and ways of life; and
(d) their natural resources management practices and the long-term sustainability of these practices.

Where a Bank-assisted project has an impact on the lands and resources occupied or used by indigenous peoples and taking into account the Borrower's legislation, consideration is given to establishing legal recognition of the customary or traditional land tenure systems of affected indigenous peoples or granting them long-term renewable rights of custodianship and use.

3.2 Vietnamese law

Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnam law and Vietnam Constitution (1992). Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated that ‘The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements equality and united policy, supports spiritually all nationalities, and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve their characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually’.”

One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No 525/TTG on November,02nd, 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic area 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.

3.3 Organisations and institutions undertake EMDP

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

4. Project Impact on EMs

Total EM HHs affected by project is 130 HHs (669 people)
Total temporary affected area: 17,530 m²
In which:
- Agriculture land 15,814 m²
- Hill land 0 m²
- Garden land 1,716 m²
Total permanent affected land: 2,062 m²
In which:
- Agriculture land 2,062 m²
- Residential land 0 m²
Affected on crops and trees:
- Trees: 93 trees
- Rice: 17,876 m²

5. Participation

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

The objectives of the disclosed information campaign are:

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

• Having the participation of affected EM people and HHs in preparing the EMDP.

6. Implementation arrangement

Project Management Board (PMB) on behalf of NPC, is responsible for implementing investment, survey, design works as well as monitoring the EMDP. PMB also directly guides all the procedures to implement the project, including EMDP implementation. Furthermore, this project is supported by the Provincial People’s Committees, District People’ Committees, Commune People’ Committees and other related institutions.

7. Implementation program

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

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

8. Implementation plan

Just after the capital is improved, the EM will be fully reinforced on the the project as well as their entitlements. These informations will be delivered to the EM by project RIB, leaflets, etc.

The implementation plan is as follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Setting EMDP</td>
<td>Quarter 3/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approval EMDP</td>
<td>Quarter 4/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation EMDP</td>
<td>Quarter 1/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>Quarter 1/2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Monitoring and supervision

PMB shall be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. However, an independent external consulting agency shall implement the independent monitoring activities. The selected independent external consulting agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.

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### 10. Cost and budget

The objectives of the EMMDP is to bring benefits to all EMs who live in the project areas. The budget is from the counterpart fund of PPC and Lao Cai Provincial People’s Committee.

Implementation costs of EMMDP are as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Q'ry</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Implementation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>227,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preparation cost for EMMDP’s programs</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>52,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on agriculture</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Training documents on agriculture and electric safety</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250,250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1 **Introduction**

1.1 **Introduction**

1.1.1 **Project objective**

The overall development objective of the Vietnam Additional financing to Rural Energy II Project is to improve access to good quality, affordable electricity services to rural communities, in an efficient and sustainable manner. The project also will enable supply of large increases in electric power for expanding productive uses in rural areas, alleviating a major constraint to local economic growth.

The Lào Cai – Additional Financing to Rural Energy II Project is proposed to invest in rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding its power network, improving the power supplied quality to all households in 15 communes of 7 districts covered by the project. These districts named Bò Thàng, Bò Yến, Văn Bản, Si Ma Cai, Bát Xát, Mường Khương Districts and Lào Cai City.

1.1.2 **Project scale**

The project components:

- Construction of Medium Voltage T/L : 33.525 km
  - In which: 35kV T/L : 28.085 km
    - 22kV T/L : 4.5 km
    - 10kV T/L : 0.94 km
  - Construction of substation : 34 substations
    - In which: 35/0.4kV substation : 31 substations
      - 35/0.4kV substation : 02 substations
      - 35/0.4kV substation : 01 substations

1.2 **Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

The Lào Cai – Rural Energy 2 Project is proposed to invest in rehabilitating, upgrading and expanding its power network, improving the power supplied quality to all households in 15 communes of 7 districts covered by the project. These districts named Bò Thàng, Bò Yến, Văn Bản, Si Ma Cai, Bát Xát, Mường Khương Districts and Lào Cai City and there are 14 communes belongs to 07 districts that have the EM affected.

The EMDP’s objective is to ensure that the construction process shall not cause large affected scale to local people on their life, socio-economy and culture. It also means that there are no negative impacts on EM and they will be received many benefits from the project.

1.3 **Policy framework for EM**

The WB Policy framework for EM and its Guideline have been prepared for the project. This policy framework is developed based on the WB OP 4.10 and the EM policy of Vietnam GOV.
The Guideline is to ensure that all EM will be fully informed, consulted and participated into the project investigation process. Their participation is not only bring to them firm benefits but also protect them from the negative impacts during development progress. The EMDP report is developed in line with this Guideline (See Appendix 2 - Policy framework and Guideline for EMDP).

1.4 **Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam**

The ethnic minority people are commonly among the poor groups and have limited 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.

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

For this project, all administration units under PPC related to the preparation and implementation of this EMDP will be responsible for preparation and implementation EMDP. Therefore, the information of EMDP consultant and community meeting, the implementation, grievance and monitoring organisations will be presented in EMDP profile. The policy framework for compensation and rehabilitation of EM is as similar to the other DPs. There are only special policy and programs are mentioned in EMDP basing on the consultant and feedback information from the EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

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

### 2. Ethnic Minorities in the project areas

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>EM people in project area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lào cai province</td>
<td>3534</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bảo Thàng District</td>
<td>1628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phong Nhĩn</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sơn Hải</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thái Nhĩn</td>
<td>Kinh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gia Phú</td>
<td>Tây, Mông, Dao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2.2. Features of Ethnic Minorities

2.2.1 The Tay people

The Tay people speak Tay-Thai language. In Yen Bai, the habits and customs of Tay people is ancestral worship. Ancestor position is the most solemn in their house. The Tay live on wet rice cultivation. They often choose to stay alongside rivers, plain areas, and valleys. The Tay’s customs and habits are almost similar to those of the Kinh majorities. The influence of the wet rice cultivation is also found in their festivities. The Long Tong (Starting harvest season) is a typical example. This festival is often held in the first lunar month at the onset of rice and subsidiary crops. Other festivities of the Tay include praying for happiness and plentiful crops.

Tay people cultivate rice, maize, potatoes and vegetables. Each of their hamlets accommodates about 20 houses, which can be still houses, earth houses or enforced houses. In the house, men often live in outer rooms and inner rooms are for women. The Tay wear clothes made of dyed indigo cotton.

The Tay observes their own customs and habits alongside the State’s legal system to strengthen their race and community. The preferences are still dominant in many Tay families. Married couples are faithful and few are divorced. The Tay worships their ancestors in the central and most respectful place in the house. The bed in front of the altar is always left empty, and strangers are not allowed to sit or lie on it. The Tay people also observe taboos. For instance, setting foot on the kitchen oven frame is forbidden. Those coming back from a funeral must wash carefully.
before they can set eyes on their cattle or poultry. A woman who has just delivered a child must not come close to the ancestral altar.

The Tay have a rich cultural life with diverse arts and literature covering poetry, songs and dance. They also perform puppetry, an art linked to the wet rice cultivation. The inhabitants treasure a huge volume of folk songs, proverbs and sayings, lullabies, and wedding carols. Many Tay natives have become noted national writers and poets. The Tay is straightforward, honest, courageous and united. They are hospitable and friendly. Once people begin to be acquainted, they treat each other as close friends or relatives. The Tay is an inseparable part of the community of 54 ethnic groups in Vietnam.

2.2.2 The Dao people
The Dao are classified into many nation groups as Dao Do, Dao Tien, Dao Thanh Y, Dao Quan Trang, Dao Quan Chet. This classification depends on the color of their clothes. Each group has their private tradition. In some places, they are festival the God of Sun, the God of Water. In these festivals, they tell about their record in the old year and pray good omen for the New Year.

Furthermore, there are also some other activities play during the festival. But the most attractive form that the joiners like is the love song.

Alike the Tay, the Dao always open festivals to pray for good harvest for the next crops.

2.2.3 The H’Mong people
The H’mong, with a population of 800,000, is the eight largest group among Vietnam's 54 ethnic groups.
H’mong reside in the northern mountainous provinces and northern central region of Vietnam at an altitude ranging from 800 m to 1,500 m above sea level, mainly in the provinces of Ha Giang, Lao Cai, Lai Chau, Yen Bai and Son La.
They often live in villages of between 40-50 households, spreading along mountain slopes or rivers' basin. People belonging to the same village attach great importance to abiding by their common regulations on production, cattle-breeding, forest protection and supporting each other.
Apart from growing rice, they grow flaxes for cloth weaving and medicinal plants. H’mong people are proud of their colourful and beautiful hand-made clothes decorated with various patterned embroidery. The most special of which is the typical satin dress of H’mong women, adorned by silver accessories.
The H’mong ethnic group is well-known for its kermis or fairs, which witness not only trade activities but also cultural exchanges of people from various ethnic groups. Especially, the famed “Love Market”, a date and intimate exchange place. It draws a large number of young people.
Regarding marriage, a custom of “abducting brides” remains popular among H'mong people. Under the custom, when a young woman and a girl fall in love with each other, the man, one night, will come to the girl’s house as scheduled to “abduct” the girl and bring her to his house for several days. After that, they will return to the girl’s house to carry out ceremonial marriage.

Unlike the Kinh, the H'mong welcome the Lunar New Year Festival in December. During the festival, people of different generations gather in a large yard or on flat ground to take part in and cheer on time-honoured games amidst melodious tunes of the Khen (pan-pipe). The most popular game is Con throw - a game where Con (a fringed cloth ball) is thrown through a hoop hung at the top of a high post. Other well-liked games include courting singing, swinging, wrestling, and horse racing. Alongside these diversions, feasters are also offered a chance to enjoy the “Khen” dance performed by talented young men who at the same time dance gracefully and alternatively between lines with strong movements.

2.2.4 The Muong people

The Muong people group is the third largest of Vietnam’s 53 minority groups, with a population of 1,236,000. Indeed, they are one of the largest ethnic minorities in the Indochina region. Of the other Vietnamese minorities, only the Thai and Tay peoples are larger. The Muong are believed to be related to the Vietnamese (Viet), the majority people of Vietnam. But the Viets moved to the low country and became influenced by Chinese culture. The Muong (sometimes called Mol, Mual or Moi) remained in the mountains and developed independently. They and the Thai have had a mutual influence on each other’s culture. So, today the Muong are ethnically close to the Vietnamese, but culturally and socially similar to the Thai. The lower hills from the Red River Valley south through Yen Bai, and Son La down to Thanh Hoa are the domain of the Muong ethnic minority, with the majority now living in Hoa Binh Province. Society is traditionally dominated by aristocratic families, who distribute communal land to the villagers in return for labour and tax contributions; the symbols of their authority are drums and bronze gongs. Muong stilthouses are similar to those built by the Thai, and the main staple is rice, though fishing, hunting and gathering are all still fairly important. Muong people have a varied cultural tradition, including alternate singing and epic tales, and they are famed for their embroidery, typically creating bold geometric designs in black and white. Older Muong women continue to wear the traditional long black skirt and close-fitting shirt; a broad, heavily embroidered belt is the main accessory, and many women also wear a simple white headscarf. The male-dominated Muong live in small stilt-house hamlets called quel, which are grouped into larger village units called muong. Each muong is overseen by an hereditary noble family (lang) who rules the communal land and collects the benefits of labour and tax through the use of it by locals. Though their origins lie close to the ethnic-Vietnamese and they are nowadays difficult to distinguish, the Muong have a rich culture and are more similar to the Tai. They are known for producing notable folk literature, poems and songs, much of which has been translated into Vietnamese. They too cultivate rice in water paddies, though in the past sticky rice, like that found in Laos and north-east Thailand, was part of their staple diet.

2.2.5 The Giay people
The Giay people group (pronounced "Zay") is one of Vietnam’s 53 minority groups, with a population of 47,100. They immigrated from China 200 years ago. They are strongly influenced by Chinese culture. The Giay people speak a language of Tay - Thai group. They don’t have their own writing. Most live in the Lào Cai, Hà Giang, Lai Châu, and Cao Bằng provinces of northern Vietnam. They serve dishes called lap sieng and lò nùng. They sing vương and phươm. They celebrate the Рооng Pooc festival on the snake day of the first lunar month.

Like the Tay minority, the Giay women dress in simple clothes. They wear a five panel blouse split at the sides and buttoned on the right with dark indigo trousers. The blouses are different colors depending on the age - old women usually wear the darker shades. Women wrap their hair around their head and fix it in place with red threads. Giay, like other minorities, have adopted elements of Viet and Western clothing.

2.3. Socio economic condition of EM people in the project areas

The project areas have ethnic minority groups of Thai people

There are 29 HHs (153 people) are affected directly by project (permanent impact and temporary impact)

- **Average of family size**: 4.4 persons
  - **Males**: 54.08%
  - **Females**: 45.92%

- **Age groups**
  - 1-17 yrs old: 35%
  - 18-60 yrs old: 58%
  - Above 60 yrs: 7%

- **Heads of HH**
  - Male: 85%
  - Female: 15%

- **Education standard**
  - College: 0.1%
  - High school: 7.5%
  - Secondary: 51%
  - Primary: 39%
  - Illiterates: 2%

- **Occupation**: agriculture and breeding

- **EM with motobike**: 70%
- **EM with TV**: 40%

---

Thanh Kiet Construction Investment Consulting Joint Stock Company
2.4. Land-owned system of the EMs in the project areas

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Total area (m²)</th>
<th>Agriculture land (m²)</th>
<th>Forest land (m²)</th>
<th>Garden, residential land (m²)</th>
<th>Other land (m²)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>I Lào cai Province</td>
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<td>3803.82</td>
<td>8836.42</td>
<td>1018.9</td>
<td>5131.82</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phong Nień</td>
<td>1332.72</td>
<td>55.71</td>
<td>272.83</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>991.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sơn Hà</td>
<td>255.09</td>
<td>43.82</td>
<td>41.24</td>
<td>62.75</td>
<td>107.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Thại Nień</td>
<td>262.32</td>
<td>229.07</td>
<td>1166.34</td>
<td>250.12</td>
<td>976.81</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phú Nhuận</td>
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<td>158.65</td>
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<tr>
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<td>167.29</td>
<td>502.03</td>
<td>7.71</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Võ Lao</td>
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<td>332.43</td>
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<td>72.33</td>
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<td>199.46</td>
<td>281.1</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>138.24</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Nần Sơn</td>
<td>623.93</td>
<td>199.46</td>
<td>281.1</td>
<td>5.13</td>
<td>138.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI Bát Xát District</td>
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<td>739.1</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>220.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bán Qua</td>
<td>1789</td>
<td>640.2</td>
<td>739.1</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>220.7</td>
</tr>
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<td>280.84</td>
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<td>361</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tả Thắng</td>
<td>1034.67</td>
<td>192.83</td>
<td>280.84</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thanh Kiet Construction Investment Consulting Joint stock Company
2.5. Farming land system of the EMs in the project areas

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

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

The EM farmers always use to plant starpipe, sugarcane, beans, maize…

3 Legal framework

3.1 The OP 4.10 on Indigenous people of the World Bank

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

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

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

3.2 Vietnamese law

- Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnam law and Vietnam Constitution (1992). Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated that ‘The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements equality and united policy, supports spiritually all nationalities, and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve their characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually”

- Since 1968, the Vietnam GOV has promulgated the resettlement policy for Ethnic group in order to reduce the migration trend of the Ethnic people. One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government
Guidance No 525/TTG on November, 02nd, 1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic area 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.

- 31st, June 1998, the Prime Ministry signed the Decision No 135/1998/QD-TTg on socio-economic development plan for the special difficult and mountainous areas.

This program aims to improve the physical and spirits life of the people who live in the difficult areas. This program also bring better conditions for these areas to release out poverty and out-of-date state, enable to catch up with the common development of the whole country. This program also contribute to ensure better security, socio, and defense. The main objective of this program is building infrastructure, accommodation; developing agriculture, forestry; training breeding at the program’s areas.

- Bulitubo of CPV Decree No 22-NQ/TW dated on 11th, November, 2003 on “socio-economic development policy in the mountainous areas”

- Bulitubo of CPV Decree No 24/-NQ/TW dated on 12th, March, 2003 on “Ethnic Minorities activities”

- GOV Decision No 59/1998/ND-CP dated on 13th, August, 1998 on “function, task, power right and mechanism of CEMA”

- National Assembly Decree dated on 7th, July, 1993 on “Regulation on Ethnic Council”

- GOV Decree No 393/TTg dated on 10th, June, 1996 on “Residential plan, improving infrastructure and producing arrangement at ethnic and mountainous areas”

3.3 Organisations and institutions undertake EMDP

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

4 Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

Most of the ethnic land is the paddy land and hill. The project’s land loss areas are small compares to the affected landholdings of the ethnic people.

4.1 Project impacts

There are 130 EM HHs with 669 EM people affected by project. There are 3534 EM HHs with 14136 EM people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>affected by project</th>
<th>EM in project area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Affected EM HHs</td>
<td>Affected EM people</td>
</tr>
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<td>Lào Cai province</td>
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<td>669</td>
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<td>I</td>
<td>Bảo Thắng District</td>
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<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phong Niên</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sơn Hải</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thái Niên</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phú Nguyên</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Lào Cai City</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Văn Hóa</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Bảo Yên District</td>
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<td>246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diên Quan</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kim Sơn</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Thượng Hào</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Sĩ Ma Cai District</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bàn Qua</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Mường Khuông</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Impacts on trees and crops

- Trees: 93 trees
- Rice: 17,876 m²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Rice area (m²)</th>
<th>Trees</th>
<th>Garden Area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Pal mo</td>
</tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Bảo Thắng District</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tinté Thắng</td>
<td>334</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thành Kiệt Construction Investment Consulting Joint stock Company
4.4 Impacts on house and structures

The project has no impacts on house and structures

5 Participation

5.1 Objectives of information campaign and consultation program

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

The objectives of the Public Information Campaign and EM DPs Consultation Program are as the follows:

- To share full information on the proposed project areas, its component and its activities with the affected people.
- To obtain information about the needs and priorities of the affected people as well as information about their reactions/ feedback to proposed policies and activities.
- To obtain the cooperation and participation of the affected people and communities required to be undertaken for resettlement planning and implementation.

To ensure transparency in all activities related to land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation.

5.2 Information campaign and consultation program

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

Stage 1: Implementation during the setting EMDP process (already)

Activity 1: Feedback information from related local authorities on the line routes

This phase consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of displaced persons, affected assets, and identification of strategies for compensating, rehabilitating and relocating.

Activity 2: Impact survey and statistics
Based on the agreed line routes, survey teams had realized the routes at sites coordinated with the commune officials to make a list of EM DPs affected on land, houses, trees, and crops. The socio-economic forms were delivered to 25% of affected households.

**Activity 3: Meetings with DPs’ representatives.**

Survey teams had asked local authorities and EM DPs for their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impact, their reference on unit cost for house construction and unit cost of land. During the survey process, the surveyor should directly meet and discuss with the EM DPs. The feedback information would be recorded and presented in the EMDP report. PCCC1 has been prepared the socio-economic survey forms and questionnaires for collecting EM DPs’ contribution.

Commune local authorities had also been consulted for land availability in the case public land would be used for land compensation. PMB had opened meetings with all local authorities on August, 2001 - February, 2002 that the project traversed through. At the meetings, PMB required all local representatives, affected EM DPs discussed and gave out their opinions of project’s proposals, mitigation measures, and draft EMDP policy. The representative of Women Union, Farmers’ Associations, DOST, affected EM HHs, and local authorities had participated this meeting.

The draft EMDP has been sent the office of Lao Cai Provincial People’s Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet nam.

The last version will be resent the office of Lao Cai Provincial People’s Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Viet nam.

**Stage 2: Implementating EMDP**

**Step 1:** Disclose project information for EM people.

**Step 2:** Participation on EMDP actions, training and rehabilitation program.

At the participation, the EM DPs can able to contribute their opinions of EMDP actions. The opinions which compliance with the EM benefits shall be recorded.

The EM DPs will be informed the time, places, and procedures of the EMDP actions.

EM shall be consulted in training program and others: time and manner training.

The participation will be presented by native ethnic people and translated into national language.

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

PMB will inform to the local authorities and affected EM people the procedures and process to set up EMDP.
The commune authorities and District People’s Committee have to ensure that all EM DPs in the project area will be fully informed the procedures and process to implement project and EMDP.

6 Implementation arrangement

Thanh Kiet Construction Investment Consulting Joint Stock company is responsible for implementing the investigation, preparing EMDP. There need to have the combination of relating agencies and local authority in implementing EMDP.

The organizations are responsible for preparing, implementing and monitoring the implementation of EMDP are as following:
- Thanh Kiet Construction Investment Consulting Joint Stock Company
- Project Management Board of NPC
- Điện Biên PPC
- District committees of districts participating in project
- Commune committees of communes participating project
- CEMA in province, districts

6.1 Electricity of Vietnam

EVN is investor of project, is responsible for managing all policies in investment, investigation, construct project as well as monitoring compensation and resettlement of project; managing to prepare – implement project, examine EMDP with the support of technical agencies.

6.2 Province People Committee

- Coordinate with PMB to implement EMDP
- Guide the coordination between agencies, branches in implementing EMDP.

6.3 Project Management Board

PMB is on behalf of EVN to manage project with including to prepare and implement EMDP; Submit EMDP to EVN and WB to approve.
- Monitor implementing EMDP by hiring independent consulting agency to monitor EMDP implementation.
- Report the EMDP implementation progress to EVN and WB.

To do these words, PMB need to have an office or a team with experience people in following and implementing EMDP.
6.4 District (commune) people committee
- Coordinate with PMB to implement EMDP
- Support local people overcome the difficulties in construction stage;
  Arrange meetings with people to disclose information to implement
  well EMDP.

6.5 CEMA in province, district
- By the knowledge of culture, language of EM people in province area,
  CEMA in province and district will coordinate with PMB to
  implement EMDP.

7 Implementation program

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

Table 2: Implementation program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsibility units</th>
<th>Works and Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1  | Training on agriculture      | PMB, Local authorities, CPC, Encourage Agriculture Association | PMB is responsible for:
  + Name of the project
  + Training plan (a day/half day)
  + Time and place at each commune |
| 2  | Electric training            | PMB, Lao Cai Provincial Power                 | PMB is responsible for:
  + Name of the project
  + Training plan (a day/half day)
  + Time and place at each commune |

8 Implementation Plan

Just after the capital is improved, the EM will be fully reinforced on the project
as well as their entitlements. These information will be delivered to the EM by
project RIB, leaflets, etc.

The implementation plan is as follow:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Setting EMDP</td>
<td>Q3/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approval EMDP</td>
<td>Q4/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation EMDP</td>
<td>Q1/2011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>Q1/2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9 Monitoring and supervision

PMB shall be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. However, an independent external consulting agency shall implement the independent monitoring activities. The selected independent external consulting agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after EMDP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase.
10 Cost and budget

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

According to the quantity of EM people living in project area and each HHs has one-person participate in training programs, organized by PMB.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>EM HHs in project area</th>
<th>Qty of class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Bảo Thắng District</td>
<td>1628</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phong Nielsen</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sôm Hải</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thái Niên</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Gia Phủ</td>
<td>725</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Phụ Nhuận</td>
<td>432</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Lào Cai City</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Văn Hòa</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Bảo Yên District</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Điện Quan</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kim Sơn</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Thượng Hạ</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Yên Sơn</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Văn Bình District</td>
<td>533</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Vô Lao</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Văn Sơn</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Si Ma Cai District</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Nạn Sơn</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Bát Xát District</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Bàn Qua</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Mường Khương District</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Tà Thắng</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So that, there are 35 classes that organized by PMB for EM people.

Implementation costs of EMDP are as below:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Qty</th>
<th>Unit price (VND)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Implementation cost</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>227,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Preparation cost for EMDP’s programs</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
<td>52,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training on agriculture</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>70,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Training documents on agriculture and electric</td>
<td>Class</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>35,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>safety</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Contingency</td>
<td></td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>22,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>250,250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>