

**NORTH POWER CORPORATION**  
**Electric Network Project Management Board**

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**ETHNIC MINORITIES DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**(EMDP)**

**SUBPROJECT:**

**THE RURAL ENERGY II PROJECT**  
**ADDITIONAL FINANCING – PHASE 5- CAO BANG PROVINCE**

**Hanoi, May 2013**

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**Abbreviations:**

CPC	Communal People's Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP(s)	Displaced Person(s)
DPC	District People's Committee
NPC	Northern Power Corporation
EVN	Vietnam Electricity
EM(s)	Ethnic Minority(s)
GOV	Government
HH	Household
OP4.10	Action Plan of WB OP4.10
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
EMDP	Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
ROW	Right Of Way
WB	World Bank
MV	Medium Voltage

## **1. Introduction**

The Second Rural Energy Project (REII, P074688, Cr. 4000 VN) consists of (a) upgrading and /or expansion of rural power networks in about 1,200 communes; (b) conversion of current ad-hoc local electricity management systems to local distribution utilities (LDUs) as legal entities recognized under Vietnamese law; and (c) capacity building assistance for the LDUs, provincial national authorities, participating regional power companies, and national authorities involved in the planning and regulation of rural electrification.

The Rural Energy II Project (REII) aims at facilitating the Vietnamese Government to launch poverty elimination campaign in rural areas by providing key infrastructures such as power, accessibility to public services to improve life and production and business performance. RE II has been implemented since 2004 and is ongoing. Additional financing is required to allow: (a) completion of the original project activities. Subprojects to electrify about 968 communes are under way. To complete these and to add a further 232 and hence achieve the original objective of 1,200 communes, an estimated additional \$90 million is required; and (b) implementation of additional activities that will scale up the project's impact and development effectiveness. Since implementation has been satisfactory, and the mechanisms and institutions are in place, it will be relatively easy to add a further 300 communes and raise the number of communes covered to 1,500 for which an estimated \$110 million is required.

The Rural Energy II project- Additional Financing - Phase 5 is launched in 6 provinces including Cao Bang, Hoa Binh, Lao Cai, Thai Nguyen, Thanh Hoa and Thai Binh. The project has been implemented to follow the achieved efficiency of the Rural Energy Project 2 (RE2) and RE2 additional Financing phase 1, 2, 3, 4 has been implemented since ago at Cao Bang, Bac Can, Dien Bien, Yen Bai, Lao Cai, Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen, Lai Chau, Hoa Binh, Bac Giang, Vinh Phuc, Ha Nam, Hung Yen, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh provinces.

*The Rural Energy II project - Additional Financing - phase 5- Cao Bang Province* was conducted in 10 communes in 06 districts Nguyen Binh, Bao Lam, Bao Lac, Hoa An, Thach An and Quang Uyen. Accordingly, The sub project will be effected 10 communes of the project area., including: Vu Nong, Yen Lac, Mong An, Quang Lam, Kim Cuc, Hung Thinh, Bach Dang, Canh Tan, Cai Bo and Phi Hai.

This document is prepared as required by the WB's OP4.10 policy on ethnic minorities and policies on ethnic minorities of Vietnam Government. The Ethnic Minorities Development Plan was developed and launched to ensure:(a) Protecting the tradition and culture of ethnic minorities, (b) Minimizing the project's adverse impacts on ethnic minorities, and (c) the ethnic minority groups shall be received with socio-economic benefits. These guidelines aim at ensuring that the ethnic minorities are fully provided with information, consulted and engaged into the Project performance survey. Their engagements not only bring reliable benefits but also protect them against the Project's adverse impacts during construction.

## **2. Particulars about ethnic minorities in Cao Bang province**

### ***2.1. General Description about the Cao Bang provinces***

#### *Geographical position*

- Cao Bang is a mountainous province in the North with geographical coordinates 22°22' North latitude and 105°16'-106°50' East longitude, 286km far from Ha Noi Capital. The natural area of province is 6.690,72 km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 2.03% of the Country's area. The important roads in the province are Highway 3 and 4. The main rivers are Bang Giang river, Gam river, Bac Vong river and Quy Son river. .

#### *Topography – geomorphology*

Cao Bang's terrain is strongly divided by high mountains alternated with short rivers, narrow valleys and large slope. The mountain area occupies 90% of total natural area of province, including: 25% of limestone mountains, 65% of soil mountains. The highest point is 1,980m; the lowest point is less than 200m. The average height is 600 – 1000 m from the water sea level.

#### *Soil*

With three main soil types, feralit soil in high mountains of over 900m from the water sea level (symbol: H), feralit soil in hills and low mountains with red-yellow color (symbol: F) and feralit soil in flat areas and narrow valleys.

#### *Climate*

- Its tropical monsoon climate is influenced by the Chinese mainland Northeast Asia. The climate has 2 seasons: winter (cold, dry) and summer (humid, rainfall). The rainstorm occurs mostly from May to August and often causing floods. Hail, cyclone generally occurs during the rainy season with annual average rainfall of 1,500-1,700mm. The annual average temperature is 22-24°C. The highest temperature is 35°C, the lowest temperature is 0°C. The coldest month is November, December (lunar calendar) with frost.

#### **Natural resources**

##### *Land resources*

- There are 69.072 ha natural ground in Cao Bang. including 64.652 ha agriculture land, occupied 9,6% ; 263.447 ha forestry land, about 39,7% ; 6.571 ha public land , 1% ; 2.225 ha building land, about 0,3% ; 2.225 ha virgin land, lake and stream , about 49,64%.
- In farming land, area annual under cultivation is 53.373 ha, reaching 82,55%, including 8.624 ha 2 – crop cultivated land; 1.061 ha perennial cultivated land, reaching 1.64%.
- There are 180.409 ha wild land and bare hill which need to be cultivated, 50 ha

##### *Forestry source*

- Until 2002, there are 287.107 ha forest, including: 269.772 ha natural forest, 17.448 ha cultivated forest .
- Natural reserves: Phia Oac, Ban Doc fall.
- Renewed line is not involved in communes of reserves, so it isn't put through forest, followed the former line, along with villages connected road and to residential area.

##### *Mineral resources*

- Cao Bang is one of mountainous region of rich mineral resources, according to the survey, there are 142 mine and ore pot. The most notable point is 56,6 million tons of iron, 180 million tons of manganite , 180 million tons of tin. Besides, there are gold,

bronze, zinc, , ....there are also million tons of limestone, which is used widely in building materials

#### *Population, culture, society*

- There are 28 ethnic groups, the majority is Tay ethnic group, archiving 42, 54%, Nung ethnic group reaches 9,63%, Mong ethnic group reaches 8,45%; Kinh ethnic group archives 4,68%; San Chay ethnic group 1,23%; Lo Lo ethnic group 0,39%; Hoa ethnic group 0,033%; 0,013% Ngai ethnic group; others 0,18%.
- Agriculture is the major economy of commune and inclined of increasing ration of industrial and service production.
- Culture, society: Cao Bang is the place including historical monument, culture – society construction, defendant security.

The subproject: “The Rural Energy II project – Additional Financing – phase 5 – Cao Bang province” is one of the subprojects that will be implemented in Phase II of the The Rural Energy II project (REII) funded by the World Bank. The subproject will be implemented launched in 10 communes of 6 districts Cao Bang Province, including: Nguyen Binh , Bao Lam, Bao Lac, Hoa An, Thach An, Quang Uyen districts. In which, All of 10 communes in the subproject have affected ethnic minority. The ethnic minorities living in the projects area include: Tay, Nung, Mong, Dao va San Chi.

## ***2.2. Particulars about ethnic minorities in the Project’s Provinces***

### ***2.2.1. Dao Ethnic group***

**The Dao** have many other names such as Dao quan trang (Dao with white trousers), Dao quan chet (Dao with tight trousers), Dao Tien (Dao with coins), Dao Thanh Y (Dao with blue dress), Lu Gang, Dao Do (Red Dao) and Man, Dong, Trai, Dai Ban, Tieu Ban. Dao population is over 470,000 inhabitants living together with other ethnic groups along the Sino-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Lao borders and in some midland provinces and provinces along the coastline of northern Vietnam. Dao language belongs to the Mong-Dao Group. The Dao worship their ancestors called Ban Ho.

The Dao mainly live from rice cultivation ether on burnt-over land and in submerged fields. They also grow subsidiary crops. They still use rudimentary farm tools but apply many progressive techniques in cultivation. Sideline occupations are developed including weaving, carpentry, black smiting, paper-making and vegetable oil-pressure...

Their meals are mainly cooked with bamboo shoots and vegetable, sometimes added with fish and meat. The Dao rear plenty of pigs and poultry, but mainly use for rituals and offerings. The houses are built either on stilts, level with the ground or half on stilts and half on beaten earth.

Dao men wear their hair long tied in a chignon at the nape of the neck or on top of the head. Nowadays, all have their hair cut short. Dao male attire comprises trousers and short vest. Female attire is more diversified and is decorated with many traditional motifs. Dao women arrange their hair long. In the wedding, the bride often wears a hat. In the past, marriage included many complex rituals and two forms of matrilocate existed: temporary matrilocate and forever matrilocate. Funerals also reflect many ancient customs. In some regions, the dead persons from 12 years-old upward are cremated. The Dao believe in the

existence of the souls and demons, so have to hold a number of complicated and expensive rituals every year.

Relationships among members of the same lineage are always very close and the Dao can definite people of the same lineage by their middleman's and his or her position in that lineage.

The Dao possess a long-standing culture and history. Though their material life is still hard, their folk intellectual lives are enriched, especially the legacy of traditional medicine. The Dao have long used Chinese writings (but pronounced in the Dao way) called Nom Dao (Dao demonic script).

### **2.2.2 Mong ethnics group**

Language: Speech is the Mong language system - Dao.

Production activities: Source of life is shifting cultivation or shifting cultivation shifting cultivation of maize, rice, barley. Farmers have traditionally planted rice field with tree crops is the idea of course, potatoes, vegetables, peanuts, sesame, beans ... The plowing of the Hmong are known for durability and efficiency. Linen cultivation, opium (the former), the fruit trees such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, linen textile production are characteristic features of the Hmong.

Painting with wax, indigo dyeing is creating a pattern characteristic of the Mong or Dao. The woman put pen to draw the molten wax into the pattern on a white linen cloth. Finished, which is dyed indigo cloth several times until satisfactory black. Then they brought cloth dipped in hot water to melt the wax, leaving a white pattern on indigo blue background.

Mong livestock mainly cattle, pigs, chickens and horses. Horse-drawn carts transport is very effective on high mountain areas. The horse is very close and dear to every Mong family.

They develop a variety of crafts such as weaving, blacksmithing, harness horses, furniture, especially containers, paper copies, silver jewelry to meet the needs and tastes of the people. Mong craftsmen are mostly semi-professional workers make these popular products such as plowshares, the gun, the pair of wooden containers.

Mong in the market to satisfy both needs just exchange of goods exchange emotional needs and activities.

Diet: The Mong usually eat two meals day, three meals on the season. Meal with the traditional fermented food yeast (cornmeal map) or rice, fried vegetables and soup fat. Flour corn is eaten with a spoon touch wood. Women skillfully made with cornmeal cakes, rice in the Tet holidays. Mong used to drink corn, rice wine, cigarette smoking by plowing. Impress invited guests it from his hand a loaded drug is valued emotional expression. In the past, to smoke opium is relatively common with them.

Clothing: Mong's colorful, varied between the groups.

Fair, where exchange of goods and meet the brothers, friends, boys and girls, is a characteristic of living in the uplands of the Mong border. People on horseback pack everything to market goods such as maize, vegetables, firewood ... Forums are clustered on a horse-drawn carts to horses at the market yard is beautiful culture in the highlands.

Women of White Mong planting flax and weaving linen, white dress, rips clothes chest, embroidered patterns in the arm, affectionately follows. Shaving hair, to cap, wide-brimmed their scarves.



Women of Hoa Mong indigo skirt with embroidery or printing patterns with wax, cut shirt armpits, shoulders and chest up and embroidered cloth. For long hair, problem hair with a wig.

Women of Black Mong wear skirts thin indigo fabric, patterned with beeswax, rips shirt chest.

Mong Women's Green tube dress. Mong woman whose husband had hair on top, set in a horseshoe strategy, their scarves out to like form two horns.

Decoration on clothing mainly by coupling up of colored cloth, embroidered flowers mainly snail shape, square, rhombic, Cross.

Wins fixed (soup pan) is the preferred food of the Hmong. This is a soup of meat, bones, heart, liver, heart, lungs cattle (goats) were cut into small pieces in the pan to cook. The Hmong are often home cooked meals Thang problem or in the fair crowd.

Housing: The Mong clustered in each of several dozen rooftops. Ground floor, three rooms and two wings, with two to three doors. Put space between the altar. The rich, reports, statistics on the boulder wooden lantern or pumpkin shape, roof tiles, floor boards while guarding. Lowland popular home game or cork wall, thatched roof. Food is stored on the floor upstairs. Some places have food warehouse right next door.

In high mountain regions, each with a separate premises separated by a high stone wall out nearly 2 meters.

Means of transport: People familiar with Mong horse-drawn carts, baskets have two shoulder straps.

Social relations: The more often they, in which one or two of them hold leading positions, to influence the relationships in the. The head of the adjustment in the relationship, before, both in the form of fines and public opinion. Population each voluntary commitment and compliance of the common convention production, livestock, forest protection and helping each other. Ties in more closely linked than through the common worship of the god of the earth.

Every family in Mong are between the altar. Represents where the church is some paper in the middle of a metallic wall is rather based on the annual festival. Every time we get offered chicken feathers into more dots on the paper copy and then paste it.

Mong attaches great importance to the family including those who shared a common ancestor. The per their own characteristics embodied in the ancestral rituals, drug store, which she ... expressed as the number and the bowl offerings, all worship, places worship, in the funeral rites of the dead as a home, how to determine air before burial, the layout of the tomb ... The same whether they do not know each other, no matter how far away, but by way of exchange characteristics can recognize her name. Etiquette forbidden to them who are married. Emotional bond between the people in them deeply. Chief of them are reputable, they respect the line, message heard.

Small family, patriarchal. The bride was the initiation, the boys walked through the door, regarded as belonging to the husband's family. The couple are attached, always together when shopping, take refuge, visiting relatives. Common to rob her.

Worship: In the home there are many sacred places dedicated to the worship of ancestors as places of worship, drug houses, drug store, ma kitchen. Those who know the healing, he also set the table know that the patriarchs worshiped my job. Many abstain from forbidden rituals

of strangers into the house, on the. After asking who worship ghosts often wear amulets to get rejected.

Studies to be drafted in Mong but the national language spelling words from the sixties but so far has not really popular.

New Year, boys and girls playing Mong singing, dance praise, hit longer, beat badminton bird, hit return. Play back is a popular game in most peoples in the north, but each nation has its own typing back.

Festivals: The Vietnamese people are rushing to finish last month in Mong has entered the New Year in December from the traditional lunar calendar, Lunar New Year earlier than one month as measured by the traditional calendar Mong, in accordance with the traditional agricultural calendar. Tet, the villagers used to play there, swinging, blowing praise, singing in the extensive grounds around the village. Tet is the second largest New Year May 5 (lunar calendar). Besides the two main New Year, depending on where there are New Year on March 3, 13 6, July 7 (lunar calendar).

Arts: Youth like praise, just blow just dance. Praise, the drum is also used in funerals, when visiting, in the rice rituals. Ken leaves, every forum is a means to exchange sentiments youth.

### **2.2.3. Tay Ethnic Group**

With a population of about 1,200,000 inhabitants, the Tay is the largest group in the community of ethnic minorities in Vietnam. Tay language belongs to the Tay-Thai Group.

The Tay have other names such as Tho, Ngan, Phen, Thu Lao and Pa Di. The Tay inhabits along the valleys and lower slopes of mountains in Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh provinces and in some regions of Bac Giang province.

The Tay preserves a traditional and fairly developed agriculture with a cultivation of all kinds of plants including rice, maize, sweet potato, etc.and seasonable fruits and vegetables.

The Tay villages are always set up at the foot of a mountain or along a stream and are named after a mountain, a field or a river. Each village contains about 15-20 households. A large village is divided into many small hamlets. The houses are built on stilts or level with the ground. The houses in frontier region are called defense houses which are often protected against interlopers by a stone wall along with a ditch. The interior is divided into two rooms, the front one reserve for men and the rear one serves as women's bedroom. The Tay clothes are generally dyed with indigo. Women wear a below knee-length dress split at the right side up to the armpit with five buttons and narrow sleeves.



The Tay prefers sons to daughters. Prescriptions in relationship between members of the family are obviously dictated. The couples live in harmony. Divorce is rare. Matrilocate is no longer observed.

Ancestor worship is the religious rite of the Tay. The ancestor altar is placed in a central and grand place of the house. Strange guests are not allowed to sit on the bed in front

of the altar. Moreover, they ought to refrain from stepping on a fired firewood in the kitchener or on the latter's side. Those who are back from a funeral ceremony abstain from watching cattle and poultry if they have not taken a bath. After giving birth, the women are not permitted to come near the ancestor altar.

The Tay possess a rich traditional folklore with all kinds of poems, songs, dances, music and puppetry also. Proverbs and folksongs are numerous. Tay folksongs have the turn (a kind of duet between lovers), wedding songs and lullabies.

The Tay are hospitable, open-familiar and talkative. They have respect for the same-aged people. Once they have fraternized with other persons-they consider the laters their next of kin.

#### **2.2.4. Nung Ethnic Group**

The Nung have about 706,000 inhabitants living in the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Thai, Ha Bac and Tuyen Quang. They have other names such as Xuong, Giang, Nung An, Nung Coi, Phan Sinh, Nung Chao, Nung Inh, Qui Rin, Nung Din and Khen Lai.

Nung language is close to that of the Tay and belongs to the Tay-Thai Group. Nung has writings called Nom Nung (Nung demonic scripts) which has prevailed since the 17th century.

The Nung mainly worship their ancestors. The altar is placed in a bay of the house and above it hungs the altar to deities, genies, saints, Confucian and Kwan Yin.

The Nung live on rice and corn. They cultivate rice either in submerged fields along the ravines and in terraced fields on the hillsides. They grow cash crops and fruit trees such as tangerines and persimmons. Anise is the most valuable trees of the Nung which has brought them high profit every year. Handicrafts are a continuing activity, particularly weaving cloth to supply local needs, then come carpentry, blacksmithing, basketry and ceramicware-making.

The Nung villages are often set up on the hillsides, in front of them are the submerged fields and behind are burnt- over land and gardens. The Nung houses are built on stilts made by wood structure and the roof are covered with tiles or thatch. The Nung wear indigo attire. Deeply in the Vietnamese people's memory, President Ho Chi Minh often wore indigo vest of Nung style to keep him warm in the cold days when he lived in Pac Bo cave in 1941 to be active in national revolution after he turned back from abroad.



In certain regions, ancient stories retrace about indigo color and a faithful love of a woman who persistently waits for her husband back from the battle- field. The Nung consider indigo a symbol of loyalty. The Nung prefer fried dishes with pig fat. A unique and luxurious dish of the Nung is “khou nhuc”. Cross-drink became a long-standing custom of the Nung.

The Nung preserve an abundant treasury of folk arts and culture including folksongs. Smooth melodies of sli in harmony with natural sound of the forests and mountains are deeply impressive to those who once came to Lang region. Then is a

folksong combined by elements: verses, music, decoration and performance style. This folksong melody makes the Nung men have sensation of excitement when they are away from their home.

“Lung tung” (going to the fields) ceremony is very well-known and attractive to people of all ages. It is always organized on the first month of the lunar year.

### 2.2.5. San Chi Ethnic Group

## 2.3. Ethnic minorities affected by the Project

The Project’s affected areas include 10 communes under 06 districts Nguyen Binh, Bao Lam, Bao Lac, Hoa An, Thach An and Quang Uyen in Cao Bang province. The ethnic minorities live in 10 communes, including ethnic groups as follows: Dao, Mong, Tay, Nung and San Chi. The allocation of ethnic minorities in the project area is as follows: Total ethnic minorities affected by the Project area are 148 households with 792 persons (including 365 men and 427 women).

Table 1: Preliminary research on ethnic minorities in the Project area

No.		Name of district/commune	Name of ethnic minorities in the Project’s affected areas	Number of ethnic minority households in the Project site	Total people	
District	Commune				Female	Male
<b>I</b>		<b>Nguyen Binh district</b>				
	1	Vu Nong	Dao	13	36	31
	2	Yen Lac	Dao	18	60	51
<b>II</b>		<b>Bao Lam district</b>				
	3	Mong An	Mong, Tay, Nung	18	51	44
	4	Quang Lam	Mong, Tay, Nung	13	37	32
<b>III</b>		<b>Bao Lac district</b>				
	5	Kim Cuc	Tay, Dao, San Chi	13	36	30
	6	Hung Thinh	Tay, Dao	18	52	45
<b>IV</b>		<b>Hoa An district</b>				

No.		Name of district/commune	Name of ethnic minorities in the Project's affected areas	Number of ethnic minority households in the Project site	Total people	
District	Commune				Female	Male
	7	Bach Đàng	Tay, Dao, Nung	10	29	25
<b>V</b>		<b>Thach An district</b>				
	8	Canh Tân	Tay, Dao, Nung	20	57	48
<b>VI</b>		<b>Quang Uyên district</b>				
	9	Cái Bô	Tay, Nung	10	27	23
	10	Phi Hải	Mong, Tay, Nung	15	42	36
		<b>Total</b>		<b>148</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>365</b>

Characteristics of ethnic minority households are as follows:

- Average number of people in a household      5,35 person
- Male      60%
- Female      40%
- Age groups
  - 1 – 17 years old      31%
  - 18 – 60 years old      49%
  - Over 60 years old      20%
- House owner
  - Male      90%
  - Female      10%
- Occupation      Agriculture
- Annual average income      26,915,032 VND/household/year  
5,199,494 VND/person/year

•Utilities	92%
Households with TV	72%
Households with motorbike	57%
Households with bicycle	85%
Households with refrigerator	1,2%
Households with washing machine	0%
Others	0,2%

Majority land of ethnic minorities in the Project area is paddy field, land for forest, hills and fruits. A minor part of the remaining is residential and garden land. Rice cultivation and forestation are main agricultural activities of ethnic minority people in the Project area. Ethnic minority farmers often hire ploughs and Paddy Threshers in the commune to plough and pluck rice.

They often put down microorganic fertilizer in the field. Garden land is used for a series of purposes, including planting long-day crops in combination with short-day crops, breeding cows, pigs, chicks and ducks. The cultivated land is often used to cultivate peanut, corn, bean, sugar canes and pineapple.

### **3. Policy Framework**

This plan is prepared in accordance with the WB's OP4.10 policy on ethnic minorities and policies on ethnic minorities of Vietnam Government. According to the OP4.10: "The overall objectives of the Bank for ethnic minorities as well as for all residents of member countries are to ensure that the development process fully respects dignity, human rights and their cultural characters. Specifically, the key objective of this guideline is to ensure that the ethnic minority is not to suffer from adverse impacts of development process, especially impacts of the projects funded by WB and ensure that they shall enjoy fair socio-economic benefits and cultural benefits". And "WB's policy is that the strategy on handling ethnic minority-related issues must be based on willingness of such ethnic minority groups. Therefore, determining priorities of locality through direct consultation, integrating local knowledge into project development and utilization right from the beginning by experienced experts are the core activities of any project which may affect ethnic minorities and their benefits for natural resources and economics."

In the laws of Vietnam, equal rights of each person residing in Vietnam are confirmed in the Legislation 1992. This is demonstrated in Article 5 of the Legislation: "The State of the socialist republic of Vietnam is the united State of ethnic groups living in the territory of Vietnam. The State takes the equal, solidarity and mutual supporting policies for ethnics, prohibits all discrimination behaviors and scheme to drive a wedge between the peoples. The peoples have the rights to use their voice, letter and maintaining national identity and develop their good customs, traditions and culture. The State applies comprehensive development policies, gradually improving the material and spiritual life for ethnic minority people." Since 1968, the settlement policy has been promulgated for ethnic minorities to reduce migration trends of the peoples. Recently, activities on supporting development of ethnic minorities are increasingly concerned by the Government, especially programs/ policies such as:

- On 31<sup>st</sup> June 1998, the Prime Minister promulgated the Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg on approving the socio-economic development program of the extremely difficult communes in the mountainous (The program was so-called Program 135). The Program aimed at promoting the material and spiritual life of people living in difficult areas. The Program created favorable conditions for these areas to eliminate the poverty and backward situation and keep up with the overall development of the country. The program also contributed to ensure the social order, security and national defense. The main objectives of the program were: To construct infrastructure, accommodation; to develop agriculture, forestation and farming training in areas covered by the Program.
- Resolution of the National Assembly dated 7<sup>th</sup> July 1993 on “Regulations of National Council”
- The Directive No. 393/TTg dated 10<sup>th</sup> June 1996 of the Prime Minister on “Population planning, improvement of infrastructure and production restructuring in the regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas”.
- Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW of the Party's Politburo on a number of policies for the economic-social development in the mountainous areas”.
- Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW of the Party's Politburo at the sixth Party Congress on “strengthening religious practices in the new era”.
- Decree No. 51/2003/ND-CP of the Government on 16<sup>th</sup> May 2003 on prescribing the functions, tasks, powers and organizational structure of the Committee for Ethnic Minorities.
- Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 20<sup>th</sup> July 2004 of the Prime Minister on a number of supporting policies regarding production land, residential land, residential houses and daily-life water for poor ethnic minority households.
- Decision No. 32/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 5<sup>th</sup> March 2007 of the Prime Minister on providing production loans for extremely disadvantaged ethnic minority households.
- Decision No. 33/2007/QĐ-TTg dated 5<sup>th</sup> March 2007 of the Prime Minister on Policies on supporting Relocation of Ethnic Minority Inhabitants for Sedentary Farming and Settlement in the period of 2007 – 2010.

The system of competent agencies, organizations and special bodies in charge of ethnic minorities comprise of Committee for Ethnic Minorities of the Government and National Council of the National Assembly. The Committee for Ethnic Minorities is the ministerial-level agency of the Government, which exercises the State management functions relating to ethnic minorities nationwide, public services under the management of the Committee as stipulated by the law.

The National Council of the National Assembly is responsible for inspecting legislative projects, ordinance projects and other projects relating to ethnic minorities, as well as supervising the performance of laws and resolutions on ethnic minorities adopted by the National Assembly, resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee; supervising performance of the Government and ministerial-level agencies in fulfilling socio-economic development program and plan in the mountainous areas and areas with ethnic minorities; recommending the National Assembly and NA Standing Committee on issues relating to

ethnic minority policies of the State, issues on organization and operation of the stakeholders; suggesting the Government, the Prime Minister, the Ministers and heads of other central and local agencies under the State relating to the ethnic minorities.

#### 4. The Project's impacts on ethnic minorities and mitigation measures

The Project's impacts are determined through consultation process with local persons (including ethnic minority people) during preparation of project materials. In this sub-project, the following impacts (both positive and negative) are determined:

- Supply and expansion improvement of power grid coverage in the area
- (Temporary or permanent) impacts on cultivated land during construction
- Impacts on crops
- Risks on power accidents

Impacts on household level are insignificant and its impact coverage is not localized in a certain area. At the community level, the local persons and authority expressed their support towards project performance in the area.

#### 4.1. The Project's impacts

##### 4.1.1. Temporary impacts on cultivated land

Majority land of ethnic minority people in the Project area is paddy field, land for forest, hills and fruits. Other lands are residential and garden types. Land area lost due to the project's impact is insignificant compared with area of the DPs. The temporarily occupied land during construction is available in two cases namely: When transporting columns and materials into foundation position, foundation excavation and erection and stretching wire to take sags. Total expected numbers of DPs are 148 households with 792 persons, concretely:

Table 2: Temporary impacts on cultivated land

No.		Name of district/commune	Households	Number of people	Temporarily affected production land area (m <sup>2</sup> )		
Commune	District				Field land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Garden land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Hill land (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>I</b>		<b>Nguyen Binh district</b>					
	1	Vu Nong	13	67	<b>306</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>3,144</b>
	2	Yen Lac	18	111	348	81	4,311



No.		Name of district/commune	Households	Number of people	Temporarily affected production land area (m <sup>2</sup> )		
Commune	District				Field land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Garden land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Hill land (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>II</b>		<b>Bao Lam district</b>					
	3	Mong An	18	95	648	99	4,037
	4	Quang Lam	13	69	1,506	64	2,628
<b>III</b>		<b>Bao Lac district</b>					
	5	Kim Cuc	13	66	924	70	2,160
	6	Hung Thinh	18	97	372	67	4,350
<b>IV</b>		<b>Hoa An district</b>					
	7	Bach Dang	10	54	240	50	2,316
<b>V</b>		<b>Thach An district</b>					
	8	Canh Tan	20	105	2,070	298	2,748
<b>VI</b>		<b>Quang Uyen district</b>					
	9	Cai Bo	10	50	612	67	1,056
	10	Phi Hai	15	78			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>7,026</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>26,750</b>

#### 4.1.2. Temporary impacts on trees and crops

Due to insignificant investment scale for each commune, works items can be shortly launched from 4 – 6 months. Therefore, temporarily occupied impact is available during one crop. In case it is possible to arrange the wiring progress right after the annual crops in routes trespassing agricultural land areas, impacts on trees and crops of the local people may be significantly reduced.

Table 3: Impacts on trees and crops

Permanent :

No	Name of district/commune	Permanent impacts on trees (crops)						
		Litchi, longan (tree)	Guava (tree)	Banana (tree)	Acacia, eucalyptus (tree)	Oval (tree)	Rice (m <sup>2</sup> )	Crop (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>I</b>	<b>Nguyen Binh district</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>
1	Vu Nong	0	1	0	4	0	0	25
2	Yen Lac	2	0	1	9	0	0	30
<b>II</b>	<b>Bao Lam district</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>51</b>
1	Mong An	0	3	0	4	0	17	28
2	Quang Lam	0	0	0	4	0	8	23
<b>III</b>	<b>Bao Lac district</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>62</b>
1	Kim Cuc	0	0	0	6	0	8	16
2	Hung Thinh	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
<b>IV</b>	<b>Hoa An district</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>
1	Bach Dang	0	0	0	5	2	0	11
<b>V</b>	<b>Thach An district</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>104</b>
1	Canh Tan	0	0	12	2	0	4	104
<b>VI</b>	<b>Quang Uyen district</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>47</b>
1	Cai Bo	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
2	Phi Hai	0	0	0	4	0	8	29
-	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>330</b>

Temporary :

No	Name of district/commune	Temporary impacts on trees (crops)						
		Oranges	Litchi, longan (tree)	Guava (tree)	Banana (tree)	Acacia, eucalyptus (tree)	Bamboo (tree)	Oval (tree)
<b>I</b>	<b>Nguyen Binh district</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Vu Nong	1	6	1	5	65	5	0
2	Yen Lac	3	12	4	3	85	3	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Bao Lam district</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Mong An	3	2	6	0	44	5	0
2	Quang Lam	3	1	1	2	39	5	0
<b>III</b>	<b>Bao Lac district</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Kim Cuc	4	0	5	3	53	15	0
2	Hung Thinh	4	19	5	3	0	0	0
<b>IV</b>	<b>Hoa An district</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>
1	Bach Dang	2	0	1	2	45	7	12
<b>V</b>	<b>Thach An district</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Canh Tan	1	0	3	15	28	3	0
<b>VI</b>	<b>Quang Uyen district</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1	Cai Bo	5	0	4	5	0	0	0
2	Phi Hai	3	0	5	5	38	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>12</b>

#### 4.1.2. Permanently occupied land

The project's permanently occupied land impacts are insignificant and evenly scattered in the routes.

Table 4: Permanently occupied land of ethnic minorities

No.		Name of district/commune	Households	Number of people	Permanently affected production land area (m <sup>2</sup> )		
District	Commune				Field land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Gardent land (m <sup>2</sup> )	Hill land (m <sup>2</sup> )
<b>I</b>		<b>Nguyen Binh district</b>					
	1	Vu Nong	13	67	0	4	39
	2	Yen Lac	18	111	0	4	60
<b>II</b>		<b>Bao Lam district</b>					
	3	Mong An	18	95	8	6	45
	4	Quang Lam	13	69	8	4	34
<b>III</b>		<b>Bao Lac district</b>					
	5	Kim Cuc	13	66	8	4	30
	6	Hung Thinh	18	97	0	4	60
<b>IV</b>		<b>Hoa An district</b>					
	7	Bach Dang	10	54	0	2	23
<b>V</b>		<b>Thach An district</b>					
	8	Canh Tan	20	105	78	34	36
<b>VI</b>		<b>Quang Uyen district</b>					
	9	Cai Bo	10	50	0	4	18
	10	Phi Hai	15	78			
		<b>Total</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>345</b>

## 4.2. Mitigation Measures

### 4.2.1. Community consultation

It is supposed to disseminate information and consult the DPs and ethnic minority people in the project area as well as relevant agencies to minimize risks on conflict and risks caused by the project. Accordingly, demand and necessity are investigated to offer the best socio-economic benefits for the ethnic minority people.

Objectives of the information dissemination strategy to the affected persons are as follows:

- To notify the target project, project scale and recommended activities to affected households and ethnic minority people.
- To collect data on demand and priority of affected households and persons as well as their suggestions for the recommended policies and works.
- To obtain the cooperation and engagement of affected households, persons and community in the task to be done to plan the ethnic minority development

Community Consultation and Information Dissemination strategy comprises of 2 phases namely preparation of EMDP and performance of EMDP

#### **a. The first phase**

- Step 1: To propagandize and discuss with the local authority on wire lines and mitigation measures. This phase includes following activities: wire line selection, population survey and statistics of impacts on human beings, properties, acknowledgement of the project's mitigation strategy, compensation, rehabilitation and construction, consultation with DPs and ethnic minority people for EMDP.
- Step 2: Statistics and survey on impacts: According to the route agreement, survey teams shall recognize the wire line position in cooperation with the local authority to prepare list of affected households regarding land, buildings and crops. The socio-economic formation surveys unveiled that 10% of households were affected. The statistics revealed all affected households.
- Step 3: Meetings with local authority and affected households. The field workers in the survey team consult the local authority and households about the wire lines, disadvantage possibility of the project and recommendations on compensation unit price for buildings and structures, construction works and land. During launching the survey, the field workers should meet and discuss directly with households and ethnic minority people affected by the Project regarding compensation solutions, disadvantage possibility of the project and mitigation measures. Feedback should be concerned and mentioned in Report on EMDP. The Consultant also prepares the socio-economic survey forms and questionnaires about compensation of affected households. The local authority also engages in consultation about advantages of land in case of using public land for compensation. NPC held meetings with local authorities of all concerned provinces, districts and communes in the Project area. In such meeting, NPC requested affected households, ethnic minority people and representatives of local authorities to discuss and release opinion about the Project's solutions, mitigation measures and draft of EMDP's policies. Representatives of Women Association, Farmer Association, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, affected households and local authorities participated in such meetings.

The draft of EMDP was also submitted to the competent agencies of the Provincial People's Committees and WB's representative offices in Vietnam. The final report on EMDP was also re-submitted to the PPC and WB's representative offices in Vietnam.

#### **b. The second phase**

- Step 1: Information dissemination to ethnic minority people. Information is distributed to the ethnic minority people in the Project Site.
- Step 2: Community consultation on EMDP's activities, training and training programs. In the consultation meetings, affected households can release opinions on activities. Set activities for the benefits of ethnic minority people should be recorded. Moreover, DP should be notified about time, venue and process of activities in EMDP. Ethnic minority people should be consulted about training programs and other programs such as training solutions, time and forms, which they may need. The consultation meetings should be attended by the native persons and translated into their native languages.
- Step 3 – the second phase: Information on EMDP performance process for the local authorities. The communal authorities and affected ethnic minority people shall be notified about construction process and procedures as well as procedures of EMDP by NPC. The communal authorities and the district People's Committee must ensure that the affected ethnic minority households in the Project area acquire information about EMDP and project performance process.

#### 4.2.2. Training and development supporting activities

Besides, some communication activities shall also be launched to minimize adverse impacts and strengthen positive impacts of the Project. It is specifically demonstrated in following table:

Table 5. Performance program

No.	Program	Agency-in charge	Works and plan
1	Agriculture training includes: + Training about new rice breed and trees + Training about farming + Training about fertilizer utilization	Northern Power Corporation, Power Network Project Management Board, local authorities, PPC and Agricultural Extension Association.	The Power Network Project Management Board under NPC is responsible for implementation, including: + Names of communes in the Project area + Training plan (in one or half a day) + Time and venue at each commune
2	Training about power	NPC, Cao Bang power company	Power Network Project Management Board is responsible for implementation.

## 5. Implementation

Northern Power Corporation (NPC) is responsible for Project performance, including design survey, project preparation and ethnic minority development plan. Implementation of ethnic minority development plan should have the close cooperation of relevant agencies and

local authorities. Agencies and organizations in charge of preparing, implementing and supervising the ethnic minority development plan are

- EVN
- Northern Power Corporation (EVN – NPC)
- Power Network Project Management Board
- People’s Committees of Cao Bang provinces
- People’s Committees of districts (communes) in the Project area.

#### 5.1. Vietnam Electricity

Being the Project Owner, EVN shall be absolutely responsible for managing investment guidelines, design survey, works construction as well as the Project’s compensation and resettlement supervision, directing the project preparation and performance, ethnic minority development plan appraisal through professional agencies to approve decisions on resettlement prepared by the Power Network Project Management Board. NPC is assigned to directly manage the Project performance process by EVN.

#### 5.2. Power Network Project Management Board

The Power Network Project Management Board undertakes the Project management as assigned by NPC including EMDP preparation and implementation. EMDP is submitted to EVN and WB for approval.

- Supervision of EMDP implementation by employing the independent consultant
- Report on EMDP performance process to WB.

In order to successfully implement these tasks, it is required to establish a department or team including experienced staffs who specialize in supervising and implementing EMDP.

#### 5.3. Provincial People’s Committee (PPC)

PPC shall manage the cooperation between boards, industries and departments in launching the ethnic minority development plan.

#### 5.4. District (Communal) People’s Committee

- It is supposed to cooperate with the Project management unit to implement EMDP.
- Local persons should be supported to overcome difficulties during construction. Residential meetings should be organized to disseminate information for better implementation of EMDP.

### 6. Implementation plan

Right after the Project’s investment capital is approved, ethnic minority peoples shall be fully informed again about their benefits. Such information shall be provided to each ethnic minority household by NPC (as prescribed in the WB’s disclosure policy). The Project performance plan is as follows:

No.	Items	Implementation period
1	Preparing the Ethnic Minorities Development Plan	The first quarter, 2013

2	Approval of EMDP	The first quarter, 2013
3	Implementation of EMDP	The second quarter, 2013
4	Payment	The fourth quarter, 2013

## 7. Supervision and evaluation

NPC shall check and supervise the EMDP performance. In addition, an independent consultancy company shall cover the independent supervision. Such supervision may be combined with the supervision of the Project's Resettlement Plan. Scope of Work (SOW) and Terms of Reference (TOR) for this work shall be prepared and submitted later by NPC.

## 8. Budget and expenses

EMDP's activities shall lay positive impacts on all ethnic minority people in the Project area. Funds are from EV's corresponding capital. Expenses of EMDP's action plans are categorized as follows:

*Table 6: Cost estimates of EMDP performance*

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity (tier)	Unit price (VND/tier)	Total (VND)
1	Expenses for preparing and launching EMDP programs	One-day long training course is held in communes (16 communes)	10	3,000,000	30,000,000
2	Training about agriculture, power safety use for local people and students	One-day long training course is held in communes (16 communes). These courses are expected to be launched in schools at communes	10	5,000,000	50,000,000
3	Meeting and manuals, training materials on agriculture and power safety	- Power safety use - Training about agriculture.	10	3,000,000	30,000,000
	Total				110,000,000
	Provision 10%				1,100,000
	<b>Total</b>				<b>111,100,000</b>



Project: The Rural Energy II project - Additional Financing - phase 5- Cao Bang Province.

Report: Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

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## **APPENDIX**

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**Appendix 1: Map of Project Area**

**Appendix 2: Social impact evaluation**

**Appendix 3: Minutes of meetings on ethnic minority's development plan and screening table on ethnic minorities**

**Appendix 4: EMDP framework**

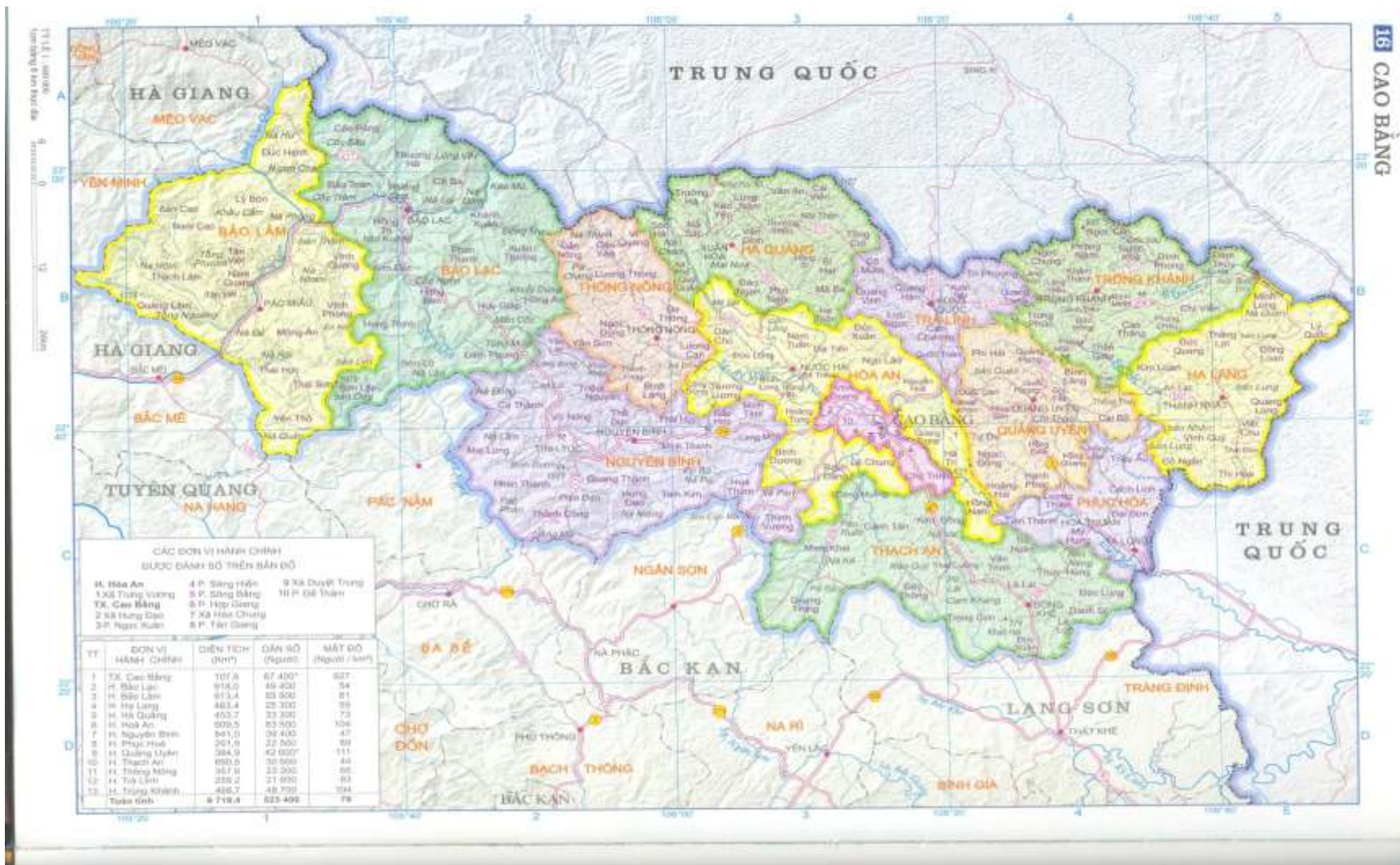
**Appendix 5: List of districts and communes involving in the project**

Project: The Rural Energy II project - Additional Financing - phase 5- Cao Bang Province.

Report: Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

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## **APPENDIX 1: MAP OF PROJECT SITE**



## **APPENDIX 2: SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

1. Availability, depth and required analysis category to launch social impact assessment should correspond to the nature and scale of the Project's potential impacts on ethnic minority people to see whether it is positive or negative.
2. The social impact assessment includes following factors:
  - (a) Consider the Project's scale, legislative framework and laws applied for ethnic minorities
  - (b) Collect background information about demography, society, culture and politics of the affected ethnic minority communities, their land, which is under their long-time ownership, use or general occupation, and natural resources, which they depend on.
  - (c) Consider and concern about background information, identification of the Project's main players and careful composition of cultural formation process to consult the ethnic minorities in each project preparation and implementation period.
  - (d) Evaluate the potential impacts and positive impacts of the project based on freedom, preferences and consultation with the affected ethnic minority community. Evaluation of potential adverse impacts refers to analysis of relevant vulnerability and risks on affected ethnic minority community to release difference cases and close relation between land and natural resources as well as settlement of opportunity insufficiency relating to other social groups in the community, area or society in the country where they reside.
  - (e) It is necessary to identify and evaluate the methods based on freedom, preferences and consultation with the affected ethnic minority community to avoid adverse impacts or if such methods are not feasible, identification of method shall minimize or compensate for such impacts and ensure that the ethnic minority groups receive cultural- corresponding benefits under the Project.

**APPENDIX 3: MEETING MINUTES AND SCREENING TABLE ON ETHNIC MINORITIES**

Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam  
Độc Lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

### BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

#### I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (Bà): Phan Quốc Thanh ..... Chức vụ: Phó Giám đốc .....

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

2. Đại diện UBND xã: Vũ Lăng ..... Huyện: Nguyên Bình ..... Tỉnh: Cao Bằng

Ông (Bà): Triều Đào Phan ..... Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã .....

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

3. Đại diện các hộ bị ảnh hưởng

Ông (Bà): Triều Ta Phan ..... Địa chỉ: Lũng Luông .....

Tham dự cuộc họp có: 6/13 ..... hộ bị ảnh hưởng

#### II. Nội dung cuộc họp:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam)

2. Ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng:

Đề nghị thực hiện đến cuối theo đúng chính sách của Nhà

3. Đơn vị tư vấn cam kết sẽ đưa ý kiến của các hộ dân vào hồ sơ tư vấn, báo cáo lên chủ đầu tư và ngân hàng thế giới.

Cao Bằng, ngày 5 tháng 5 năm 2012

ĐD CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

*Phan*  
Triều Ta Phan

ĐD CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CHỦ TỊCH  
*Phan*  
Triều Đào Phan

ĐD ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

CÔNG TY  
VŨ GIA  
*Phan*  
PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC  
Phan Quốc Thanh

**DANH SÁCH NHỮNG NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP**

(Đính kèm theo biên bản họp dân ngày 7 / 5 / 2012)

Địa điểm: xã ... Vũ Nông ..... huyện ... Nguyen Binh ..... tỉnh Cao Bằng

STT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	<u>Trần Văn Bình</u>	<u>Lũng Lương</u>	<u> Bình</u>	
2	<u>Hoàng Văn Sầm</u>	<u>nt</u>	<u>Sầm</u>	
3	<u>Lý Văn Hạnh</u>	<u>Lũng Thán</u>	<u>Hạnh</u>	
4	<u>Chèo A Sinh</u>	<u>Lũng Thán</u>	<u>Sinh</u>	
5	<u>Hoàng Văn Bằng</u>	<u>Lũng Lương</u>	<u>Bằng</u>	
6	<u>Trần Văn Cường</u>	<u>Lũng Lương</u>	<u>Cường</u>	



Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam  
Độc Lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

### BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

#### I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (Bà): *L. Nguyễn Việt Phương* Chức vụ: *Phó Giám đốc*

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

2. Đại diện UBND xã: *Mãng An* Huyện: *Bao Lãm* Tỉnh: *Cao Bằng*

Ông (Bà): *Nông Trọng Hoàn* Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch UBND xã*

Ông (Bà): *Bà Thị Tiêm* Chức vụ: *CB. Địa chính*

3. Đại diện các hộ bị ảnh hưởng

Ông (Bà): *Ma Văn Chung* Địa chỉ: *Lã Lãng*

Tham dự cuộc họp có: *8/18* hộ bị ảnh hưởng

#### II. Nội dung cuộc họp:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam)

2. Ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng:

*Đề nghị thực hiện địa bàn đất đai, cây trồng và hoa*

*mai theo đúng chính sách*

*Đề nghị sớm thực hiện dự án*

3. Đơn vị tư vấn cam kết sẽ đưa ý kiến của các hộ dân vào hồ sơ tư vấn, báo cáo lên chủ đầu tư và ngân hàng thế giới.

Cao Bằng, ngày 17 tháng 9 năm 2012

ĐD CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

*Chung*  
*Ma Văn Chung*

ĐD CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



ĐD ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC  
*Nguyễn Việt Phương*

**DANH SÁCH NHỮNG NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP**

(Đính kèm theo biên bản họp dân ngày: / / )

Địa điểm: xã ..... Mãng ..... Ả ..... huyện ..... Bảo Lâm ..... tỉnh Cao Bằng

STT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1)	Hoàng Văn Đạt	Nà Lây	<i>Dat</i>	
2)	Sùng A Lủ	Nà Lây	<i>lủ</i>	
3)	Giảng A Hủ	Nà Lây	<i>Hủ</i>	
4)	Ma Văn Chung	Khau Trú	<i>Chung</i>	
5)	Hoàng Văn Bằng	Khau Trú	<i>Bằng</i>	
6)	Sùng A Dừa	Nà Lây	<i>dừa</i>	
7)	Giảng A Chó	Khau Trú		
8)	GiảngSEA Phú	Khau Trú	<i>Phú</i>	

Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam  
Độc Lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

### BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

#### I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (Bà): Nguyễn Đức Quyết ..... Chức vụ: Phó giám đốc .....

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

2. Đại diện UBND xã: (Lương) Đình ..... Huyện Bảo Lạc ..... Tỉnh Cao Bằng

Ông (Bà): Trần Quang Vinh ..... Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND xã .....

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

3. Đại diện các hộ bị ảnh hưởng

Ông (Bà): Hoàng Văn Hoàng ..... Địa chỉ: Phường Bưởi .....

.....

Tham dự cuộc họp có: ..... S. / T. S. .... hộ bị ảnh hưởng

#### II. Nội dung cuộc họp:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam)

2. Ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng:

..... Dãi bị ảnh hưởng đến bãi đất trồng theo chính sách của nhà nước và  
đến bãi đất trồng cây giống dân .....

3. Đơn vị tư vấn cam kết sẽ đưa ý kiến của các hộ dân vào hồ sơ tư vấn, báo cáo lên chủ đầu tư và ngân hàng thế giới.

Cao Bằng, ngày 3 tháng 7 năm 2012 .

ĐD CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

Hoàng Văn Hoàng

ĐD CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CHỦ TỊCH

Trần Quang Vinh

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN

CÔNG TY  
COACH HIỆM HỮU AN  
TƯ VẤN KỸ THUẬT  
NĂNG LƯỢNG

PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC  
Nguyễn Đức Quyết

**DANH SÁCH NHỮNG NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP**

*(Đính kèm theo biên bản họp dân ngày 3 / 5 / 2012)*

Địa điểm: xã ..Hưng Thịnh.....huyện...Bảo Lạc.....tỉnh Cao Bằng

STT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Hoàng Văn Hoàng	Phùng Bông	Hoàng	
2	Triều Ngọc Hải	nt.	Hải	
3	Triều Văn Đan	nt.	Đan	
4	Bảo Văn Tiến	Chang Ho	Tiến	
5	Hoàng Văn Lương	Khuôn Múc	Lương	
6	Hồng Văn Công	Bản Luồn	Công	
7	Triều Minh Toàn	Bản Luồn		
8	Lý Xuân Sơn	Khau Sủ	Sơn	

Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam  
Độc Lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

### BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

#### I. Thành phần tham gia:

##### 1. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (Bà): *Nguyễn Đức Khôi*..... Chức vụ: *Giám đốc*.....

Ông (Bà):..... Chức vụ:.....

2. Đại diện UBND xã: *Bạch Đằng*..... Huyện: *Hoa An*..... Tỉnh: Cao Bằng

Ông (Bà): *Nông Thị Hoàn*..... Chức vụ: *Chủ tịch UBND xã*.....

Ông (Bà):..... Chức vụ:.....

##### 3. Đại diện các hộ bị ảnh hưởng

Ông (Bà): *La Xuân Đức*..... Địa chỉ: *Bác Trường*.....

.....

Tham dự cuộc họp có:..... *6/15*..... hộ bị ảnh hưởng.

#### II. Nội dung cuộc họp:

##### 1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam)

##### 2. Ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng:

*Đề nghị xây dựng hành lang đi đường  
Thực hiện nghiêm túc việc đền bù theo chính sách của  
Nhà nước*.....

3. Đơn vị tư vấn cam kết sẽ đưa ý kiến của các hộ dân vào hồ sơ tư vấn, báo cáo lên chủ đầu tư và ngân hàng thế giới.

Cao Bằng, ngày 26 tháng 4 năm 2012

ĐD CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

*Đuc*

ĐD CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



*Nông Thị Hoàn*

ĐD ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



GIÁM ĐỐC  
*Nguyễn Đức Khôi*



Cộng hòa xã hội chủ nghĩa Việt Nam  
Độc Lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

### BIÊN BẢN HỌP DÂN

#### I. Thành phần tham gia:

1. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

Ông (Bà): Trần Xuân Ninh Chức vụ: P. Giám đốc

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

2. Đại diện UBND xã: Phù Thới Huyện: Quảng Uyên

Ông (Bà): Bà Đinh Tươi Chức vụ: CT UBND Xã

Ông (Bà): ..... Chức vụ: .....

3. Đại diện các hộ bị ảnh hưởng

Ông (Bà): Hồng Văn Thủy Địa chỉ: Xóm Cáp Tươi

Tham dự cuộc họp có: 10/15 hộ bị ảnh hưởng

#### II. Nội dung cuộc họp:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam)

2. Ý kiến của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng:

Đề nghị đơn vị tư vấn thực hiện chính sách của nhà nước và đơn vị tư vấn trợ giúp người dân.

3. Đơn vị tư vấn cam kết sẽ đưa ý kiến của các hộ dân vào hồ sơ tư vấn, báo cáo lên chủ đầu tư và ngân hàng thế giới.

Cao Bằng, ngày 7 tháng 9 năm 2012

ĐD CÁC HỘ BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG

Thủy  
Hồng Văn Thủy

ĐD CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



Bà Đinh Tươi

ĐD ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



HỒ GIÁM ĐỐC

Trần Xuân Ninh

**DANH SÁCH NHỮNG NGƯỜI BỊ ẢNH HƯỞNG THAM DỰ CUỘC HỌP**

(Đính kèm theo biên bản họp dân ngày 27/9/2012)

Địa điểm: xã ... Phi ... Hải ..... huyện... Quãng... Uyên... tỉnh Cao Bằng

STT	Họ tên	Địa chỉ	Chữ ký	Ghi chú
1	Hồng Văn Thủy		Thủy	
2	La Khang Nhi			
3	Nông Văn Hợp		Hợp	
4	Nông Văn Bảo			
5	Hương Văn Hải		Hải	
6	Khang Văn Mộng		Mộng	
7	Bé Anh Tươi		Tươi	
8	La Văn Phúc			
9	Ma Văn Hải		Hải	
10	Hương Văn Cầu			



## SCREENING TABLE ON ETHNIC MINORITIES

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
<b>I</b>	<b>Nguyen Binh district</b>				
<b>1</b>	<b>Vu Nong district</b>				
1		Trieu Ta Pinh	2	2	Dao
2		Ban Van Thanh	3	2	Dao
3		Hoang Van Sam	3	3	Dao
4		Trieu Mac Thach	3	3	Dao
5		Ban Phuc Tho	3	2	Dao
6		Phang A Cho	3	2	Dao
7		Ly Van Hanh	3	2	Dao
8		Loc Van Lung	3	3	Dao
9		Cheo A Sinh	3	2	Dao
10		Phang Seo Chau	3	2	Dao
11		Trieu Van Cuong	3	2	Dao
12		Hoang Van Bang	3	2	Dao
13		Phung Van Huan	3	2	Dao
<b>2</b>	<b>Yen Lac district</b>				
14		Hoang A Tuy	2	1	Dao
15		Hoang Chan Chin	4	3	Dao
16		Trieu Van Thanh	3	3	Dao
17		Ban Van Đac	3	3	Dao
18		Hoang Van Nhung	4	3	Dao
19		Hoang Van Luong	3	3	Dao

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
20		Ly Van Phan	3	3	Dao
21		Trieu Van Vi	4	3	Dao
22		Đang Van Nam	3	3	Dao
23		Phung Van Dinh	4	3	Dao
24		Cheo A Min	3	3	Dao
25		Trieu Van Di	3	2	Dao
26		Hoang Van Giao	4	3	Dao
27		Ly Van Hanh	4	3	Dao
28		Phung Van Van	3	3	Dao
29		Ban Van Chinh	3	3	Dao
30		Trieu Van Phieu	4	3	Dao
31		Hoang Van Minh	3	3	Dao
<b>II</b>	<b>Bao Lam district</b>				
<b>3</b>	<b>Mong An</b>				
32		Hoang Van Dat	2	2	Tay
33		Ly Van Tong	3	2	Mong
34		Nong Van Kinh	3	3	Tay
35		Sung A Lu	3	3	Mong
36		Giang A Hu	3	2	Mong
37		Ma Van Chung	3	2	Nung
38		Hoang Van Bang	3	3	Nung
39		Sung A Dua	3	2	Mong
40		Sung A Sinh	3	3	Mong
41		Giang A Cho	3	2	Mong

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
42		Giang Seo Phu	3	2	Mong
43		Sung A Dua	3	2	Mong
44		Ma Van Thong	3	2	Tay
45		Ly A Tu	3	3	Mong
46		Giang A Rua	3	2	Mong
47		Luc Van Min	3	2	Nung
48		Ly Van Kun	3	2	Nung
49		Vang A Tinh	3	3	Mong
<b>4</b>	<b>Quang Lam</b>				
50		Hoang Nong Tiep	3	3	Tay
51		Nong Luu Dong	3	2	Tay
52		Ly Do Pao	3	3	Mong
53		Giang Chu Tung	2	2	Mong
54		Hoang Van Thien	3	2	Tay
55		Trần Văn Hoàn	3	2	Tay
56		Duong Van Vinh	3	3	Nung
57		Sung A Phong	3	2	Mong
58		Nong Van Hoc	3	2	Tay
59		Vang Phu The	3	3	Mong
60		Thao Van Sung	3	2	Mong
61		Đam Van Giang	3	3	Tay
62		Ly A Chua	3	2	Mong
<b>III</b>	<b>Bao Lac district</b>				
<b>5</b>	<b>Kim Cuc</b>				

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
63		To Ngoc Khang	3	3	Tay
64		Noi Viet Tap	3	2	San Chi
65		Chi Viet hai	3	3	San Chi
66		Đam Van Tinh	3	2	Tay
67		Ban Ngoc Đam	3	2	Dao
68		Nong Van Luu	3	3	Tay
69		Duong Van Đao	3	2	Dao
70		Trieu Quang Vinh	2	2	Dao
71		La Ngoc Tuan	3	2	Tay
72		Trieu Ngoc Son	3	2	Dao
73		Trieu Van Tu	2	2	Dao
74		Ma Van Cau	3	2	Tay
75		Ban Trung Kien	3	2	Dao
<b>6</b>	<b>Hung Thinh</b>				
66		Hoang Van Huong	3	2	Tay
67		Trieu Ngoc Hai	3	2	Dao
68		Truong Hong Thuy	3	3	Tay
69		Trieu Van Đan	3	2	Dao
70		Đam Đức Trung	3	3	Tay
71		Ban Van Tien	3	3	Dao
72		Hoang Van Pang	3	2	Dao
73		Hoang Van Luong	3	3	Tay
74		Ly Xuan Son	3	2	Tay
75		Trieu Minh Toan	3	2	Dao

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
76		Ma Van Kien	3	3	Tay
77		Loc Van Tien	3	2	Tay
78		Giap Van Minh	3	2	Dao
79		Đam Van Co	3	3	Tay
80		Nong Van Cang	3	2	Tay
81		Tao Quang Vinh	3	2	Tay
82		Trieu Van Sam	3	3	Dao
83		Ma Van Xiem	3	2	Tay
<b>IV</b>	<b>Hoa An district</b>				
<b>7</b>	<b>Bach Đang</b>				
84		La Xuan Đuc	3	2	Tay
85		Nong Van Ninh	3	3	Tay
86		Duong Van Dau	3	3	Nung
87		Hoang Van Cu	3	2	Dao
88		Nong Thi Trung	3	2	Tay
89		Be Ngoc Luu	3	2	Tay
90		Chu Manh Hung	3	3	Tay
91		Vuong Van Cun	3	3	Dao
92		La Van Hoi	3	2	Tay
93		Nong Van Viet	3	2	Tay
<b>V</b>	<b>Thach An district</b>				
<b>8</b>	<b>Canh Tan</b>				
94		Le Van Ly	3	3	Tay
95		Chu Van Nam	3	2	Tay

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
96		La Van Hong	3	2	Tay
97		Hoang Van Chau	3	3	Nung
98		Ban Ngoc Luy	3	2	Dao
99		Trieu Quang Tac	2	2	Dao
100		Nong Van Kien	3	2	Tay
101		Trần Văn Tín	3	3	Tay
102		La Hong Vinh	3	2	Tay
103		La Hong Thien	3	2	Nung
104		Trieu Ngoc Hin	3	2	Dao
105		Ma Van Doan	2	2	Tay
106		Ha Van Dinh	3	2	Nung
107		Hoang Van Phong	3	3	Tay
108		Nong Van Tien	3	3	Tay
109		Chu Van Tuc	3	2	Nung
110		Pham Thi Nhung	3	3	Tay
111		Trieu Cao Quy	3	2	Dao
112		Trieu Van Sinh	3	3	Tay
113		La Van Phong	3	2	Dao
<b>VI</b>	<b>Quang Uyen district</b>				
<b>9</b>	<b>Cai Bo</b>				
114		Be Trung Ngan	3	3	Tay
115		Trieu Xuan Ngàn	3	2	Nung
116		Hua Van Say	2	2	Tay
117		Đàm Thị Diem	2	2	Nung

No	Name of district/commune	Name of house owner	Household		National
			Male	Female	
118		Trieu Van Anh	3	2	Nung
119		Thiem Van An	3	2	Tay
120		La Chi Tang	3	2	Tay
121		Mac Xuan Thuyen	3	2	Tay
122		Ha Van Than	3	2	Nung
123		Trieu Van Bien	3	3	Nung
<b>10</b>	<b>Phi Hai</b>				
124		Hong Van Thuy	2	2	Mong
125		La Khanh Nhi	3	2	Tay
126		Nong Van Hop	3	2	Tay
127		Nong Van Bao	3	3	Tay
128		Hoang Van Hao	3	2	Tay
129		Vuong Van Mong	3	2	Nung
130		Sung A Rua	3	2	Mong
131		Be Dinh Tau	3	2	Tay
132		La Van Phao	3	3	Tay
133		Ma Van Nai	3	2	Tay
134		Hoang Van Cầu	3	3	Nung
135		Nong Van Tuc	3	2	Tay
136		Ma Van Kien	3	2	Tay
137		Vuong Anh Khiet	3	3	Nung
138		Nong Viet Luong	3	2	Tay
	<b>Total</b>		<b>440</b>	<b>352</b>	

Project: The Rural Energy II project - Additional Financing - phase 5- Cao Bang Province.

Report: Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

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**APPENDIX 4: POLICY FRAMEWORK ETHNIC MINORITIES  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN**



## Introduction

1. The Second Rural Energy Project (REII, P074688, Cr. 4000 VN) consists of (a) upgrading and /or expansion of rural power networks in about 1,200 communes; (b) conversion of current ad-hoc local electricity management systems to local distribution utilities (LDUs) as legal entities recognized under Vietnamese law; and (c) capacity building assistance for the LDUs, provincial national authorities, participating regional power companies, and national authorities involved in the planning and regulation of rural electrification.

2. RE II has been implemented since 2004 and is ongoing. Additional financing is required to allow: (a) completion of the original project activities. Subprojects to electrify about 968 communes are under way. To complete these and to add a further 232 and hence achieve the original objective of 1,200 communes, an estimated additional \$90 million is required; and (b) implementation of additional activities that will scale up the project's impact and development effectiveness. Since implementation has been satisfactory, and the mechanisms and institutions are in place, it will be relatively easy to add a further 300 communes and raise the number of communes covered to 1,500 for which an estimated \$110 million is required.

3. The project consists of five components. One supports the rehabilitation, expansion or both of low voltage (LV) rural networks in about 1,500 communes throughout Vietnam. The component is currently implemented by 25 Provincial People's Committees (PPCs) and the distribution system operators, called local distribution utilities (LDUs) of which there are several hundred involved in the project. Three further components are broadly similar, aiming to rehabilitate, expand or both, the medium voltage (MV) systems supplying the upgraded communes in the Northern, Southern and Central regions of the country. Each is implemented by the power company (PC) that is responsible for the MV system in that part of the country. The fifth is a component aimed at developing policies and regulations and building capacity, to ensure the financial, commercial and technical management of the LDUs is as efficient as possible, and is implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT).

4. Review of the ethnic minorities safeguard issues of the parent project has been conducted as part of the preparation for the additional financing. Findings from the review and lessons learnt during the preparation of similar projects (e.g. the Rural Distribution Project), and the replacement of the World Bank's OD 4.20 by Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 has been taken into account in this updated Strategy for Ethnic Minorities. This updated guideline applies to all subprojects for which an Ethnic Minorities Development Plan has not yet been approved by the relevant Vietnamese authorities and cleared by the World Bank.

5. For the subprojects to be located in areas where Ethnic Minorities are present/residing, every effort will be made through design, construction measures, and construction schedules to reduce adverse impacts on Ethnic Minorities communities. For the rehabilitation/expansion of the Medium Voltage system, the adverse impacts would be on

individual households and at low-intensity, most impacts on land of Ethnic Minorities will be temporary, although some families of Ethnic Minorities will have land permanently acquired from them for constructing of towers/poles and substations. Thus, the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected ethnic minority community and the nature of the impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects.

6. Sub-projects may be implemented in Provinces, Districts and Communes where ethnic minority people are present as part of the population. In line with the World Bank's Operational Policy on Indigenous Peoples (OP 4.10), an Indigenous Peoples Plan, hereafter called Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDPs), will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this strategy for ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities are social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. According to OP 4.10 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

- (a) A close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas;
- (b) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group;
- (c) An indigenous language, often different from the national language;
- (d) Presence of customary social and political institutions; and

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

#### Ethnic Minorities in Viet Nam<sup>1</sup>

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> For a more detailed analysis of the situation of Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam, see Country Social Analysis, World Bank, 2007.

many centuries, while others have migrated into their present location within the past hundred years.

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

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

12. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than minority groups 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.

13. While many—probably most—ethnic minority households have better material standards of living today than they did ten or fifteen years ago, they are still not catching up with the rest of the country economically. Indeed, they are in many ways falling further behind. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. The peoples are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

#### THE PLANNING FRAMEWORK

14. The main objective of the ethnic minority planning framework is to ensure that the development process, supported by the project, fosters full respect for the dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of ethnic minorities. This is achieved by avoiding adverse impacts during the development process, and that they will receive culturally-compatible social and economic benefits. The Bank's OP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples indicates that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples/ethnic minorities must be based on a process of ‘free, prior, and informed consultation’, resulting in ‘broad community

support' by the ethnic minority communities for the project, if the sub-project is to proceed. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects Ethnic Minority Peoples and their rights to national identity and natural and economic resources.

15. The State of Viet Nam has the policy of not discriminating against Ethnic Minority Peoples as showed by the presence of Ethnic People Council in the National Assembly and Ethnic People Committee in the Government. Article 94 in the Constitution, 1992 states that the Ethnic People Committee has the right to submit proposals, plans or related issues of indigenous peoples to the Assembly, monitor, control the implementation of national policies, development programs on various areas such as, education, health care, etc. Article 5 of the Constitution also indicates that ethnic minority people could use their own languages to reserve its cultural distinctions. In the Government of Viet Nam, directly under the supervision of the Prime Minister is the Committee of Ethnic Minorities (which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by this Committee, such as the poverty reduction Program 135 according to the degree No, 135/1998/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister to promote the construction of small-scale infrastructure in poor ethnic minority villages.

16. According to the Government of Viet Nam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:

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

Self-identification and recognized by neighboring members by their distinctive culture

A language different from the national language

A long traditional social and institutional system

A self-provided production system.

17. This Planning Framework will be applied to all sub-projects of the Rural Energy Project no.2.

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

18. The Planning Framework seeks to ensure that ethnic minority communities (villages/hamlets) are fully informed about sub-project plans and consulted about potential benefits and adverse impacts the sub-project may have on the community. This consultation will be done in a setting free of coercion, before any sub-project is initiated (free, prior, and informed consultation). If this process results in the community's broad support for the project the sub-projects will be considered to be supported by Rural Energy No. 2 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. The main features/process of the EMDP will be a preliminary screening process, then a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the sub-project, and an action plan will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMDP, and continue throughout the project.

19. Detailed instruments for screening and social impact assessment are described in the annexes. In addition, the Project will provide a series of training to all implementers and local agencies preparing and implementing EMDPs.

#### Screening

20. All communes, which have ethnic minority communities/villages and are candidates for sub-Project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by PCs, relevant local authorities and consultants. Prior to the visit, respective PCs will send a letter to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PCs and local authorities to discuss about possibility of the sub-project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.

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

Names of ethnic groups in the commune

Total number of different 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.

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

#### Social Impact Assessment AND CONSULTATION

23. The social impact assessment (SIA) and the free, prior, and informed consultation will be undertaken/facilitated by the social scientists (consultants) together with 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. The consultation process will determine whether there is broad support from the community for the sub-project.

24. Information regarding the sub-project proposal will be widely disseminated and consultation will be conducted in various group meetings: ethnic minority leaders; ethnic minority men; and ethnic minority women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under sub-Project. Discussions will focus on sub-Project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of sub-Project. The local Women's Union will, under the guidance of the consultant, be responsible for analyzing the SIA, and

for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority representatives and Project 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.

25. If the ethnic minority supports the sub-Project implementation an EMDP will be developed.

#### Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

#### Legal Framework

Baseline data;

Land tenure information;

Local participation;

Technical identification of development or mitigation activities;

Institutional arrangement;

Implementation schedule;

Monitoring and evaluation; and

Cost and financing plan.

#### Implementation Arrangement

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

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

#### Monitoring

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

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

#### Schedule

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

#### Budget

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

#### Reporting/Documentation

33. The EMDPs will be prepared and submitted by PCs to EVN and then the World Bank at the same time that respective PCs submit their annual work programs to EVN and the World Bank for review. When EVN submit the final annual work programs of all the provinces to the World Bank for approval, an integrated EMDP report for the provinces will also be furnished, documenting the social impact assessment, the process of free, prior, and informed consultation, and the evidence, if any, of broad community support.

Project: The Rural Energy II project - Additional Financing - phase 5- Cao Bang Province.

Report: Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

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Annexes:

Annex 1: Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities

Annex 2: Social Impact Assessment

Annex 3: Proposed Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Annex 4: Schedule for Ethnic Minority Consultation



Annex 1: Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities

When to do screening: At the time of the first consultation with a commune.

What information to collect: The screening will collect demographic data of ethnic minorities who live along the zone of influence.

How to collect the information: It can be obtained from ethnic leaders, village leaders and commune authorities.

Who will do the screening: Consultants or Trained District staff

Time required: The screening of each commune will take about one day to complete.

Province: \_\_\_\_\_ District: \_\_\_\_\_ Commune: \_\_\_\_\_ Subproject:  
 \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Villages, Communes along the Influenced Zone	Name of Ethnic Groups along the influence Zone (including Kinh)	No. of Ethnic Minority Households along the influenced zone	No. of Total Ethnic Minority Persons along the influenced Zone .	
			Women	Men

Project: The Rural Energy II project - Additional Financing - phase 5- Cao Bang Province.

Report: Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

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Annex 2: Social Impact Assessment

When to conduct SIA: If the screening results show that there are ethnic minority households along the zone of influence of the subproject, a social impact assessment will be undertaken.

What information to collect : The SIA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data, social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impact-positive and negative-of the proposed sub-project.

How to collect the information: Information will be gathered separate group meetings with the following ethnic minority groups: 1) EM leaders; 2) EM men; and 3) EM women, especially those who live in the zone of influence.

Who will conduct the SIA: Consultants or Trained District staff.

Time required: The SIA data collection for each commune will take about two to three days. It will take another two or three days to analyze the data and prepare the final report.

Province: \_\_\_\_\_; District: \_\_\_\_\_; Commune: \_\_\_\_\_;  
Subproject: \_\_\_\_\_

A. Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (according to MOLISA)  
\_\_\_\_\_

Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school  
\_\_\_\_\_

Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school  
\_\_\_\_\_

Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school \_\_\_\_\_

Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school  
\_\_\_\_\_

Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year

\_\_\_\_\_

Availability of water supply facility (wells, piped water, etc) in the community

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Availability of electricity in the community

Yes \_\_\_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

No. of households in community with connection to electricity

\_\_\_\_\_

Economic information of ethnic minority community

a) Types of natural resources in the area:

Natural Resource	Check	Natural Resource	Check
Forest		iv.	
Lake, river		v.	
Mineral		vi.	

b) Economic and livelihood systems:

Main Activity	% of EM H/Holds	Secondary Activity	% of EM
i. sedentary agriculture		i. sedentary agriculture	
ii. shifting agriculture		ii. shifting agriculture	
iii. landless farm worker		iii. landless farm worker	
vi. off farm work		vi. off farm work	
v. govt. employees		v. govt. employees	
vi.		vi.	

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

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12. Social information of ethnic minority community

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

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

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## B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact

Getting 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\_\_\_; No\_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

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b. Increased access to electricity

Yes \_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Potential negative impacts:

a. Electric security: Yes \_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

b. Physical and social problems related to subproject: Yes \_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

c. Land acquisition for subproject construction: Yes \_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Yes \_\_\_; No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e. Other negative influences:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Sub-Project

From Men:

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From Women:

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D. Other Comments

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### Annex 3: Proposed Action Plan

When to prepare action plan: Immediately after the SIA, if the ethnic minority supports for the sub-project.

How to prepare an action plan: The plan to be prepared based on the results of consultation and participation of EM groups.

What is in an action plan: It will consist of (1) legal framework (2) mitigation activities; (3) technical identification of development, (4) institutional arrangement for implementation; (5) implementation schedule; (6) monitoring and evaluation; and (7) cost and financing plan.

Who will prepare the action plan: Consultant in coordination with the commune leaders, ethnic minority leaders in consultation with the EM community and the trained local staff from the district.

Who will implement the action plan: The PCs and PMBs under EVN, Communes and EM leaders

1. Legal Framework: Describe the laws of GOV applied and OD 4.20 of the World Bank.

2. Mitigation Measures

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

Mitigation measures

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

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

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

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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.

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d. Land acquisition and compensation: Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minorities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.

### 23. 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, agricultural extension. It will also include ethnic minority leaders in training sessions on SIA, resettlement, and participatory monitoring for EMDP implementation.

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

List proposed development assistance and schedule:

Proposed Assistance		Responsible Group	Schedule
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

#### 34. Institutional arrangement.

Describe about all required activities and responsible institutions

No.	Action	Responsible institution
1		
2		
3		
4		

#### 4.5. Implementation schedule

Figure out the schedule for each action

No.	Action	Schedule

1		
2		
3		
4		

5.6. Monitoring and evaluation

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

Indicators:

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Activity	Monitoring Schedule	Visited by	If completed (x)
1 Screening			
2 Conduct SIA			
3 Discuss findings of SIA			

	with community			
4	Preparation of Action Plan			
5	Discussion with local authorities, engineer of mitigation measures			
6	Visit one month prior to construction work			
7	Visit one month after construction work			
8	Visit six months after construction work			

6.7. Cost and financing plan. Estimate cost for IPDP and financing resources.

Proposed assistance	Unit cost (VND)	Quantity	Total cost (VND)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
Implementation cost			
Contingency			
Total cost (VND)			

Annex 4: Schedule for Ethnic Minority Consultation

Note: Ethnic minority leaders and two ethnic minority representative (one man and one woman) will form part of the EMDP planning and implementation group for each local unit.

	TASK	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	MATERIAL & FORMS	WEEK				
				1	2	3	4	5
1	Inform ethnic minority commune leaders and local authorities about the sub-project	PC, PMB or consultants/district trained Staff	Project brochure (PMB to provide sample)	x				
2	Conduct screening to determine types and numbers of ethnic minority households living in area of zone of influence of subproject.	Consultants, trained District Staff	Provide Screening/EM Inventory Form	x				
3	Request EM commune leaders, local authorities to help with completing Screening/EM Inventory	PC, PMB under and EVN	Official letter	x				
4	Undertake social impact assessment ethnic minority households in zone of influence/area of subproject. Conduct free, prior, and informed consultation, primarily by focus group discussions with three separate groups of ethnic minorities as part of SIA: leaders; men; and women	Consultants, trained District Staff (under guidance from PMB)	SIA Form		x	X		
5	Analyze and write up findings of SIA	Ditto	SIA Form		x	X		
6	Meet EM leaders and members and discuss findings of SIA	Consultants, district trained Staff				X		
7	Prepare Action Plan with local	Consultants	Action Plan			X		

	authorities, ethnic minority representatives and their leaders		Form					
8	Meet with design Engineers to discuss feedback from the commune and use information to final design and mitigation measures, if required	Consultants, local trained staff				X		
9	Send all Inventories, SIAs, Action Plans to PMB	Consultants					X	
10	Summarize information and submit to IDA/World Bank.  Important – the reports should be submitted with submission of its proposed subproject Program.	PC, PMBs						X x
11	Monitor implementation of Ethnic Minority Action Plan	PC, PMB, Local authorities, Representatives of EM, Independent Monitors for RAP implementation.	Monitoring Reports					

**APPENDIX 5; LIST OF DISTRICTS AND COMMUNES INVOLVING IN THE PROJECT**

- |    |                   |   |                       |
|----|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | Nguyen Binh (02 ) | : | Vu Nong va Yen Lac    |
| 2. | Bao Lam (02 )     | : | Mong An, Quang Lam.   |
| 3. | Bao Lac (02 )     | : | Kim Cuc va Hung Thinh |
| 4. | Hoa An (01 )      | : | Bach Đang.            |
| 5. | Thach An (01 )    | : | Canh Tan.             |
| 6. | Quang Uyen (02 )  | : | Cai Bo va Phi Hai     |