ELECTRICITY OF VIETNAM
NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION

RURAL ENERGY II PROJECT - ADDITIONAL FINANCING
PHASE 1 - YEN BAI PROVINCE

ETHNIC MINORITY
DEVELOPMENT PLAN

PREPARED BY
NORTH POWER JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
DIRECTOR

Lai Hop Quoc

VINH YEN, OCTOBER 2009
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1. The map of project
2. Social Impact Assessment
3. Minutes of meetings table and screening of ethnic minorities
4. Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP

Abbreviations
CPC Commune People’s Committee
DMS Detailed Measurement survey
DP(s) Displaced Person
DPC District people’s Committee
E VN Electricity of Vietnam
GOV Government of Vietnam
HH Household
PCI Power Company 1
PPC Provincial People’s Committee
RP Resettlement Plan
ROW Right of Way
WB World Bank
MV Medium Voltage

NPC - NORTH POWER JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project’s objective.

The Second Rural energy project of additional financing (hereinafter called "the REII Project") focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and sub-stations and standardizing them to 110, 35 and 22kV to meet growing demand on electricity more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for production uses, and reduce power system loss.

The Second Rural energy project of additional financing is carried out in 28 communes of 8 districts of Yen Bai province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District and City</th>
<th>Communes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Van Yen (05 Communes)</td>
<td>Vien Som, Xuan Tam, Ngõi A, Mau Dong and Yen Hung.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yen Binh (08 Communes)</td>
<td>Cam Nhan, Vinh Kien, Bach Ha, Yen Binh, Vu Linh, Tan Nguyen, Thịnh Hung and Xuan Long.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Luc Yen (04 Communes)</td>
<td>Tan Linh, Lieu Do, Dong Quan and Yen Thang.</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Van Chan (01 Communes)</td>
<td>Tran Phu town.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Tran Yen (04 Communes)</td>
<td>Minh Quân, Bảo Hùng, Nga Quân và Đào Thịnh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yen Bai City (04 Communes)</td>
<td>Gioi Phien, Phuc Loc and Van Tien</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tram Tau (02 Communes)</td>
<td>Lang Nhi and Ta Xi Lang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mu Cang Chai (01 Communes)</td>
<td>Che Tao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project’s scale.

a) New construction 86.495 km high voltage transmission lines, in which:
- 35 kV Line: 82.829 km
- 10 kV Line: 3.666 km

b) Construction of 51 new substations with total capacity of 4,590 kVA, in which:
- Substation 50KVA-35 / 0.4 kV: 07 Stations
- Substation 75KVA-35 / 0.4 kV: 15 Stations
- Substation 100KVA-35 / 0.4 kV: 21 Stations
- Substation 160KVA-35 / 0.4 kV: 05 Stations
- Substation 75KVA-10 / 0.4 kV: 01 Stations

NPC - NORTH POWER JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
1.2. Ethnic Minority development plan

Second Rural Energy Project Yen Bai province – Medium voltage is expected to improve investment recovery upgrade and expand the power grid, the aim to improve the quality of electricity supply for households covered areas of the project include 28 communes of 8 districts in the province (city), Yen Baoi province, including the districts of Van Yen, Yen Binh, Luc Yen, Van Chan, Tran Yen, Tram Tau, Mu Cang Chai and Yen Bai city. Including 9 communes in 4 districts of the project that affect ethnic minorities.

The objective of the Ethnic Minority development plan is to ensure that the construction of the project "Second Rural Energy Project Yen Bai province – Medium voltage" will not affect local-to-life economic, social and cultural. More detail will ensure that the project will not impact negatively on ethnic minorities will bring more benefits from their projects.

1.3. Ethnic Minorities Planning Framework

Policy framework and guidelines of the policy framework for ethnic minorities has been prepared for the project. This policy framework is based on OP4.10 of the WB policy on ethnic minorities and the policies on ethnic minorities of Vietnam government.

The instructions to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and involved in the investigation process of project implementation. Their participation not only gives them certain benefits but also protect them from the negative impacts of the project during construction. The report "Ethnic Minority development plan" were built according to these instructions. (See Appendix: Policy framework and guidelines of the development plan of ethnic minorities)

1.4. Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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.

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

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.

Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows: The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation having many nationalities. The State implements a policy of equality and unity and supports the cultures of all nationalities and prohibits discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and characters to preserve their culture and to improve its own traditions and customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and culturally.

Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than minority groups have in many other countries in the region, or around the world. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies. They have received preferential treatment in college admission processes. Cooking oil, kerosene, and iodized salt have been provided to them at heavily subsidized rates. The government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have organized numerous development and special assistance programs that targeted ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the uplands in general and ethnic minorities in particular to “catch up” with lowland areas.

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

2.1 Ethnic Minorities in Project Areas

Rural Distribution project (RD)

Yen Bai is an agricultural-based province located in Tay Bac, the northern part of northern-central Vietnam. It shares borders with five provinces which are Lào Cai Province, Lai Châu Province, Sơn La Province, Tuyên Quang Province, and Phú Thọ Province.

Yen Bai has 9 district, city and township (the Yen Bai city, Nghia Lo Township and 7 districts of Luc Yen, Mu Cang Chai, Tram Tau, Tran Yen, Van Chan, Van Yen and Yen Binh) with 180 communes. In which 70 highland communes and 62 communes with special difficulties are making investments in development programs - economic and social state, two districts have the highest Tram Tau and Mu Cang Chai (Mong compatriots than 80%) in 61 poor districts, particularly the difficulties of the country.

Terrain

The average temperature of 23.70°C. Temperatures ranged from 16.30°C (January) to 28.50°C (June and July). Average humidity: relatively stable throughout the year ranging from 83% to 87%. Average rainfall: from 1500-2200 mm / year.

Tiềm năng kinh tế

Yen Bai has the advantage to develop agriculture - forestry products associated with raw material areas: planting and processing of paper, pulp, artificial board, cultivation and processing of cinnamon, tea, coffee, cassava planting and processing, fruits, aquaculture and fish processing. With abundant mineral resources, the province has favorable conditions in the mining and processing minerals such as gemstones, kaolin, feldspar, calcium carbonate powder, iron ... and production of construction materials: cement, brick, technical ceramic, porcelain, stone cut tiles, stone art and other construction materials...

In the project area are ethnic minority groups as follows: Muong, Tay, Nung, Dao, Mong and Cao Lan.

Characteristics of ethnic minority households as follows:

- The average number of persons in a household 3.77 people
  Male 48.5%
  Female 51.5%
- The age group
  1 - 17 years old 34%
18 - 60 years old 57%
Over 60 years old 9%
• Head of a HHs
  Male 72%
  Female 28%
• Occupation
  Agriculture and breeding
• Average annual income 7,389,760 VND/person/year
• Asset
  HHs has TV 55%
  HHs has motor-bike 57%
  HHs has bicycle 85%
  HHs has fridge 1.2%
  HHs has washer 0.3%
  Other Asset 0.3%
• Ethnic minorities in the project area
  Muong, Tay, Nung, Dao,
  Mong and Cao Lan

2.2 Characteristics of ethnic minority:

2.2.1 Tay people:
The Tay people speak a language of the Central Tai language group, and live in northern Vietnam. They are sometimes also called Tho, To, Tai Tho, Ngan, Phun, Thu Lao, or Pa Di.

There are about 1.5 million Tay people living in Vietnam. This makes them the second largest ethnic group in Vietnam after the majority Viet ethnic group. Most are in northern Vietnam in particular in the Cao Bang, Lang Son, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen, and Quang Ninh Provinces, where they live along the valleys and the lower slopes of the mountains. They also live in some regions of the Bac Ninh and Bac Giang provinces. They inhabit the fertile plains and are generally agriculturalists, mainly cultivating rice. They also cultivate maize, and sweet potato among other things.

Tay villages are usually based at the feet of mountains and are often named after a mountain, field or river. Each village has about 15-20 households.

The Tay are closely related to the Nung and the Zhuang on the Chinese side of the Vietnamese-Chinese border.
It is common for Tay woman to wear skirts or sarongs which go down to the knee, and are split up the right side with five buttons along the armpit and narrow sleeves.

**Religion**
The majority adhere to ancestor and spirit worship. An altar for the ancestors is usually placed in a central location in the house. The altar room is considered sacred, and guests, or women who have given birth, are not allowed to sit on the bed in front of the altar.

Nominally, Animism is the most popular but nowadays, mostly Tay people are worship Mahayana Buddhism with Taoism

**Language**
The Tay people speak the Tay language, among other Tai dialects. Literacy in their own language is quite low among Tay people, probably around 5% or less. Dialects include Central Tay, Eastern Tay, Southern Tay, Northern Tay, Tay Trung Khanh, Thu Lao, and Tay Bao Lac.

### 2.2.2 Nung people

**Name of Ethnic Group:** Nung (Xuong, Giang, Nung An, Nung Coi, Phan Sinh, Nung Chao, Nung Inh, Qui Rin, Nung Din, and Khen Lai).

**Population:** About 706,000 people.

**Locality:** Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Thai, Ha Bac, and Tuyen Quang Provinces.

**Customs and Habits:** The Nung mainly worship their ancestors, spirits, saints, Confucius, and Kwan Yin. Nung villages are often built on hillsides. There is usually a submerged field in front of the house and a garden in the back. The Nung houses are always built on stilts.

**Culture:** The Nung language resembles the Tay, and belongs to the Tay-Thai Group. The Nung have a written language called Nom Nung (Nung scripts) which has prevailed since the 17th century.

The Nung have an abundant wealth of folk arts and cultural activities including folksongs and alternative songs ("sli"). The smooth melodies of the "sli" are harmonious with the natural sounds of the forests and mountains. This type of folksong is a combination of verse and music.

The "Lung Tung" (Going to the Fields) Ceremony is very well known and attracts many people of all ages. This ceremony is always organized on the first month of the lunar year.

**Costumes:** The Nung mainly wear indigo attire.
Economy: The Nung live on rice and corn. They also grow cash crops and fruit trees, such as tangerines and persimmons, and anise.

2.2.3 Dao people

Name of Ethnic Group: Dao ("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), "Dao Do" (Red Dao), Man, Dong, Trai, Xa, Diu Mien, Lim Mien, Lu Giang, Lan Ten, Dai Ban, Tieu Ban, Col Ngang, Col Mua and Son Dau).

Population: Over 470,000 people.

Locality: The Dao live along the Sino-Vietnamese and Vietnamese-Lao borders and in some midland provinces and provinces along the coastline of northern Vietnam.

Customs and Habits: TheDao worship their ancestors called Ban Ho. The houses are built either on stilts, level with the ground, or half on stilts and half on beaten earth. Two forms of matrilocal exist, a temporary matrilocal and permanent matrilocal. Their funerals reflect many ancient customs. In some regions, dead people from 12 years old and older are cremated.

Culture: Dao language belongs to the Mong-Dao Group. The Dao have long used Chinese writings (but pronounced in the Dao way) called Nom Dao (Dao Demotic Script).

Costumes: The attire of the Dao men consists of trousers and short vests. Women's attire is more diversified and is often decorated with many traditional motifs.

Economy: The Dao mainly live off of rice cultivation and by growing subsidiary crops. Sideline occupations include weaving, carpentry, blacksmithing, papermaking and vegetable oil production.

2.2.4 Mong people

Name of Ethnic Group: Mong, H'Mong (Mong Do (White Mong), Mong Lengkap (Variety Mong), Mong Si (Red Mong), Mong Du (Black Mong) and Mong Suu (Man Mong)).

Population: More than 558,000 people.

Locality: The H'Mong are concentrated in the highland regions in the provinces of Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Lai Chau, Son La, Cao Bang and Nghe An.

Customs and Habits: Each lineage lives within a group setting. The head of the village assumes the common affairs for the lineage. Young H'Mong men and women are free to choose their partners. Marriages are absolutely forbidden between men and women of the same lineage. Matrimonial life of the H'Mong is very harmonious and divorce is very rare.

Culture: Mong language belongs to the H'Mong-Dao Group. The Traditional Tet (New Year's Day) of the H'Mong is organized every December. They refrain from eating green vegetables during the three days of the Tet Holiday.
The musical instruments of the H'Mong include various kinds of "khen" (pan-pipes) and lip organs. After a hard working day and to celebrate spring, the young men and women often play "khen" and lip organs to express their feelings for their partners.

Costumes: The H'Mong make their clothes from linen. Women's attire consists of a skirt, a blouse that opens at the front and has embroidery on the back, an apron to cover the skirt at the front, and leggings.

Economy: The H'Mong live mainly on slash-and-burn cultivation. They also grow rice and corn on terraced fields. Their principal food plants are corn, rice, and rye. Apart from these crops, they also grow medicinal plants and linen plants to supply the fibers for cloth weaving.

2.2.5 Cao Lan People

Cao Lan language of the people close to the language of the Tay and Tay Thai group.

Cao Lan people ancestor worship. The altar is set aside in a room of the house, this is the holy altar, Confucianism and Taoism.

Cao Lan people live on rice and maize. Their rice cultivation or planting crops and fruit trees.

Cao Lan people enjoy eating fried with fat. The food was the Cao Lan favorite is Khau Nhuc. Holy water is a long tradition of the Cao Lan.

Cao Lan people have collections rich with folk art and culture, including folk songs, songs ali. Gentle melody of the tune si similar to natural sounds of the mountains and deep impression to those who live in areas of the Cao Lan.

2.3. Preliminary studies on ethnic minorities in the project area

Areas affected by the project include 28 communes of 8 districts (cities) of Yen Bai province. Here are the following ethnic groups: Tay, Nung, Dao, Muong, Mong and Cao Lan.

Distribution of ethnic minorities in the project area as follows: Total ethnic minorities in the project area is 1961 households with 10232 people (of which: Male: 5122 people Female: 5110 people).

Table 2.3: Preliminary studies on ethnic minorities in the project area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District / Communes</th>
<th>Name ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of ethnic minority households</th>
<th>Total number of ethnic minorities</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Dao, Tây</td>
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<td>Câu Khai</td>
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<td>Góc Mít</td>
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<td>Mỹ Chê</td>
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</tr>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Phuc Loc</td>
<td>Khống</td>
<td>Đặng Mây</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Tram Yen district</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>Hỏa Quan, Minh Đức</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Bao Hung</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>Thôn 2, Thôn 8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Nga Quan</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>Ninh Thuận, Hồng Thái</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Dao Thinh</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>Thôn 5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NPC - NORTH POWER JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
2.4 Land use
Most of the cultivation land of the ethnic minorities is the field land, hill and fruits. Besides, they still have residential and garden land.

2.5 Cultivation of EMs in project areas.
Farming and planting forest and fruit trees are the main production of the ethnic minorities in the project areas.
The EM farmers always hire private driven plough motor and mobile rice shredding to harvest tier crops.
However, the popular tool for rice harvests. The EM farmers use the bio-fertilizer for the fields. The garden land is used for many purposes: planting long-term trees with crops, feeding cow, chicken...
The EM farmers always plant star pipe, sugarcane, beans, maize…

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District / Communes</th>
<th>Name ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of ethnic minority households Female</th>
<th>Total number of ethnic minorities Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Lang Nhi</td>
<td>Mường, Dao, Nùng, Tay</td>
<td>Nhi Đôi, Nhi Trên, Chong Tủa</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>1050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ta Si Lang</td>
<td>Mường, Dao, Nùng, Tay</td>
<td>Chong Chia, Tà Cao, Tà Dạng, Lạng Mạnh, Lạng Trên</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>769</td>
<td>771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mu Cang Chai district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Che Tao</td>
<td>Mường, Dao, Nùng, Tay</td>
<td>Tà Dông, Hàng Gán, Tà Chợ</td>
<td>274</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>5122</td>
<td>5110</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 OP 4.10 policy on ethnic minority people of WB

This plan builds on the OP4.10 of the WB policy on ethnic minorities and the policies on ethnic minorities of Vietnam government.

According to OP4.10: "The overall objective of the WB for ethnic minorities, as well as for all residents of the member countries, is to ensure that the development process must be full respect for human dignity, human rights and their cultural identity. Specifically, the key objectives of these guidelines is to ensure that ethnic minorities do not suffer the ill effects of the development process, especially the impact of projects financed by the WB, and ensure that they will benefit the economic interests, equal social and cultural benefits. And the WB's policy strategy is handling issues related to ethnic minorities must be based on voluntary participation of the ethnic groups themselves did. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, bringing indigenous knowledge into project development, and early use of experienced specialists are core activities of any for projects that may affect ethnic minorities and their rights to natural resources and economy."

3.2 Viet Nam Law

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

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

Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying

Step by overcome the lack of food and
Consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of province; create favor conditions support the irregular education program and develop internal economic 31st. June, the Prime ministry signed the Decision No 135/1998/QD-TTg on socio-economic development plan for the special difficult and mountainous areas.

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

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

Politburo of CPV Decree No 24-NQ/TW dated on 12nd, March, 2003 on” Ethnic Minorities activities”

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

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

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

3.3. Organizations and institutions undertake the ethnic minorities

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

4. PROJECT IMPACT ON ETHNIC MINORITIES

Most of the ethnic minority land is the paddy land and hill. Other types of tree is residential and garden land. The project’s land loss areas are small compares to the affected landholdings of the ethnic people.

4.1 Project impacts

There are 57 EM HHs (332 persons) affected by the project

Table 4.1. HHs affected by the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Name minority</th>
<th>Village name</th>
<th>HHs</th>
<th>Number people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yen Binh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bach Hà</td>
<td>Cao Lan</td>
<td>Ngọn Ngói</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yen Binh</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>Linh Mòn, Thôn Bông</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vu Linh</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>Đồng Chầm</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tan Nguyen</td>
<td>Dao, Nùng</td>
<td>Đềo Thao</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Xuan Long</td>
<td>Tày</td>
<td>Thôn 10</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luc Yen district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lieu Do</td>
<td>Tày, Nùng</td>
<td>Thôn Lợi, Ngơi Tâu</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tram Tau district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lang Nhi</td>
<td>Mông, Dao, Nùng, Tày</td>
<td>Nhi Đuôi, Nhi Trên, Chông Tâu</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ta Si Lang</td>
<td>Mông, Dao, Nùng, Tày</td>
<td>Chống Chùa, Tà Cao, Tà Đâng, Làng Mạch, Làng Trôn</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mu Cang Chai district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Che Tao</td>
<td>Mông, Dao, Nùng, Tày</td>
<td>Tà Động, Hằng Giang, Tà Cho</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>57</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Area of arable land

Table 4.2: Arable land of Ems:
4.3 Temporary impacts on arable land

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

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

Table 4.3.1: Temporary impacts on cultivation land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Village name</th>
<th>Area affected land (m2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yen Binh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bach Hà</td>
<td>Ngọn Ngơi</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yen Binh</td>
<td>Linh Môn, Thôn Bồng</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vu Linh</td>
<td>Động Chằm</td>
<td>1040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tan Nguyen</td>
<td>Đèo Thao</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Xuan Long</td>
<td>Thôn 10</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luc Yen district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>121,411</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4.3.2: Impacts trees, crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Village name</th>
<th>Affected trees, crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trees (m²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Trees</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yen Binh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bach Hà</td>
<td>Ngon Ngôi</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yen Binh</td>
<td>Linh Môn, Thôn Bồng</td>
<td>327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vu Lĩnh</td>
<td>Đồng Chẩm</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tan Nguyên</td>
<td>Đèo Thao</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Xuan Long</td>
<td>Thôn 10</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luc Yen district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lieu Do</td>
<td>Thôn Lợi, Ngôi Tậu</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tram Tau district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lang Nhi</td>
<td>Nhi Dưới, Nhi Trên, Chồng Tẩu</td>
<td>654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Ta Si Lang</td>
<td>Chồng Chúa, Та Cao, Та Đặng, Làng Mạnh, Làng Trên</td>
<td>1741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu Cang Chai district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Che Tao</td>
<td>Та Đống, Hàng Gàng, Та Cho</td>
<td>2097</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td>5685</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**

- **NPC** - NORTH POWER JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
4.4 **Permanent land acquisition**
The area of permanent acquisition land is not big, and scatters along the route.

Total permanent acquisition land: 2340.00 m2
In which:
- Agriculture land: 2340.00 m2
- Residential land: 0 m2

*Table 4.4: Permanent acquisition land*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Village name</th>
<th>Permanent acquisition land (m2)</th>
<th>% Permanent acquisition land</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yen Binh district</td>
<td>Nguyễn Ngọc</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yen Binh</td>
<td>Linh Môn, Thôn Bồng</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>1.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Vu Lính</td>
<td>Đồng Chăm</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tân Nguyên</td>
<td>Đèo Thảo</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Xuan Long</td>
<td>Thôn 10</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Luc Yen district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lieu Do</td>
<td>Thôn Lợi, Ngồi Tâu</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tram Tau district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Lang Nhi</td>
<td>Nhi Dưới, Nơi Trên, Chông Tầu</td>
<td>473</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Ta Si Lang</td>
<td>Chổng Chàu, Ta Cao, Ta Đằng, Làng Mảnh, Làng Trên</td>
<td>706</td>
<td>1.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mu Cang Chai district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Che Tao</td>
<td>Ta Đồng, Hàng Gành, Ta Cho</td>
<td>879</td>
<td>1.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2340</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 **Impacts on houses and structures**
The project has no impacts on houses and structures
5. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

5.1 Objectives of public consultation

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

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

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

5.2 Information campaign and consultation program

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

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

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

  This phase consisted of line route selection, census and inventory of displaced persons, affected assets, and identification of strategies for compensation, rehabilitation and relocation.

- Activity 2: Impact survey and statistics.

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

- Activity 3: Meetings with DPs' representatives.

Survey teams had asked local authorities and EM DPs for their comments on the route alignments, potential of adverse impacts, their reference on unit cost for house construction and unit cost of land. During the survey process, the surveyor should directly meet and discuss with the EM DPs. The feedback information would be recorded and presented in the EMDP report. Electric construction and investment and investment consultation joint stock company has been prepared the socio-economic survey forms and questionnaires for collecting EMDPs' contribution. Communicate local
authorities have also been consulted for land availability in the case public land would be used for land compensation. PCI had opened meetings with all local authorities that the project traversed through. At the meetings, PCI required all local representatives, affected EMDPs discussed and gave out their opinions of project’s proposals, mitigation measures, and draft EMDP policy. The representative of Women Union, Farmers’ Associations, DOES, affected EM HHs, and local authorities had participated this meeting.

The daft EMDP has been sent the office of Yen Bai Provincial People’s Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Vietnam.

The last version will be resent the office of Yen Bai provincial People’s Committee and at VDIC of the World Bank office in Vietnam.

**Stage 2: Implementations EMDP**

Step 1-stage 2: Disclose project information for EM people.

Step 2 – stage 2: Participation on EMDP actions, training and rehabilitation program

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

The EM DPs will be informed the time, places, and procedures of the EMDP actions. EM shall be consulted in training program and others: time and training manner.

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

Step 3 – Stage 2: Information for local authorities on EMDP procedures.

The PCI will inform to the local authorities and affected EM people the procedures and process as well as EMDP.

The commune authorities and District People’s Committee have to ensure that all EMDPs in the project area will be fully inform the procedures and process to implement project and EMDP.

6. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

Power Company No.1 is responsible for project implementing including investment, survey, design works as well as EMDP monitoring. Furthermore, the EMDP implementation need close coordination of the Provincial People’s Committees, District People’ Committees, Commune People’ Committees and other related institution.

6.1. Responsibility of organization

6.1.1 Electricity of Vietnam

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

6.1.2 Yen Bai power service

Yen Bai power service is responsible for the entire implementation of EMDP, including preparation and implementation of EMDP and submission to EVN and WB for approval:
- Monitoring of EMDP implementation by contracting with an independent monitoring consultant.
- Report the EMDP implementation progress to WB and EVN.

As such, Yen Bai power service needs a group or a department included of persons who have experienced in monitoring and implementation of EMDP

6.1.3 District/Commune People’s Committee
- In coordination with PMU in implementation of EMDP
- To assist local people in overcoming the difficulty during the construction process, held meeting to inform about EMDP implementation.

6.1.4 Provincial People’s Committee

In coordination with departments in implementation of EMDP
7. IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAM

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

Table 7: Implementation program

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsibility units</th>
<th>Works and Plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Training on agriculture, including: -Training on new gender -Training on breeding -Training on use fertilizer</td>
<td>PC1, Yen Bai power service, local authorities, Provincial People’s Committee, Encourage Agriculture Association</td>
<td>Yen Bai power service under PC1 is responsible for: + Name of the project communes + Training plan (a day/half day) + Time and place at each commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric power</td>
<td>PC1, Yen Bai power service</td>
<td>Yen Bai power service is in charge</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Works</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>EMDP Preparation</td>
<td>In 3/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>EMDP approval</td>
<td>In 4/2009</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>EMDP Implementation</td>
<td>In 2/2010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>In 3/2010</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

PC1 shall be responsible for monitoring the EMDP implementation plan. However, an independent external consulting agency shall undertake the independent monitoring activities.

10. COST AND BUDGETC

The objectives of the EMDP are to bring benefits to all EMs who live in the
project areas. The budget devices from the counterpart fund of EVN Implementation cost of EMDP is as below:

Table 10: Cost and budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cost for preparation EMDP’s programs</td>
<td>One – day training organized in communes (9 communes)</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety</td>
<td>One – day training organized in communes (9 communes). These courses are proposed to organize at commune schools.</td>
<td>90,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meetings and handouts on agriculture and electric safety</td>
<td>- Training on electric safety - Training on agriculture</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>180,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Contingency 10%</td>
<td></td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>Grand total</td>
<td></td>
<td>198,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX

Annex 1: Map project areas
Annex 2: Social Impact Assessment
Annex 3: Preliminary study on EMs
Annex 4: Policy Framework and Guideline for EMDP
ANNEX 1:
MAP PROJECT AREAS
ANNEX 2  
SOCIAL ASSESSMENT

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

2. The Social Assessment includes the following elements:
   (a) A review, on a scale appropriate to the project, of the legal and institutional framework applicable to EM.
   (b) Gathering of baseline information on the demographic, social, cultural and political characteristics of the affected ethnic minorities, the land that they have traditionally owned or customarily used or occupied, and the natural resources on which they depend.
   (c) Taking the review and baseline information in to account, the identification of key project stakeholders and the elaboration of a culturally appropriate process for consulting with ethnic minorities at each stage of project preparation and implementation.
   (d) An Assessment base on fee, prior, and informed consultation, with the affects of the project. Critical to the determination of potential adverse impacts is an analysis of the relative vulnerability of, and risk to, the affected ethnic minority communities given their distinct circumstances and close ties to land and natural resources, as well as their lack of access to opportunities relative to other social group in the communities, regions, or national societies in which they live.
   (e) The identification and evaluation, based on fee, prior, and informed consultation with the affected ethnic minority communities, of measures necessary to avoid adverse effects, or if such measures are not feasible, the identification of measures to minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects, and to ensure that the ethnic minorities groups receive culturally appropriate benefits under the project.
ANNEX 3:
MINUTES OF MEETINGS
TABLE AND SCREENING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES
1. THÀNH PHẦN THAM ĐÚC:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................

2. Đại diện Don vị tư vấn:
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................

3. Đại diện UBND xã ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc ít người (nếu có):
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................
   - Ông (Bà) ............................................. Chức vụ: ..................................

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: ............................................. số người, trong đó số người dân tộc ít người: .............................................

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VĂN:

1. Don vị tư vấn tổng báo vé:
   - Nơi dự dàn (tố độ đầu tư, quy mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ....).
   - Chính sách đầu tư, tài chính, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc ít người của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam.
   - Quyền lợi của các hộ gia đình dân tộc ít người khi có dự án.
   - Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tài chính cử (RF) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khắc phục đối với những khó khăn trong cuộc sống (như các biện pháp dân cư, hỗ trợ khắc phục ....).

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:
   i) Người dân tộc ít người và cộng đồng trong dự án có đồng ý thực hiện dự án không?
      Có: .............................................; Không: .............................................; Nếu không thì vì sao? .............................................

   ii) Các ý kiến khác của người dân tộc ít người và cộng đồng (nếu có):
      .............................................

KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC IT NGƯỜI (EMDP) 9
III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhân xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của Tư vấn (về kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc ít người sao cho phù hợp với văn hoá)

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

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...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đúng...một...vì...là...vì...vì...vì...

...Nhớ...ko...đمعايير...như...những...thường...năm...2009

DAI DIEN CHU DAVU TU

DAI DIEN DON VI TU VAN

DAI DIEN CHINH QUYEN DIA PHUONG

DAI DIEN NGUOI DUNG DAVU CAC NHOM DAN TOC IT NGUOI
ANNEX 3: SCREENING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District/Communes</th>
<th>Total number of ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Name ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Number of households / ethnic minority people affected</th>
<th>Number of people per household</th>
<th>Percentage of ethnic minorities in the community</th>
<th>Villages have 90-100% of ethnic minority</th>
<th>Villages have 50-90% of ethnic minority</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Van Yen District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ngôi A</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>179</td>
<td>Dao, Tây</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5,42</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mau Dong</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,89</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yen Hung</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Tây, Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,33</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vien Son</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,16</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xuan Tam</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,24</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Yen Binh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cam Nhan</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,00</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Làng Dự, Gốc Mĩt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Vinh Kien</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,67</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bach Ha</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>Cao Lan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,13</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>Lính Môn, Thôn Bằng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yen Binh district</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>363</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,24</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Đồ Chăm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Vu Linh</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4,02</td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>Đèo Thao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tan Nguyen</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>499</td>
<td>Dao, Nùng</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,14</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thịnh Hưng</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,14</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>Thôn 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Xuan Long</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4,20</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Luc Yen district</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tan Linh</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>Nùng, Tây, Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,32</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>Đồ Ên, Ngọc Minh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lien Do</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>434</td>
<td>Tây, Nùng</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4,17</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>Thôn Lợi, Ngọc Tư</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dong Quan</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3,54</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>Thôn 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yen Hung</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>Tây, Nùng</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,20</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>Thôn Xi, Làng Thông</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Van Chan district</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tran Phu town</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>Tây</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4,17</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Yen Bai city</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>District/ Communes</td>
<td>Total number of ethnic minorities</td>
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<td>Number of households / ethnic minority people affected</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HH People</td>
<td></td>
<td>Total Man Women % Women</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Giót Phien</td>
<td>2 9 Tày, Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.50 2%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Van Tien</td>
<td>3 14 Tày</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4.67 3%</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Phúc Lộc</td>
<td>0 0 Không</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td><strong>Trần Yên district</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Minh Quan</td>
<td>2 9 Tày, Muông</td>
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<td>Bào Hùng</td>
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<td>Nga Quan</td>
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<td>Đào Thịnh</td>
<td>3 15 Dao</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.00 2%</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td><strong>Trần Tấu district</strong></td>
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<td>Lang Nhì</td>
<td>298 2150 Mống, Dao, Nùng, Tày</td>
<td>9 29 25 46%</td>
<td>7.21 88%</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Nhi Dưới, Nhi Trên, Chộng Tấu</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ta Xì Lang</td>
<td>264 1540 Mống, Dao, Nùng, Tày</td>
<td>16 57 35 38%</td>
<td>5.83 89%</td>
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<td>Chộng Chia, Tà Cao, Tà Đặng, Làng Mạnh, Làng Trền</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td><strong>Mu Cang Chải district</strong></td>
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<td>Chế Táo</td>
<td>274 1823 Mỏng, Dao, Nùng, Tày</td>
<td>19 64 48 43%</td>
<td>6.65 89%</td>
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<td>Tà Đồng, Hùng Giang, Tà Chợ</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1961 10232</td>
<td>57 190 142</td>
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ANNEX 4:
ETHNIC MINORITY PLANNING FRAMEWORK

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 1200 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 being implemented since 2004. The additional financing is required to allow: (a) completion of the original project activities. On current expectations, about 968 communes will be electrified before the funds in the parent project are exhausted so the additional financing will enable achievement of the original objective of 1,200 communes; and (b) implementation of additional activities by scaling up the project to cover 1,500 communes.

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 on the environmental 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 updates on Vietnamese environmental legislations will be taken into account in this updated Environmental Guidelines and Framework.

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

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 OP/BP 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples, Ethnic Minority Plans (EMP)s will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this planning framework for ethnic minorities. Ethnic minorities are social groups with a social and cultural identity distinct from the dominant society that may make them vulnerable to being disadvantaged in the development process. According to OP/BP 4.10 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

(a) Self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others;

(b) Collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories;

(c) Customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and;

(d) An indigenous language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

7. The purpose of this planning framework is to ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness of Ethnic Minority People. More specifically, the objective of this planning framework is to ensure that EM do not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.
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 speaks languages in the Austro-Asiatic language family. But others speak Austronesian and Sino-Tibetan languages. They differ greatly in ways of livelihood, social organization. Some have had relationship with Kinh society for a long time, while others have lived in relative isolation until recent decades. Some groups have lived in their present locations for many centuries, while others have migrated into their present location within the past hundred years.

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

12. Ethnic minorities in Vietnam have enjoyed better legal and political status than minority groups have in many other countries in the region, or around the world. They have received many benefits as a result of government policies. They have received preferential treatment in college admission processes. Cooking oil, kerosene, and iodized salt have been provided to them at heavily subsidized rates. The
government, foreign donor agencies, and many NGOs have organized numerous development and special assistance programs that targeted ethnic minorities. Very large sums of money have been invested with the intention of helping the uplands in general and ethnic minorities in particular to "catch up" with lowland areas.

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 strategy**

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

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 applied to all of the sub-projects of Rural Distribution Project where applicable.

*Ethnic Minority planning framework (EMPf)*

18. The planning framework seeks to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Distribution Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. The main features/process of the EMPF will be a preliminary screening process, then a social assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the sub-project, and a plan will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the ethnic minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMPF.

5. Screening

19. All communes which have ethnic minority communities and are candidates for sub-Project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by PCs, relevant local authorities consultants. Prior to the visit, respective PCs will send a letters to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PCs and local authorities which would like to discuss about the sub-project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.
20. At this visit, the social scientists (consultants) will undertake a screening for ethnic minority population with the help of ethnic minority leaders and local authorities. The screening will check for the following:
Names of ethnic groups in the commune
Total number of ethnic minority groups in the commune
Percentage of ethnic minority of commune population
Number and percentage of ethnic minority households along the zone of influence of the proposed sub-Project.

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

Social Assessment

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

23. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings: ethnic minority leaders; ethnic minority men; and ethnic minority women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under sub-project. Discussions will focus on sub-project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of sub-project. The borrower will be responsible for analyzing the SIA, and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority communities, project engineers and other staff. If the SIA indicates that the potential impact of the proposed sub-project will be significantly adverse or that the ethnic minority community rejects the project, the sub-project will not be implemented in that locality; no further action is needed in this case.

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

NPC - NORTH POWER JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
Ethnic Minority Plan (EMP)

25. The ethnic minority 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:

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

Implementation Arrangement

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

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

Monitoring

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

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

10. Schedule

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

11. Budget

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

12. Reporting/Documentation

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