SECOND TRANSMISSION AND DISTRIBUTION PROJECT - CREDIT 4107-VN

SUB-PROJECT: TRA VINH 220KV SUBSTATION

Code: 46016

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

March, 2009.
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ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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HCM City, March 10th, 2019
POWER ENGINEERING CONSULTING
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ABBREVIATIONS

ARP  Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
BARD  Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
CRC  Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DMS  Detailed measurement survey
DP  Displaced person
EM  Ethnic minority
EMDP  Ethnic minority development plan
EMP  Environmental management plan
EVN  Vietnam Electricity
GOV  Government
HH  Household
LURC  Land use right certificate
OP 4.10  World Bank's operation policy 4.10
PECC3  Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3
PMB  Project management board
PPC  Provincial People’s Committee
ROW  Right of way
SIA  Social impact assessment
SPPMB  Southern Power Project Management Board
TD2  Second Transmission and Distribution project
VND  Vietnamese Dong
WB  World Bank

APPENDICES

1. Map of project areas with ethnic minority people
2. Policy Framework and guidelines for EMDP – TD2 project
3. Preliminary screening of ethnic minority
4. Social impact assessment
5. Minutes of community meeting
0. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

0.1 INTRODUCTION

0.1.1 Project ownership and organization
- Investor: Vietnam Electricity (EVN)
- Management: Southern Power Project Management Board
- Consulting agencies: Power Engineering Consulting Joint Stock Company 3

0.1.2 The project
"Tra Vinh 220kV substation" project is proposed to be built to enhance reliability and improve power supply source in order to meet socio-economic development demand of the region. The Tra Vinh 220kV substation will mainly supply power with 110kV in capacity for additional charge in Tra Vinh township and districts such as Chau Thanh, Cang Long, Duyen Hai, Cau Ke, Cau Ngang, Tieu Can and Tra Cu, Tra Vinh province.

Scope of the project is as follows:
- Construction and installation of Tra Vinh 220kV substation
  Capacity 2x125MVA, initial stage 1x1250MVA;
  Voltage level 220,110kV and 22kV;
  Location paddy field belongs to Ba Se A hamlet, Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province. This area is on the right of National road No.60 from Tra Vinh township to Tieu Can district;
  Area 33,125 m².
- Connecting line of the substation is invested in "Vinh Long – Tra Vinh 220kV transmission line" project.

(Pls. see Appendix 1 for Map of project areas with ethnic minority people).

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

0.1.4 Policy framework for ethnic minority
The TD2 project has prepared an Policy Framework and guidelines for EMDP. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by
“Secondary Transmission and Distribution” Project. Their participation can protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the TD2 Project. This EMDP is prepared based on this guidelines.

0.1.5 Ethnic minorities in Vietnam

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

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

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

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB’s policy OP 4.10 (previous as OD 4.20), ensuring (i) Respect characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic group; (ii) Avoid negative impacts on ethnic group during development progress; and (iii) Ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

0.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ETHNIC MINORITY IN THE PROJECT AREA ĐÍEU

0.2.1 Ethnic minority in the project area

Ethnic minority in the project area is the Khmer people.

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

The survey shows that there are 11 households (43 persons) would be affected by the project, all them are Khmer people.
0.2.2 Socio-economic condition of ethnic minority in the project area
The EM household characteristics (average family size, age groups, education standard, occupation, sources of income and expenses), housing condition, cultivation land etc. are surveyed and described in details in Article 2.2 of this report.

0.2.3 Land use system of the ethnic minority in the project area
The annual trees land (paddy and crops land) occupies the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the Khmer EM in the project area.

A Khmer household in the project owns around:
- Residential land and garden 500 m²
- Paddy and crops land 5,288 m²
- Others 0 m²

\[5,788 \text{ m}²\]

0.3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

0.3.1 The OP 4.10 on indigenous people of the World Bank
This plan is developed based on OP 4.10 on Indigenous People of the World Bank.

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

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

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

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

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

0.4 PROJECT IMPACT ON ETHNIC MINORITY

0.4.1 Impacts on EM

The project will impact to 111 Khmer EM households (43 persons) living in Ba Se village, Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province. In which:

- Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition
  11 households
  43 persons

- Number of EM DPs affected by temporarily land acquisition
  Nil

- Number of EM DPs affected by house/structure in ROW
  Nil

- Number of EM DPs required to be relocated
  Nil

- Number of EM DPs affected on business
  Nil

- Impacts on sensitive areas and other areas
  Nil

Amount of permanent affected land occupies 52 percent of total land holding of Khmer DPs.

There is no ethnic communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project.

Khmer people in the project area has right for continuing their access to and use the customary and traditional land and other natural resources.

0.4.2 Impacts on land use system

a. land acquisition of the project

- Permanent land acquisition: 33,125m² (11 households – 43 persons)
- Temporary land acquisition: Nil.

b. Impacts on land use system

The project will require permanently land of 11 Khmer households for substation.

Hence, it will impact to land use system of them. However, these DPs still have land for cultivation. The project will compensate losses on land and
assets of all DPs. Besides, they will get some allowances for rehabilitation and change of occupation.

c. *Impacts on houses and structures*

Nil.

d. *Impacts on farming system*

The project will impact to cultivation of 11 DPs. But, number of DPs with permanently required land is few, and area of required land is small in comparison with total agricultural land of the locality. Hence, it is considered that the project does not impact to local farming system.

0.5 **PEOPLE’S PARTICIPATION**

During the project preparation (along with ARP- and EMDP preparation), PECC3 have held many community meetings at the commune level in the project area with the participation of Khmer DPs and representatives of Commune People’s Committees.

In the community meetings, Khmer DPs’ queries on ARP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation, impact on manners and customs of Khmer people etc. are explained by PECC3 and DPs’ opinions were recorded.

The opinions of DPs and local government in the project area:

- Local government and local people agree with the investor on the construction of the project.

- Compensation unit prices have to be announced for reference of local people.

- Proclaiming the project in the locality to local people give related information.

0.6 **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT**

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 7 of the ARP report of this project.

To implement this EMDP smoothly, SPPMB will:

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMDP implementation.

- Periodical monitoring the EMDP implementation.

- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.

- Ensure that EM leaders (elders) are represented in local EMDP committees.

0.7 **DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

0.7.1 **For ethnic minority in affected area**

The following programs are proposed by EM and local authorities for all EM people who are living in the project affected areas.
- Information (on sub-projects, project implementation schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination.
- Compensation for assets lost (according to DP).
- Training for electric safety.
- Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist DPs to access loan.
- Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers.
- Construction period: various mitigation measures.

0.7.2 For all EM DPs in affected area
All Khmer DPs were connected to the electric grid, if they meet any difficulties in power use, they will be assisted to resolve these difficulties.

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN/SPPMB.

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

Results of mitigation measures:
- There are 10 EM DPs required permanently more than 20% of their total productive land.
- There is no EM DPs who are required to be relocated due to impact on their houses/structures.
- There is no ethnic communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the above stated mitigation measures.

0.8 IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT
Chương trình thực hiện KHPTĐTTS sẽ được tiến hành song song với The EMDP implementation program will be carried out in parallel with the ARP implementation program.

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

The responsibility on each program (pls. see table 8-1).

0.9 MONITORING AND EVALUATION
The implementation of ARP/EMDP shall be constantly supervised and monitored by PMB in co-ordination with local Peoples' Committees.
An independent monitoring agency will be entrusted with external monitoring tasks. The selection of this agency will be submitted to the approval of PMB and WB.

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

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.6 of the ARP report of this project.

0.10 COST AND FINANCING PLAN
- The detail costs of trainings will be prepared in each proposal later.
- To save costs, combination between meetings, trainings will be organized by sppmb and all relevant institutions for ARP and EMDP.
- Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the construction contracts.
- Loan will be from BARD.

Estimated cost for some special programs/actions of EMDP is from SPPMB/EVN.
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The project

"Tra Vinh 220kV substation" project is proposed to be built to enhance reliability and improve power supply source in order to meet socio-economic development demand of the region. The Tra Vinh 220kV substation will mainly supply power with 110kV in capacity for additional charge in Tra Vinh township and districts such as Chau Thanh, Cang Long, Duyen Hai, Cau Ke, Cau Ngang, Tieu Can and Tra Cu, Tra Vinh province.

Scope of the project is as follows:

- **Construction and installation of Tra Vinh 220kV substation**
  - Capacity: 2x125MVA, initial stage 1x1250MVA;
  - Voltage level: 220,110kV and 22kV;
  - Location: paddy field belongs to Ba Se A hamlet, Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province. This area is on the right of National road No.60 from Tra Vinh township to Tieu Can district;
  - Area: 33,125 m².

- Connecting line of the substation is invested in "Vinh Long – Tra Vinh 220kV transmission line" project.

(Pls. see Appendix 1 for *Map of project areas with ethnic minority people*).

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for substation and access road. However, the construction of the project will not cause a large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

As mentioned above, implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for substation and impact to assets in land. The project considered some alternatives during the design phase and proposed construction measures and construction schedule to reduce adverse impacts on the local communities, particularly the ethnic minority. However, some adverse impacts on land acquisition and assets in land would be unavoidable. But, these impacts are at low level because there is no any household be required to relocated and households with required land is few in number.

The EMDP is developed to ensure that the project subcomponents would not cause any culturally specific impact on the affected EM DPs and the nature of impacts does not result in community-wide socio-economic effects. The EMDP also ensure that the development process foster full respect for dignity, human rights and cultural uniqueness of the EMs and they will not suffer adverse effects during the development process and that they will receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.
The plans are not only for DPs who are directly affected by land acquisition but also for the EMs who are living in the project affected areas. As mentioned in ARP, this EMDP is developed based on the results of consultation with and participation of EM and their local authorities.

1.2.1 **Policy framework for ethnic minority**

The TD2 project has prepared an *Policy Framework and guidelines for EMDP*. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by "Secondary Transmission and Distribution" Project. Their participation can protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the TD2 Project. This EMDP is prepared based on this guidelines.

*(Pls. see Appendix 2 for Policy Framework and guidelines for EMDP – TD2 project).*

1.2.2 **Ethnic minorities in Vietnam**

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

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

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

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB's policy OP 4.10 (previous as OD 4.20), ensuring the following:

(a) Respect characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic group;

(b) Avoid negative impacts on ethnic group during development progress; and

(c) Ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.
2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF ETHNIC MINORITY IN THE PROJECT AREA

2.1 Ethnic minority in the project area

Ethnic minority in the project area is the Khmer people.

Khmer ethnic minority

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

The Tra Vinh substation is proposed to be built in Ba Se a village, Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province. The project will impact to 11 households (43 persons). All they are Khmer people.

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

Handicraft of the Khmer are knitting, weaving “sam pót” (a kind of Khmer’s skirt), raising silkworms... In some area, terracotta are produced and are only used in family.

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

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

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

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

2.2 Socio-economic condition of ethnic minority in the project area

The Khmer ethnic minority characteristics

From 04/03/2008 to 18/03/2008, PECC3 carried out a socio-economic survey in project area. Survey results (11 Khmer households) are as follows:
- Average family size 3.9 persons/HH
  + Man 48.50 %
  + Women 51.50 %

- Age groups
  + 1 – 17 yrs 18.60 %
  + 18 – 60 yrs 76.75 %
  + Above 60 yrs 4.65 %

- Heads of HH
  + Man 73.64 %
  + Women 36.36 %

- Education
  + University/College/Career Nil
  + High school 12 persons
  + Primary and secondary school 28 persons
  + Read and write 1 person
  + Illiterates 2 persons

- Occupation
  + Farming and wage-earner 76.74 %
  + Small business 0 %
  + Small scale industry 0 %
  + Unstable occupation 0 %
  + Others (housewife, the elderly, children, etc.) 23.26 %

- Income (average income) 2,518,181 VND/HH/month

- Facilities
  + DPs use power 100 %
  + DPs use water supply system Nil
  + DPs use well-water 100 %
  + DPs have telephones 81.80 %
  + DPs have TVs 100 %
  + DPs have refrigerators 36.36 %
  + DPs have motor bikes 100 %
  + DPs have bicycles 90.90 %

- Average expenses 2,335,728 VND/HH/month
**Regular expenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food/foodstuff</td>
<td>42.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>3.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renting house</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothing</td>
<td>7.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>5.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel/communication</td>
<td>2.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other facilities/services</td>
<td>17.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>80.28%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Irregular expenses:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Festivities</td>
<td>3.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning</td>
<td>1.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture</td>
<td>3.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House repairs</td>
<td>1.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vehicle repairs</td>
<td>1.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>19.72%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Housing condition**

All Khmer DPs have house cat.4 with cement wall and metal roof. However, these houses are not in the project area. The project only impacts to paddy field of all Khmer DPs.

**Healthcare**

Chau Thanh district has 1 general hospital; and Luong Hoa commune has 1 healthcare station.

The commune's health care services usually taking care of minor illness or maternity deliveries. The district hospital can take care of more serious illness or minor operations.

However, such health services are suffering from poor facilities or lack of equipment.

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

**Sources of income**
All EM DPs are farmers with main income from cultivation.

2.3 Land use system of the ethnic minority in the project area

The annual trees land (paddy and crops land) occupies the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the Khmer EM in the project area.

A Khmer household in the project owns around:

- Residential land and garden 500 m²
- Paddy and crops land 5,288 m²
- Others 0 m²

5,788 m²

Khmer people cultivates paddy with 2 crops/year or 3 crops/year in case of good conditions, productivity is from 4.2 to 4.8 tons/ha. Water for cultivation is from rivers and ditches system.

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

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

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

This plan is developed based on policy OP 4.10 of the World Bank on indigenous people (previous as OD 4.20) and policies for EM of GOV.

A policy framework and guidelines for EMDP has been prepared for TD2 project to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by the TD2 project.

3.1 **The OP 4.10 on indigenous people of the World Bank**

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

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

3.2 **Vietnam Law**

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

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

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

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

*The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements an equality and united policy and supports spiritually all nationalities and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve*
their characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually.

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

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

- Develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying.
- Step by step overcome the lack of food.
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.
4. PROJECT IMPACT ON ETHNIC MINORITY

4.1 Impacts on EM

The project will impact 111 Khmer EM households (43 persons) living in Ba Se village, Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province. In which:

- Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition: 11 households, 43 persons
- Number of EM DPs affected by temporarily land acquisition: Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected by house/structure in ROW: Nil
- Number of EM DPs required to be relocated: Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on business: Nil
- Impacts on sensitive areas and other areas: Nil

Amount of permanent affected land occupies 52 percent of total land holding of Khmer DPs.

There is no ethnic communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project.

Khmer people in the project area has right for continuing their access to and use the customary and traditional land and other natural resources.

*Please see Appendix 3 for preliminary screening of ethnic minorities.*

Number of EM DPs in the project area is classified as below table:

**Table 4-1 Number of Khmer DPs in the project area by impact categories**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categories</th>
<th>HH</th>
<th>Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Khmer DP has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Khmer DP has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are ≤20% of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Khmer DP has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 20% of total areas or even less than 20% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DP.</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Khmer DP has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affect to the safety or using</td>
<td>Nil</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m² for rural areas.

5. Khmer DP has land which will be acquired permanently for the project:

(a) Acquired productive land area is more than 20% of total productive land DPs’ holdings.

(b) Acquired productive land area is less than 20% of total productive land DPs’ holdings.

(c) The remaining residential/garden land area is less than 100 m² (in rural areas)

(d) The remaining residential/garden land area is equal or more than 100 m² (in rural areas)

6. Khmer DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.2 Impacts on land use system</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 Impact on land acquisition of the project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Permanent land acquisition:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 11 Khmer households (43 persons) with permanently acquired land for substation. Total acquired area is 33,125 m². In which, there are 10 households affected more than 20% of total agricultural land their holdings.

Table 4-2 Impact on land acquisition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Full name of DP headers</th>
<th>Total landholding of HH in m²</th>
<th>Permanently acquired land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Residential land</td>
<td>Paddy land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kiên Di</td>
<td>4,350</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thach Dung</td>
<td>4,850</td>
<td>2,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kim Thiền</td>
<td>3,650</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sơn Thị Thắm</td>
<td>7,070</td>
<td>4,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thạch Mear</td>
<td>2,460</td>
<td>1,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thạch Hiệp</td>
<td>12,650</td>
<td>8,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sơn Thị Nhuong</td>
<td>7,370</td>
<td>4,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thạch Thị On</td>
<td>4,620</td>
<td>2,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kiên Dung</td>
<td>3,790</td>
<td>2,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lâm Thị Sen</td>
<td>2,250</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sơn Minh</td>
<td>5,110</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total | 63,670 | 33,125 |
Temporary land acquisition
Nil.

4.2.2 Impacts on land use system
The project will require permanently land of 11 Khmer households for substation. Hence, it will impact to land use system of them. However, these DPs still have land for cultivation. The project will compensate losses on land and assets of all DPs. Besides, they will get some allowances for rehabilitation and change of occupation.

4.3 Impacts on houses and structures
The project will not impact to house and structure of DPs.

4.4 Impacts on farming system

4.4.1 Impacts on crops and trees
The project will impact to paddy field of 11 Khmer households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Full name of DP headers</th>
<th>Crop lost (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kiên Di</td>
<td>2,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Thạch Dung</td>
<td>2,730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kim Thiêne</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Sơn Thị Thắm</td>
<td>4,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Thạch Mear</td>
<td>1,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Thạch Hiệp</td>
<td>8,910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Sơn Thị Như ng</td>
<td>4,370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Thạch Thị On</td>
<td>2,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kiên Dũng</td>
<td>2,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Lân Thị Sen</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Sơn Minh</td>
<td>805</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>33,125</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.2 Impacts on farming system
The project will impact to cultivation of 11 DPs. But, number of DPs with permanently required land is few, and area of required land is small in comparison with total agricultural land of the locality. Hence, it is considered that the project does not impact to local farming system.

*(Pls. see Appendix 4 for social impact assessment)*.
5. PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

During the project preparation (along with ARP and EMDP preparation), PECC3 have held many community meetings at the commune level in the project area with the participation of Khmer DPs and representatives of Commune People’s Committees. In these meetings, project related issues i.e. investment financial resources, project objectives, project components, compensation policy, allowances, etc. are explained by PECC3 representatives. (pls. see table 5-1).

**Table 5-1 Public consultation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultation method</th>
<th>Details of activities</th>
<th>Consultation outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Notice</td>
<td>Date(s) of notice: 15 days (04/03/2008-19/03/2008)</td>
<td>No feedbacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location of notice: Luong Hoa commune</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newspaper Notification</td>
<td>Date(s) of notice: Not implemented</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Name of newspaper:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public announcement/radio</td>
<td>Date(s) of announcement: Not implemented</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Time(s) of announcement:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newsletter/questionnaire</td>
<td>Date(s) sent: Not implemented</td>
<td>Number received</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number sent:</td>
<td>Main issues raised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Area of distribution:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Feedback sought (Yes/No):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public meeting</td>
<td>Date(s) held: 08/03/2008</td>
<td>Meeting minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Location(s) held: People's Committee of Luong Hoa</td>
<td>attached: Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Attendees: Representation of Commune People’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Representation of</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Local government and local people agree with the investor on the construction of the project.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consultation method</th>
<th>Details of activities</th>
<th>Consultation outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invitees</td>
<td>Commune People's committee Commune Fatherland Front committee Women's Association Farmer's Association DPs</td>
<td>Commune Fatherland Front committee - DPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods of invitation</td>
<td>Letter of invitation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agenda attached</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public announcement after the EMDP approved</th>
<th>Location of announcement</th>
<th>Date held (proposed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Invitees Community People's committee</td>
<td>Offices of Tra Vinh PPC, Chau Thanh DPC, Luong Hoa CPC (Vietnamese version)</td>
<td>08/2008 (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitees Community People's committee</td>
<td>Vietnam Development Information Center of World Bank (VDIC), 63 Ly Thai To street, Ha Noi city (English version)</td>
<td>09/2008 (proposed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Invitees Community People's committee</td>
<td>World Bank Office in Washington (WB inforshop) (English version)</td>
<td>09/2008 (proposed)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the community meetings, Khmer DPs' queries on ARP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation, impact on manners and customs of Khmer people etc. are explained by PECC3 and DPs' opinions were recorded.

The opinions of DPs and local government in the project area:

- Local government and local people agree with the investor on the construction of the project.
- Compensation unit prices have to be announced for reference of local people.
- Proclaiming the project in the locality to local people give related information.

(Pls. See Appendix 5 for Minutes of community meeting).
6. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

The details of institutional arrangement are described in Chapter 7 of the ARP report of this project.

To implement this EMDP smoothly, SPPMB will:

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMDP implementation.
- Periodical monitoring the EMDP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders (elders) are represented in local EMDP committees.

Table 6-1 describe about all required activities and responsible institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Assistance</th>
<th>Action</th>
<th>Responsible institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Utilization of small credit from BARD</td>
<td>Capital borrowing assistance for EM DPs</td>
<td>Provincial and/or district BARDs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Electric Safety</td>
<td>1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes’ relevant authorities and technical assistances</td>
<td>• SPPMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes</td>
<td>• Communes’ People’s committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets</td>
<td>• Technical assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Realizing the training programs</td>
<td>• SPPMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Technical assistance in close cooperation with the Communes’ People’s Committees.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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

Special resettlement provisions for ethnic minority to ensure consideration of impacted ethnic people’s views on various issues and to represent their legal rights.

In indigenous peoples, the role of the village elders, mostly, and most respect one is really the heart of their ideology playing the vital role in public consultation. Hence they were invited to meetings for getting information on the project and ARP and EMDP.

Community meetings included representatives of EM DPs and local authorities. PECC3 made the presentation on the locations of the project, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.

Through consultation with and participation of local authorities and EM in the project affected areas, local authorities and EM gave the feedback on the potential of adverse impacts by the project as below:
- Potential of electric shock;
- Accident in the construction period;
- Disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;

All of these feedbacks are integrated in this EMDP and environmental mitigation measures (EMP report).

7.1 For ethnic minority in affected area

The following programs are proposed by EM and local authorities for all EM people who are living in the project affected areas.
- Information (on sub-projects, project implementation schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination.
- Compensation for assets lost (according to DP).
- Training for electric safety:
  - Leaflet to introduce the regulation electric safety measures and guidance for giving first aid in the case of electric shock. The leaflet will be disseminated to all families in the project areas.
  - Training on electric safety and first aid for electric shock in each commune for local people and pupil in primary and secondary schools.
- Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist DPs to access loan from BARD (to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD).

- Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers (to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer's Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations).

- Construction period: various mitigation measures.

7.2 For all EM DPs in affected area

All Khmer DPs were connected to the electric grid, if they meet any difficulties in power use, they will be assisted to resolve these difficulties.

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN/SPPMB.

7.3 Mitigation measures

Potential of negative impacts:

- Permanent land acquisition for substation and impacts on assets in land.

- Electric shock.

- Local sanitation and local food/foodstuff price issues may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.

Mitigation measures:

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

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

  - Recommendations for changing location, construction measures and construction schedule for the project to accommodate needs and preferences of ethnic minority.

    - Public consultation has already undertaken during the design stage for the line route, locations of support poles with consideration to preferences of the EM community in the project area.

    - The construction schedule has been considered to avoid crops.

    - All damages by the project will be compensated. Besides, EM DPs will be get allowances such as allowance for production and rehabilitation, allowance for change of occupation, etc.

  - Sensitive areas, cultural and historical monuments have been well considered during the design stage. However, there is no sensitive area
or cultural/historical monument in the project area.

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

- Special training programs for EM communities in affected areas have been envisaged i.e
  
  - Training on agricultural extension program for EM households in the project area.
  
  - Training on electric safety.
  
  - Training on utilization of small credit from BARD.

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

  - Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost as defined in ARP.
  
  - There are always participation of representatives of EM DPs.
  
  - The EM people enjoys similar compensation administrative and grievance redressal structures and monitoring procedures as defined in ARP.

Results of mitigation measures:

- There are 10 EM DPs required permanently more than 20% of their total productive land.

- There is no EM DPs who are required to be relocated due to impact on their houses/structures.

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

7.4. Technical identification of development assistance

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

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

*Gender assistance*

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

List of the proposed development assistance and schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposed Assistance</th>
<th>Responsible Group</th>
<th>Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Utilization of small credit from BARD</td>
<td>EM households in the project area</td>
<td>1 day at commune level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Electricity safety</td>
<td>Villagers and pupils in the project area</td>
<td>1 day at commune level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENT

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

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

The responsibility on each program is as follows:
Table 8-1 Implementation arrangement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
<th>Action required/Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1   | Information disclosure/dissemination         | SPPMB, People's Committee of communes and CRC        | Action 1  
Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, SPPMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.  
Action 2  
CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this ARP/EMDP) and together with the independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in ARP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in ARP, if it is necessary, to ensure that EM DP is compensated at replacement costs at the time of ARP/EMDP implementation.  
Article 9 of decree 197/CP states that “the prices of land for calculation of compensation for recovered land shall be determined base on the usage of land by the time Government have decision of acquiring land, price of land after will have been changed in usage is not applied”.  
Action 3  
Immediately after the completion of DMS and inventory survey, CRC will inspect and define the official number of EM DPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for EM DPs.  
Action 4  
CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the ARP to EM DPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.  
Action 5  
Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to EM DPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for EM DPs affected on other properties.  
EM DPs that permanently impacted more than 20% of total productive land or incomes will
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Responsible agency</th>
<th>Action required/Schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Subsidize to DP who permanently lost their productive land more than 20% of landholding</td>
<td>SPPMB, People's Committee of communes and CRC</td>
<td>be entitled to rehabilitation assistance and allowance for change of occupation. Action 6 During the project implementation, SPPMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of ARP/EMDP implementation and rehabilitation programs. Note: the EMDP implementation will be in parallel with the implementation of ARP. Please see the proposed ARP implementation schedule (Art.8.3 of Chapter 8 of ARP).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training for electric safety</td>
<td>SPPMB, People's Committee of communes and CRC</td>
<td>There are 10 EM DPs affected more than 20% of total agricultural land their holdings. They will be assisted for rehabilitation and change of occupation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Training on application, use and management of loan funds</td>
<td>BARDs, Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions</td>
<td>1. Commune will hold meetings with EM, schools for the times and venues of short trainings and inform SPPMB. 2. SPPMB prepares proposal for trainings: - Name of communes - Agenda for trainings (in about one or half day) - Times and venues for each commune - Cost This action is not urgent. It will be competed at least 2 months before the project completion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assisted EM for connecting to the</td>
<td>SPPMB, Commune authorities, District Power</td>
<td>1. Clearly inform DPs on the regulation of repayment, interest rate monthly and special policy of BADR for EM (at the first meetings with EM DP) 2. Prepare questionnaire form asking EM if (i) they want to get loan from BARD; (ii) term of borrowing loan; (iii) purpose of loan using; and (iv) require for special assistance. 3. Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>All EM DPs were connected to the electric grid.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Program</td>
<td>Responsible agency</td>
<td>Action required/Schedule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 6   | Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops (reasonable construction scheduling) | Design consultants, SPPMB, construction companies                                    | - To be scheduled for the construction of the project.  
- Supervised by supervisors of SPPMB and communes.  
- SPPMB and CRC clearly inform EM on this mitigation measure in meetings in the phase of ARP implementation.                                                                                       |
| 6.1 | Regulations of PMB and Construction companies for traffic safety, workers                      | Construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency      | - One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.  
- SPPMB reviews regulations for the safety in construction and for their workers.  
- Commune authorities inform EM on this regulation in the meetings with EM and DP in the phase of ARP and EMDP implementation.                                                                         |
| 6.2 | Signal/Warning boards at the dangerous places                                                  | Construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency      | - One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.  
- Supervised by local authorities and checked by Independent monitoring agency.                                                                                                                                       |
| 6.3 | Minimise impacts on construction                                                             | Construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency      | - One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.  
- Supervised by local authorities and checked by Independent monitoring agency.                                                                                                                                       |
| 6.4 | Transparency/closely monitor for EMDP implementation.                                         | Construction companies, PMB, Commune authorities, Independent monitoring agency      | - Through information dissemination, information disclosure, and meetings held by relevant institutions.  
- Monitoring the ARP/EMDP implementation by PMB.                                                                                                                                   |

Please see the proposed ARP implementation schedule (Art.8.3 of Chapter 8 of ARP).
9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

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

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

The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.6 of the ARP report of this project.

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

- Indicators
  - Inventory forms and assessment of compensation (randomly checked);
  - Payment of compensation to DPs in comparison to the level of compensation specified in the ARP report of this project;
  - Public information and public consultation;
  - Procedures for response to appeals;
  - Provision of assistance and rehabilitation allowances;
  - Provision of training to DPs, and
  - The schedule of resettlement implementation.

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

- Linkage of ARP and construction
  The ARP activities, with exception of DP training, should be completed at least one month before the start of the construction and stringing.

- Provision of training to DPs.
- Restoration of economic activities.

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

- Level of satisfaction.
- The level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the ARP implementation;
- The responsiveness in dealing with appeals.

- Standard of living.

Throughout the implementation process, the DPs' standard of living will be observed and compared to the situation before the ARP implementation. Potential problems in the restoration of standard of living will be identified and reported.

The following schedule is as follows:

**Table 9-1 Monitoring schedule**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Monitoring schedule</th>
<th>By</th>
<th>If completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Screening</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>By commencement of ARP/EMDP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Conduct SIA</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Discuss findings of SIA with community</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Preparation of Action Plan</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Discussion with local authorities, engineer of mitigation measures</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Visit one month prior to construction work</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td>By completion of ARP/EMDP implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Visit one month after construction work</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td>Internal Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Visit six months after construction work</td>
<td>6 months</td>
<td>External Monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
10. COST AND FINANCING PLAN

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

Estimated cost for some special programs/actions of EMDP is from SPPMB/EVN

Table 10: Estimated cost for special programs of EMDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Credit program</td>
<td>One (or ½ day) training course to be organized provincial or district BARD</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils</td>
<td>One day training course to be organized in the project area (Luong Hoa commune)</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Meetings, pamphlet etc,</td>
<td>For credit program</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>For electric safety</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cost for independent Monitoring</td>
<td>Around as 10,000,000VND/project</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total 45,000,000

Contingency (10%) 4,500,000

Total 49,500,000
Appendices

1. Map of project areas with EM people
2. Policy framework and guidelines for EMDP – TD2 project
3. Preliminary screening of ethnic minority
4. Social impact assessment
5. Minutes of community meeting
Appendix 1

Map of project areas with EM people
Appendix 2

Policy Framework and guidelines for EMDP – TD2 project
POLICY FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES
FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EMDP)

Introduction

1. EVN is undertaking a large transmission and distribution with World Bank financing, the Second Transmission and Distribution project. Under this project, at the 500kV level, about 540 km transmission lines and 1500 MVA of new transformers will be built to enable the evacuation of power from the planned major generation centers at O Mon in the South and at Quang Ninh in the north. Substation reinforcements will be made at 500 kV and 220 kV levels to meet increased demand in Ho Chi Minh city. Additional measures will also be taken to strengthen transmission system control, protection and reactive capability so as to improve the quality and stability of the bulk power system. At the 220 kV level, the Project consists of two GIS substation constructed in Southern Vietnam. At the 110kV level, about 50 km of lines and 80 MVA to new transformer capacity will be built to improve network capacity, remove bottlenecks and meet growing demand from smaller load centers in Central Vietnam. Other subcomponents will be prepared later based on the proposed project implementation schedule.

2. In line with the World Bank’s Operational Directive on Indigenous People (OD 4.20), this policy framework is developed to guide the preparation and implementation of Ethnic Minority Development Plans (EMDPs) for sub-project areas where there are ethnic minority households.

Social and Economic Information¹

3. Over the last 20 years, Vietnam has made considerable progress in achieving economic growth and in reducing poverty. Almost all Vietnamese have better lives today than they had in 1985. Most of this remarkable economic growth, however, took place in and around major urban centers. And despite all this very real progress, Vietnam remains a very poor country, with limited resources and a growing population. The national poverty rate is about 29 percent (Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey - VHLSS 2002) and the per capita annual GDP is only about US$430.

Status of Ethnic Minorities

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

“catch up” with lowland areas. And yet ethnic minorities in Vietnam are still severely disadvantaged.

5. 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. The poverty rate among the ethnic minorities fell marginally over the past 10 year period, from 86.2% in 1993 to 69.3% in 2002 (VHLSS). As predicted by the World Bank (VDR 2004 – Poverty), ethnic minorities are among the groups that will remain poor for longer. A forward-looking estimate of the poverty rate of Vietnam put it at 21% by 2010. Around 37% of those living in poverty by then would be ethnic minority people, more than twice their share of the poor in 1993, and close to three times their share of the Vietnamese population.

6. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. But lack of attention from the government and the Party is not one of them. Nor have they been ignored by the donor community or by NGOs. The peoples of the northern mountain region are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

Policy Framework

7. The main objective of the ethnic minority policy framework is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, cultural uniqueness and that ethnic minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process and they will receive culturally-compatible social and economic benefits. The Bank’s OD 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples indicates that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the informed participation of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects indigenous peoples and their rights to natural and economic resources.

8. The State of Viet Nam has the policy of not discriminating against indigenous peoples as showed by the presence of Ethnic People Committee in the National Assembly. Article 94 in the Constitution states that the Ethnic People Committee has the right to submit proposals, plans or related issues of indigenous peoples to the Assembly, monitor, control the implementation of national policies, development programs on various areas such as, education, health care, etc. Article 5 of the Constitution also indicates that ethnic minority people could use their own languages to reserve its cultural distinctions. In the Government of Viet Nam, directly under the supervision of the Prime Minister is the Committee of Ethnic Minorities Affairs (CEMA which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by CEMA 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.

9. According to the Government of Vietnam, ethnic minorities have the following characteristics:
An intimate understanding and long stay in the territory, land or area of their ancestors close 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.

10. This policy framework will be applied to all of the sub-projects of TD2 where applicable.

Guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMPD)

11. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by TD2 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 of the EMPD 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 EMPD. The EMPD’s consist of the following sections:

(a) preliminary screening
(b) social impact assessment
(c) mitigation measures
(d) development assistance
(e) project monitoring

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

Screening

12. All communes which are candidates for sub-Project will be visited (at the time of first consultation with communes) by a team made up of Project Management Boards of Electricity of Viet Nam (EVN) or of the respective Power Company (PC) or project consultants. Prior to the visit, respective Project Management Boards (PMBs) will send a letter to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PMBs or project consultants which would like to discuss sub-project. The letter will request that the communes invited to the meeting have representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. If there are ethnic minorities in the commune, their leaders should be invited to the meeting as well. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.

13. At this visit, the social scientists (social 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:
Policy Framework and Guidelines for Ethnic Minorities – TD2 Project

May 2005

(a) names of ethnic groups in the commune
(b) total number of ethnic minority groups in the commune
(c) percentage of ethnic minority of commune population
(d) number and percentage of ethnic minority households along the zone of influence of the proposed sub-Project.

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

Social Impact Assessment

15. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be undertaken by the social consultants. 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.

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

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

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

(1) baseline data;
(2) land tenure information;
(3) local participation;
(4) technical identification of development or mitigation activities;
(5) institutional arrangement;
(6) implementation schedule;
(7) monitoring and evaluation; and
(8) cost and financing plan.

Project Monitoring
19. Implementation of the EMDPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by PMBs of EVN or PCs in coordination with the respective Peoples’ Committees and Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas at grass root level. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to the PMBs, EVN, PCs and World Bank office in Viet Nam.

20. The independent agency or agencies which would be used by the respective PMBs to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of resettlement action plans for the Project will also be tasked with monitoring the resettlement activities for ethnic minority areas. While, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households for resettlement in each relevant province on an annual basis, it will also visit a sample of at least 10% of ethnic minority households in the project affected areas.

Schedule

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

Budget

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

Reporting/Documentation

23. The EMDPs will be prepared and submitted by PMBs to EVN or PCs and then the World Bank at the same time that respective PMBs submit the sub-project feasibility study, Resettlement Plan to EVN, PCs and the World Bank for review. If a PMB has many sub-projects with similar implementation schedule, an integrated EMDP report for all sub-projects will also be prepared and furnished to EVN, PCs and the World Bank for review.

Implementation Arrangement

24. PMBs of EVN and PCs will be responsible for the EMDP while the local authorities (People’s Committees, Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, Resettlement Committees, Women Union and Land Departments etc. at different levels) will closely coordinate with PMBs for preparing and implementing EMDP. The project social consultant will be responsible for coordinating, planning and supervising EMDP. Consultants will also be responsible for training respective PMBs, social organizations to undertake the work of consultation, screening, social impact assessment, analyses, implementation and monitoring.
Appendix 3

Preliminary screening of ethnic minority
Appendix 3 – Preliminary screening of ethnic minority

The Tra Vinh substation is proposed to be built in Ba Se a village, Luong Hoa commune, Chau Thanh district, Tra Vinh province. The project will impact to 11 households (43 persons). All they are Khmer people.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Full name of DP header</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Number of person</th>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LH1</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Kiên Di</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>LH2</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Thạch Dung</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>LH3</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Kim Thiène</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>LH4</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Sơn Thị Thắm</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>LH5</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Thạch Mear</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>LH6</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Thạch Hiệp</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>LH7</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Sơn Thị Nhưương</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>LH8</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Thạch Thị On</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>LH9</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Kiên Dung</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>LH10</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Lâm Thị Sen</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>LH11</td>
<td>Ba Se A village</td>
<td>Sơn Minh</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Khmer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 4

Social impact assessment
Appendix 4: Social impact assessment

The socio-economic survey shows that:

A. Social cultural and economic situation of 11 Khmer DPs

1. Percentage of EM DPs below the poverty line 0%
2. Number of EM girls attending elementary school 1
3. Number of EM boys attending elementary school 0
4. Number of EM girls attending secondary school 2
5. Number of EM boys attending secondary school 4
6. Number of EM girls attending high school 0
7. Number of EM boys attending high school 1
8. Average number of visits to the hospital per year 2
9. Availability of water supply facility (wells) in the community (Funded by Unicef) Yes

10. Availability of electricity in the community Yes

11. Number of DPs with connection to electric grid 11

12. Economic information of ethnic minority community

a) Types of natural resources in the area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural resource</th>
<th>Check</th>
<th>Natural resource</th>
<th>Check</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Forest</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>iv. Aquaculture/fishing</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Lake, river</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Mineral</td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Economic and livelihood systems:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main activity</th>
<th>% of EM HH</th>
<th>Secondary activity</th>
<th>% of EM HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Sedentary agriculture</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1. Sedentary agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shifting agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2. Shifting agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Landless farm worker</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3. Landless farm worker</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Off farm work</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4. Off farm work</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Govt. employees</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5. Aquaculture/fishing</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Business</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6. Govt. employees</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Small scale industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7. Business</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Small scale industry</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>8. Small scale industry</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: the sedentary agriculture activity includes planting paddy, crops and fruit-trees and raising live-stock/poultry.*
c) Tenure systems of main ethnic groups: briefly describe land ownership and tenure systems (e.g., communal ownership, private ownership, gender differences in ownership, etc.).

The land ownership of 11 Khmer households is the private ownership without gender differences in ownership. 100% of these DPs have got LURCs for their residential and productive lands.

B. Social, cultural and economic impact

Views from men and women on:

1. Potential positive impacts
   a) Potential employment during subproject construction, or increased access to employment once the subproject constructed
      Yes
      The contractor should employ the local labors where possible, particularly the unskilled labors.
   b) Increased access to electricity
      No
      All DPs were connected to the electric gird.
   c) Other positive impacts in socio-economic development:
      Implementing this project will not only satisfy the ever increasing demand for infrastructure, small industries, handicraft, aquaculture development but also improve the spiritual and material life of the communities in the remote areas.

2. Potential negative impacts
   a) Electric safety
      Yes
      Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture)...
   b) Physical and social problems related to subproject:
      Yes
      EM DPs expressed their concern regarding sanitation issues and local food/foodstuff prices may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.
   c) Land acquisition for subproject construction
      Yes
      There are 11 EM DPs with permanently acquired land for substation. Total acquired area is 33,125 m².
EM DPs would like to be compensated for their acquired land at replacement cost.

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

No

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

e) Other negative impacts:

No

C. Comments and petitions for the project:

From men:
- Compensation unit prices have to be announced for reference of local people.
- Proclaiming the project in the locality to local people give related information.
- To offer the project considers to electromagnetic level.
- When doing the clearing for substation, construction units must limit the unnecessary chopped down trees and crops.

From women:

No.

D. Others

No.
Appendix 5

Minutes of community meeting
BIÊN BẢN HỢP THAM VĂN CÔNG ĐỒNG


Hôm nay ngày 10 tháng 3, năm 2008, tại...

đã điền ra buổi họp với các nội dung chính như sau:

I. Thành phần tham dự

Phía Chính quyền địa phương

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STT</th>
<th>Họ và tên</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
<th>Ký tên</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Lý Thị Thanh Trinh</td>
<td>CT UBDT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Phạm Văn Hải</td>
<td>PECC UBDT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lê Văn Tín</td>
<td>Cán bộ Địa chinh</td>
<td></td>
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Phía người dân bij ảnh hưởng (Danh sách dinh kèm)

Phía Công ty cổ phần Tư vấn xây dựng điện 3 (PECC3)

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II. Nội dung phổ biến thông tin

- Đại diện PECC3 trình bày, phổ biến thông tin chung về dự án và công bố cho người dân địa phương về phạm vi ảnh hưởng của dự án, các thông tin về tác động môi trường cũng như kế hoạch bồi thường tái định cư của dự án (nếu có).
- Tham khảo và lấy ý kiến đóng góp của chính quyền địa phương và người dân đại diện các hộ bij ảnh hưởng địa phương về các tác động của dự án đồng thời về kế hoạch bồi thường.
III. Ý kiến của chính quyền đại phương và của các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án

Đang thu xếp...

Nguyễn Như Bình

Trưởng ban quản lý dự án

Phạm Văn Đạt

Trưởng ban quản lý dự án

Bà Trịnh Thị Thanh Trà

Trưởng ban quản lý dự án

Làm việc với các hộ dân và các cơ quan liên quan

Chủ tịch xã

Phạm Văn Định

Chủ tịch xã
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Xác nhận của địa phương:
[Stamp]

Phạm Ngọc Dân