

**SEIER 2 Project**

***Feasibility Study***  
**110kV Transmission Lines and Substations**  
**in Southern Vietnam**

**Volume 2(b)**

**Ethnic Minority**  
**Development Plan**

**Revised Version**



## SEIER 2 Project

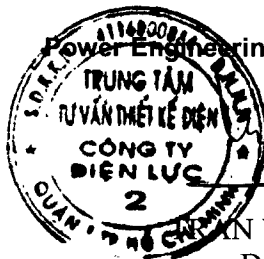
# *Feasibility Study* 110kV Transmission Lines and Substations in Southern Vietnam

Volume 2(b)

# Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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## Abbreviations

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

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

CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Compensation and Resettlement Committee
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC	Department of Construction
DOF	Department of Finance and Pricing
DOI	Department of Industry
DPC	District People's Committee



DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DRC	District Resettlement Committee
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
FS	Feasibility Study
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Industry
OD 4.30	World Bank's Operational Directives 4.30
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PC2	Power Company No.2
PECC	PC2's Power Engineering & Consulting Center
PMB	Project Management Board (Power Networks)
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPP	Project Provincial Powers
PRC	Provincial Resettlement Committee
RC	Resettlement Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
S/S	Sub-Station
TA	Technical Advisor
T/L	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of References
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
USD	US Dollar
VND	Viet Nam Dong
WB	World Bank



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 The Project

Implementing the Government of Viet Nam's policy on the national industrialization and modernization program, the state Electricity of Vietnam (EVN) has decided to use the World Bank financial resources for the investment of the 'SEIER 2 Project'.

Power Company No.2, on behalf of EVN, will develop the sub-projects for the 110kV S/Ss (totaling 435 MVA) in 14 districts and 1 city of 8 provinces and 110kV T/Ls (totaling 109.995 km) traversing 15 districts and 1 city of 9 provinces in south Vietnam.

It is noted that Dong Nai Province (Tan Phu District) is not one of this project's objectives. However, one portion of Tan Phu – Da Hoai – Da Teh T/L traversing 11.866km from the existing Tan Phu S/S in Tan Phu Dist. of Dong Nai Province to the provincial border (within Dong Nai Province territory) to Lam Dong Province. Therefore, the Tan Phu District of Dong Nai Province is called "project area" just for the sake of RAP implementation due to land acquisition and resettlement.

There are no ethnic minority communities in the project areas, except the above mentioned portion of Tan Phu – Da Hoai – Da Teh T/L crossing through Bon Go Hamlet of Thanh Son Commune of Tan Phu District (Dong Nai Province) where the *Ma* ethnic minority people have been dwelling.

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

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

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

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



## 1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

### 1.2.1 Strategy for EM

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

### 1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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

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

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

The plan mainly aims at providing information on ethnic group in the project areas and having development plan in compliance with WB policy OD 4.20, ensuring (a) the respect of characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic groups, (b) avoid negative impacts on ethnic groups during development progress and, (c) ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.



## 2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The only ethnic minority in the project areas (spreading in Bon Go Hamlet, Thanh Son Communes of Tan Phu District belong to Dong Nai Province) is the *Ma* people who live in communities as well as intermingle with the *Viet* communities.

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 *Viet* communities in many ways i.e. almost all of their children attend the public schools, the *Ma* people joint in with all public cultural activities, share the prevailing economic opportunities and enjoy the public interests.

This chapter briefs about the ethnological characteristics of the *Ma* people.

## 3. Socio-economic Condition of the *Ma* in the Project Areas

The survey shows that there are 549 households (2,555 persons) would be affected by the 12 S/Ss and 6 T/Ls of 110 kV system traversing 67 hamlets in 32 communes of 15 districts and 1 city belong to 9 provinces, of which 9 HHs (46 persons) are ethnic minorities – the *Ma*. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 3 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

There are 53 households (286 persons) of *Ma* EM in Bon Go Hamlet, Thanh Son Commune of Dong Nai Province of which 9 EM households (46 persons) are PAPs.

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

(Appendix 4 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*.)

## 4. Land Use System of the *Ma* in the Project Areas

The wet rice cultivation land occupies the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the *Ma* EM in the project areas i.e. 77.95% while crop land occupies around 12.74%, garden land occupies around 8.69%, and residential land occupies 0.61% of their total land-holding.

Apart from their residential land, the average *Ma* household owns around :

–	paddy field land	5,777.78 m <sup>2</sup>
–	crop land	944.44 m <sup>2</sup>
–	garden land	644.44 m <sup>2</sup>
		7,411.78 m <sup>2</sup>





## 5. Farming System of the *Ma* in the Project Areas

The wet rice planting is the major farming activity of the *Ma* EM in the project areas : autumn paddy crop and winter paddy crop.

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

The crop land is used by the *Ma* farmers for planting of groundnut, maize, or sugarcane.

## 6. Legal Framework

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

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

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

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

### 6.2 Vietnam Law

Equality right of ethnic people was clearly stipulated in the Vietnam Law and Vietnam Constitution (1992).

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



### 6.3 Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions

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

### 6.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

In case of Dong Nai province, there is the Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions. During 2002 – 2003 and the first half of 2004, the provincial and district Ethnic Minority Committees have : (a) organized one workshop on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district NGOs and *Ma* Chiefs of villages and (b) mobilized and cooperated with commune and district NGOs (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to support the *Ma* lonely old people and orphan children in many occasions.

## 7. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

### 7.1 Impacts on EM – the *Ma*

The Project would impact on EM in 1 hamlet of 1 commune (among 67 hamlets in 32 communes belong to 9 provinces in the project areas).

There are 9 HHs (46 persons) of EM PAPs, of these :

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition  | 9 HHs<br>46 persons |
| • Number of EM PAP affected by temporarily land acquisition | 9<br>46 persons     |
| • Number of EM PAP affected on houses/structures            | 1 HH<br>5 persons   |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on business                    | Nil                 |
| • Number of EM PAPs required to be resettled                | 1 HH<br>5 persons   |
| • No impacts on customary land, sensitive places            | Nil                 |

The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 0.46%.



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

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

## 7.2 Impacts on Land Use System

### 7.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

There are 9 HHs (46 persons) of EM PAPs with temporarily affected productive land (paddy field, crops land and garden land) with total area of 35,560m<sup>2</sup>.

There are 9 EM PAPs with permanently acquired land for pole/tower foundations. Total acquired area is 240m<sup>2</sup>. The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM PAPs productive land holding is around 7,366 m<sup>2</sup>). There are no EM PAP affected more than 25 % of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is 0.46% of their total productive land holding only.

### 7.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 0.46% of productive land holding of the EM PAPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, the *land use system* of the EM in the project areas is *not affected*.

## 7.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is only 1 EM PAP affected on houses/structures (totally) i.e. Mr. K'lam whose 'temporary category' house of 50m<sup>2</sup> with a kitchen (inside the house) of 10m<sup>2</sup> totally affected. During the socio-economic survey, Mr. K'lam has expressed his willing to be relocated with project's arrangement of a substitute residential land/house.

## 7.4 Impacts on Farming System

### 4.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

There are 9 EM households (46 persons) with temporarily affected

- 35,560 m<sup>2</sup> of rice and crops, and
- 322 various kind of fruit trees.

### 4.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

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

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



## 8. Participation

The *Ma* elders and representatives of *Ma* DPs in Bon Go Hamlet, Thanh Son Communes have taken part in many community meetings held by PMB and Consultants during the project preparation (along with RAP/EMDP preparation).

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

In the community meetings, PAPs' queries on RAP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives and PAPs' opinions, including voluntary donation of their marginal impacts on trees, crops (i.e. bananas, papayas etc.), bamboo fences etc. of insignificant values were recorded.

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

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

All feedback of PAPs and EM PAPs is integrated in this RAP and EMDP.

## 9. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

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



## 10. Development Activities

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

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

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

- potential of electric shock;
- accident in the construction period;
- disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
- access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

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

### 10.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

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

It is noted that all EMs in Bon Go Hamlet, Thanh Son Commune of Dong Nai Province have been enjoying power supply.

### 10.2 For all EM PAPs in Affected Areas

Apart from the content of Art.7.1 above, it is proposed that the 4 project affected *Ma* households (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) will be assisted for their household connections to the grid :

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



Each of the 4 project affected *Ma* household (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) will be assisted (grant) for their direct connections to the grid with 300,000 VND/household as part of their household connection cost (with financial resource from EVN) and the balance will be paid by the household themselves.

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN.

### 10.3 Mitigation Measures

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

Results of Mitigation Measures :

There is no EM PAPs with more than 25% of their total productive land affected. Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is 0.46% of their total productive land holding only.

There is 1 EM PAP (household) in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province required to be relocated due to impact on his house/ structure ('temporary' housing category of 50m<sup>2</sup>). During the socio-economic survey, this PAP has expressed his willing to be relocated with project's arrangement of a substitute house.

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

## 11. Implementation Program

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

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

Please see Table 11 for the responsibilities on each program.

## 12. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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



The selected independent external monitoring agency shall be contracted by the PMB immediately after RAP/EMDP approval and shall begin supervision and monitoring activities from the beginning of the implementation phase. The detail supervision and monitoring are described in Art. 8.7 of the RAP of this subproject.

### 13. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

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

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

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

			<i>Unit : VND</i>
Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) (provincial or district BARD)	5,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC2 PMB, Consultant)	17,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for credit program</li> <li>• for electric safety</li> </ul>	5,000,000 5,000,000
4	Special assistance for household connections	4 + 1 <i>Ma</i> households × 300,000 VND/household	1,500,000
<i>Total</i>			<i>33,500,000</i>
Contingency (20%)			6,700,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>40,200,000</b>



## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 The Project

The overall objectives of the SEIER 2 Project are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are to extend high voltage (110kV) networks to 14 districts + 1 city of 8 project related provinces.

There is no EM in the project objective areas. However, the Tan Phu – Da Hoai – Da Teh T/L (the extension of the existing Dinh Quan – Tan Phu 110kV T/L, from Tan Phu S/S in Tan Phu Dist. of Dong Nai province to Madagui then Da Teh of Lam Dong province) traversing Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu District in Dong Nai province, where the *Ma* EM have been dwelling.

Since the Tan Phu – Da Hoai – Da Teh T/L traversing two provinces and for the sake of RAP, this component is broken down into 2 portions : (i) 11.866km from Tan Phu S/S in Tan Phu Dist. of Dong Nai Province to the provincial border (within Dong Nai Province territory) and, (ii) 18.820km from the provincial border (roughly Madagui commune) to Da Teh Dist. (within Lam Dong Province territory). It is noted that Tan Phu Dist. of Dong Nai Province is not one of the objectives of the Project.

There are *Ma* ethnic minority communities in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province.

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

The efficiency improvement of the power distribution network in the project areas comprises of installation of 12 S/Ss (110 kV) totaling 435 MVA and construction of 109.995 km of 110 kV D/L in 32 communes belong to 15 districts + 1 city of 9 project related provinces (with *Ma* ethnic minority communities in Thanh Son commune, Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province).

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

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





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

## 1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

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

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

### 1.2.1 Strategy for EM

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

### 1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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

The Bank's policies are to identify the possible impacts, analyze the customs, cultures and behaviors to find out the best appropriate plan to act and help those



affected people. In the process it is necessary to study the policy and legal framework to integrate in the implementation schedule. Organization needs to build to precede the plan, monitor and supervise in order to contribute to the improvement of indigenous peoples life conditions.

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

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

- Respect characteristics of customs, habits and cultural tradition of the ethnic group;
- Avoid negative impacts on ethnic group during development progress, and
- Ethnic group will be entitled to socio-economic interests suitable to their cultural tradition.

## 2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The only ethnic minority in the project areas (Bon Go Hamlet, Thanh Son Commune, Tan Phu District of Dong Nai Province) is the *Ma* people who live in communities as well as intermingle with the *Viet* communities.

### The *Ma*

Denomination	<i>Ma</i>
Small local groups	<i>Chau Ma, Cho Ma, Moi</i>
Language	<i>Mon-Khmer</i>
Area of habitation	Mainly in <u>Lam Dong</u> province while some have settled in <u>Dong Nai</u> province

### Material life

#### *Housing*

The traditional house of the *Ma* is a long house on stilts, remarkable for its length. At the beginning of this century, houses several hundred meters in length could still be found, but now they are only several dozen meters long, sometimes even less than ten. Houses built level with the ground with a four-sided roof similar to those of the *Viet* have become more and more popular.



### *Dresses*

The *Ma* men and women dress like the *M'ngong* and *Co Ho*. They file their teeth likewise and stretch earlobes to insert in each of them a large ivory ring or short piece of bamboo. Women wear in addition glass-bead necklaces and a pair of copper necklaces. Copper rings worn at the wrists and ankles are also popular.

### *Cultivation*

The *Ma* cultivate land using slash-and-burn techniques, which they supply almost all their food requirements since livestock rearing is very under developed. Cultivate land for the first year is devoted to rice growing only and from the second year on they are considered as old fields. Rice planting may be applied for the second time then planting of subsidiary crops for a few more years, and then left fallow. Apart from the main ordinary rice called by the *Ma* as 'mother rice', sticky rice is grown on insignificant plots of land. The *Ma* also cultivates corn, melons, gourds, pumpkins, cotton, chili and other crops.

The *Ma* avoid clearing primitive forests which are considered as 'sacred' or the seat of the genie *K'Bong*, the creator of greenery, according to the local belief.

Submerged fields account for a very small percentage of cultivated land. Only low-lying land and submerged meadows in rainy seasons are used for the growing of wet rice. Farming techniques are not very different from those used in the highlands. Everything is done by hand (instead of using harrows). When the leveling is completed, the water evaporates and cultivation is then carried out as if on slash-and-burn land.

The *Ma* house has a garden where tobacco, jack-fruit, papaya and sugar cane are grown. Gardens devoted to cotton, mulberry bush and Job's tears are less common. Coffee and tea have made their appearance.

### *Animal husbandry*

Animal rearing is underdeveloped, although chickens, pig, goats and buffaloes are bred. Oxen are used only for sacrifices. Some families possess horses and each village keeps some elephants for carrying heavy loads.

### *Handicrafts*

Handicraft activities remain family affairs, especially basketry and weaving. Textile products reveal quite sophisticated techniques as evidenced by cloth with decorative woven patterns. In many villages there is a force for repairing farming tools. The *Ma* make pirogues with oars for river transport and communications.

### Social and Family Relationships

Around the beginning of the century, the *Ma* society witnessed the disintegration of the consanguine community and the advent of a class society. Today, it comprises villages scattered over a large area, each village containing a few long houses, the owners of which have the same ancestors. These houses are either grouped in a small area or dispersed within the boundaries of a village which constitutes a more or less autonomous socioeconomic unit. The villagers, bound to one another by



blood ties or by alliance, are co-owners of the land through the intermediary of their representative, who is the village chief and at the same time, chief of the forest and the land. Each village designates in addition one or two persons to take charge of utilization of the forest and the direction of agricultural activities with the assistance of the heads of families.

Differentiation between rich and poor has occurred without bringing about the exploitation of one by another. The rich have wealth thanks to their experience in production and their own labor, and their wealth is manifest above all in the large number of gongs and jars they have accumulated.

Each family works separately and has its own granary. But if necessary it can take grain from another's granary without considering this action a form of borrowing or lending.

The *Ma* family is patrilineal. The extended family is gradually disappearing, giving way to nuclear families. After weddings, general patrilocality is adopted by the vestiges of matrilocality are still found. So are vestiges of a matriarchal system and group marriage. Custom encourages levirate, sorority and marriages between cousins by alliance. The avuncular system is obligatory. The right to inheritance belongs to the eldest son. A person's proper name is not associated with lineage name but rhymes with the name of the dead relative of the preceding generation in the family. The names of boys also rhyme with one another as do those of girls.

#### Spiritual life

The beliefs of the *Ma* are associated with agriculture.

Before setting fire to bush, veneration of the genie of fire is celebrated; other ceremonies take place at the moment of sowing, when the paddy ears begin to grow, thereby thanking 'mother-rice'. Many taboos and prohibitions are motivated by the same way of thinking.

Among the *Ma*, beliefs and myths are linked to the earth, mountains and rivers. Folksongs, stories and epics express love of native district, attachment to life, and praise of faithfulness and loyalty, or relate to the creation of the world. Musical instruments include flat or convex, copper gongs and bamboo flute. There are traditional tunes to accompany the ritual buffalo sacrifice, others to be played at harvest time, the biggest festivity for the *Ma*. On such solemn occasions, men decorate their hair knots with a tuft of bird feathers and carry weapons – spears or knives – as symbols of courage.

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

Their main economic activities are on agriculture mixed up with household scale live-stock breeding and aquaculture.



The *Ma* people have their own language. However, most of them can speak the national language (*Viet* language).

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.

The survey shows that there are 549 households (2,555 persons) would be affected by the 12 S/Ss and 5 T/Ls traversing 32 communes in 15 districts and 1 city of 9 project related provinces, of which 9 HHs (46 persons) are ethnic minorities – the *Ma*. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 3 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

### 3. Socio-economic Condition of the *Ma* in the Project Areas

#### The *Ma* Household Characteristics

There are 53 households (286 persons) of *Ma* EM in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) of which 9 HHs (46 persons) are PAPs.

<i>Average of family size</i>	5.11 persons
– Man	45.65 %
– Women	54.35 %

<i>Age groups</i>	
– 1 – 17 yrs old	47.83 %
– 18 – 60 yrs old	52.17 %

<i>Heads of HH</i>	
– Male	77.78 %
– Female	22.22 %

#### *Education standard*

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

– High school	0 %
– Secondary (10 – 12 classes)	0 %
– Primary (6 – 9 classes)	4.35 %
– Elementary (1 – 5 classes)	39.13 %
– Reading/writing	17.39 %
– Illiterate	30.43 %
– Not yet attending school	8.70 %



*Occupation*

–	PAPs are making living mainly by farming	96.15 %
–	Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	3.85 %

*Amenity*

–	HHs with power supply	100 %
	HHs with electric meters	55.56 %
	HHs without electric meters	44.44 %
–	HHs with water supply	0 %
–	HHs with septic tanks	0 %
–	HHs with telephone	0 %
–	HHs with TV	66.67 %
–	HHs with refrigerator	0 %
–	HHs with washing machine	0 %
–	HHs with motor bikes	22.22 %
–	HHs with bicycles	55.56 %
–	HHs with electronic facilities	44.44 %

*Average annual income* 13,766,667 VND/HH/year

*Average annual expenses*

Regular expenses

–	Food/foodstuff	30.99 %
–	Electricity	1.84 %
–	Water	0 %
–	Rent	0 %
–	Clothing	1.07 %
–	Health	0.82 %
–	Education	2.62 %
–	Travel/communication	3.58 %
–	Tax	1.02 %
–	Other facilities/services	9.39 %
		51.33 %

Irregular expenses

–	Festivities	0.26 %
–	Mourning	0.16 %
–	Furniture	0.37 %
–	House repairs	0.11 %
–	Vehicle repairs	0.05 %
–	Others	0.33 %
		1.28 %

*Total expenses as percentage of total income* 52.61 %

*Disable people*

–	Blind	0 %
–	Hearing impairs	0 %
–	Mental	0 %
–	Orthopaedically handicapped	0 %



*War veteran* 0 %

Housing condition

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

Health Care

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

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

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

Cultivation Land

The average *Ma* household owns around :

– residential land	45.11 m <sup>2</sup>
– garden land	644.44 m <sup>2</sup>
– crop land	944.44 m <sup>2</sup>
– paddy field land	5,777.78 m <sup>2</sup>
	7,411.78 m <sup>2</sup>

in which the total cultivation land is 7,366.67 m<sup>2</sup>.

Sources of Income

All impacted ethnic people are farmers. Their cultivation is mainly rice planting mixed with small scale live-stock breeding. PAPs’ income is mainly from cultivation and livestock raising (96.16%). Only 3.85% of PAPs have income from salary.

(Appendix 4 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*.)

**4. Land Use System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas**

The wet rice cultivation land occupies the overwhelming percentage in the land use system of the *Ma* EM in the project areas i.e. 77.95%, while crop land occupies around 12.74%, garden land occupies 8.69% and residential land occupies 0.61% of their total land-holding.



Please see Table 2.3 below for details of the land use system of the *Ma* ethnic minorities in the project

**Table 4 – Land Use System of the *Ma* EM in the Project Area**  
(Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune, Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province)

Unit : m<sup>2</sup>

Sr No	Head of HHs	Total Land Holding					
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding
			Rice field land	Crops land	Garden land		
1	K' Tôn	40	3,000			3,040	3,000
2	K' Thèo	46	4,000			4,046	4,000
3	K' Ró	40	10,000	1,500		11,540	11,500
4	K' Tòi	35	2,000		200	2,235	2,200
5	K' Lâm	50	5,000	1,500	1,800	8,350	8,300
6	K' Rút	50	14,000		2,000	16,050	16,000
7	K' Kiểu	20	5,000	1,500	1,000	7,520	7,500
8	K' Pút	25	4,000	2,000	800	6,825	6,800
9	K' Rột	100	5,000	2,000		7,100	7,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>406</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>66,706</b>	<b>66,300</b>

## 5. Farming System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The wet rice planting is the major farming activity of the *Ma* EM in the project related area :

Autumn paddy crop    Mar.– Jun.    The *Than Nong* paddy requires not much of irrigation and gives high yield (average yield : 3.52 ton/ha).

Winter paddy crop    Jul. – Jan.    The *Mua* paddy requires apt irrigation. However, it falls in the mid of rainy season. (average yield : 3.26 ton/ha).

Rice field irrigation is done by trapping rainwater in the field (with low dikes) and/or trenches transmitting water from the river or pumping.

The *Ma* farmers use the prevailing private motor driven plough and mobile rice shredding services in the commune to plough their rice field and rice shredding. However, harvesting is done manually with sickles.

The *Ma* farmers also use the bio-fertilizers available locally for their rice fields.

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





The crop land is used by the *Ma* farmers for planting of groundnut, maize, or sugarcane.

Farm works are usually carried out on the basis of household labors. However, in certain situation, ‘exchange of labors’ among the households is also common practice.

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.

## 6. Legal Framework

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

An overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP* has been prepared for the Project to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by SEIER 2 Project.

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

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

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

### 6.2 Vietnam Law

Equality right of ethnic people was stipulated clearly in the Vietnam Law. Article 5 in the Vietnam Constitution (1992) stipulated as follows:

*The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is an united nation with many nationalities. The State implements an equality and united policy and supports spiritually all nationalities and prohibits race discrimination and separation. Each nationality has the right to use its own language and ways of living to preserve their*



*characteristics and to improve its own good traditional and cultural customs. The State carries out a policy to develop thoroughly and gradually improve the quality of life of ethnic minorities in Vietnam physically and spiritually.*

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.

### **6.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions**

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

### **6.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee**

In case of Dong Nai province, there is the provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee and Ethnic Minorities Bureaus at the district level.

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

- organized one workshop on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Farmers Association, *Ma* Chiefs of villages.
- realizing the GOV policies (with GOV budgets) on subsidy for prices and subsidy for transport cost for seedlings and iodize salt.



- realizing the GOV policies (with the central and provincial budgets and beneficiaries' contributions) on supports to poor EM HHs in their production, residential land and housing and fresh water.
- mobilized and cooperated with commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Peasant Association (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to (i) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the *Ma* lonely old people and orphan children during lunar new year days and *Ma* traditional festivals, (b) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the *Ma* orphan children during the international children's days (1 June) and, (iii) text books and note books for the poor *Ma* elementary/primary school children by beginning of the school years.

## 7. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

### 7.1 Impacts on EM – the *Ma*

The Project would impact on EM in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province (Tan Phu – Da Hoai – Da Teh T/L).

There are 9 HHs (46 persons) of EM PAPs, of these :

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| • Number of EM PAPs affected by permanent land acquisition  | 9 HHs<br>46 persons |
| • Number of EM PAP affected by temporarily land acquisition | 9 HHs<br>46 persons |
| • Number of EM PAP affected on houses/structures            | 1 HH<br>5 persons   |
| • Number of EM PAPs affected on business                    | Nil                 |
| • Number of impacts on customary land, sensitive places     | Nil                 |

Results from the inventory and socio-economic survey show that :

	Total PAPs		<i>Ma</i> PAPs	
	HHs	Person s	HHs	Person s
- Total number of PAPs	549	2,555	9	46
- Number of PAPs with more than 25% of productive land permanently acquired	8	35	Nil	
- Number of PAPs with less than 25% of productive land permanently acquired	541	2,520	9	46
- Number of PAPs with more than 25% of total residential land permanently affected	14	64	1	5
- Number of PAPs with less than 25% of total residential land permanently affected	535	2,486	Nil	



– Number of PAPs with permanently impact on houses (total)	27	118	1	5
– Number of PAPs with permanently impact on structures (total)	8	36	1	5
– Number of PAPs with permanently total/partial impact on business	Nil		Nil	
– Number of PAPs with trees/crops totally/partially impact	549	2,555	9	46
– Number of PAPs required to be relocated	27	118	1	5
<i>Total Permanently Impacted PAPs</i>	549	2,555	9	46
– Number of PAPs with temporary land acquisition	535	2,492	9	46
– Number of PAPs with temporarily total/partial impact on houses/structures	Nil		Nil	
– Number of PAPs with temporarily total/partial impact on business	Nil		Nil	
<i>Total Temporarily Impacted PAPs</i>	535	2,492	9	46

*Notes* Please, note that (a) total PAPs includes the *Ma* PAPs and (b) 1 HH may fall into more than 1 impact category (therefore, do not add the total *Permanently Impacted PAPs* with the *Temporarily Impacted PAPs* for the *Total Number of PAPs*).

The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 0.46%.

There is no *Ma* communal house, cultural site or any sensitive place affected in this project due to close community consultation and the mitigation measures as described in Art.10.3.

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

Please see Appendix 4 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

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

**Table 7.1 – Number of EM PAPs in the Project Areas by Impacted Categories**

Categories	Number of HHs
1 PAP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.	9
2 PAP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.	5
3 PAP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are $\leq 5\%$ of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be	Nil



<p>rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the PAP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.</p>	
<p>4 PAP who has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 25% of total areas or even less than 25% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the PAPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>5 PAP who has house/structure, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But PAP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m<sup>2</sup> for rural areas.</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>6 PAP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project :</p>	
<p>(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 25% of total productive land PAPs' holdings.</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 25% of total productive land PAPs' holdings.</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m<sup>2</sup> (in rural areas).</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m<sup>2</sup> (in rural areas).</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>7 PAP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.</p>	<p>Nil</p>



8	Impacts on public works i.e. schools, water supply resources, sewage systems, roads...	Nil
9	Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes	Nil

*Notes* Please, note that 1 HH may fall into more than 1 impact category (therefore, do not add the total *Permanently Impacted PAPs* with the *Temporarily Impacted PAPs* for the *Total Number of PAPs*).

It is also noted that the only EM PAPs are in Bon Go hemlet, Thanh Son commune, Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province.

## 7.2 Impacts on Land Use System

### 7.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

#### *Temporary Land Acquisition*

There are 9 EM households (46 persons) with temporarily affected productive land in ROW and during construction period. The temporarily acquired areas are

–	paddy field	27,760 m <sup>2</sup>
–	crop land	4,800 m <sup>2</sup>
–	garden land	3,000 m <sup>2</sup>
		<hr/> 35,560 m <sup>2</sup>

#### *Permanent Land Acquisition*

There are 9 EM households (46 persons) with permanently acquired land for tower/pole foundations. Total acquired area is 240 m<sup>2</sup>. The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM PAPs productive land holding is around 7,366.67 m<sup>2</sup>). There are no EM PAP affected more than 25 % of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is 0.46 % of their total productive land holding only.

It is noted that the above mentioned 9 EM households are affected by both temporary and permanent land acquisition.

Please see Table 7.2.1 below for details of Impact on Land Acquisition.



**Table 7.2.1 – Land Acquisition**  
(Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune, Tan Phu District, Dong Nai province.)

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land holding					Impact land							Percentage of impacted land as per			
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	Temporary				Permanent			Total land holding	Total productive land holding	
			Rice field land	Crops land	Garden land			Rice field land	Crops land	Garden land	Total	Residential land	Rice field land	Total			
1	K' Ton	40	3,000			3,040	3,000	1,480				1,480		20	20	0.66	0.67
2	K' Theo	46	4,000			4,046	4,000	1,980				1,980		20	20	0.49	0.50
3	K' Re	40	10,000	1,500		11,540	11,500	3,980	1,000			4,980		20	20	0.17	0.17
4	K' To	25	2,000		200	2,235	2,200	980		200		1,180		20	20	0.89	0.91
5	K' Lam	50	5,000	1,500	1,500	8,350	8,300	2,480	1,000	1,500		4,980	50	20	70	0.25	0.25
6	K' Rut	50	14,000		2,000	16,050	16,000	6,960		800		7,760		40	40	0.25	0.25
7	K' Kieu	20	5,000	1,500	1,000	7,520	7,500	2,960	600	400		3,960		40	40	0.53	0.53
8	K' Pat	25	4,000	2,000	500	6,525	6,800	2,960	1,800	100		4,860		40	40	0.59	0.59
9	K' Roi	100	5,000	2,000		7,100	7,000	3,980	400			4,380		20	20	0.28	0.29
<b>Total</b>		<b>406</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>5,800</b>	<b>66,706</b>	<b>66,300</b>	<b>27,760</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>3,000</b>		<b>35,560</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0.46</b>	<b>0.46</b>

It is noted that in case of Mr, K'Lam (Sr.No.5) :

- (a) permanent impact on residential land 50m<sup>2</sup> or 100 % of total residential land,
- (b) permanent impact on productive land 20m<sup>2</sup> or 0.25 % of total productive land.

During the socio-economic survey, Mr. K'Lam has expressed his willing to be relocated with project' arrangement of a substitute residential land/house.



## 7.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 0.46% of productive land holding of the EM PAPs, as described in Article 7.2.1 above, *the land use system of the EM in the project areas is not affected.*

## 7.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is only 1 EM PAP in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province with permanent impact on house and structure :

Mr. K'lam with his 'temporary' category house of 50m<sup>2</sup> permanently impact (totally) and the kitchen (inside the house) of 10m<sup>2</sup> permanently impact (totally).

During the socio-economic survey, Mr. K'lam expressed his willing to be relocated with project's arrangement for a substitute residential land/house.

It is noted that the permanent impact on Mr. K'lam's productive land is insignificant i.e. 0.25%.

## 7.4 Impacts on Farming System

### 7.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

There are 9 EM PAPs in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province with impact on crops :

			<i>Unit : m<sup>2</sup></i>
Head of HHs	Rice	Crop	Total
1. K' Tòn	1,500		1,500
2. K' Thèo	2,000		2,000
3. K' Ró	4,000	1,000	5,000
4. K' Tòi	1,000		1,000
5. K' Lâm	2,500	1,000	3,500
6. K' Rút	7,000		7,000
7. K' Kiều	3,000	600	3,600
8. K' Pút	3,000	1,800	4,800
9. K' Rột	4,000	400	4,400
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,760</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>32,560</b>

There are 6 EM PAPs in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province with impact on perennial/fruit trees :





Unit : Tree

Head of HHs	Eucalyptus	Bamboo	Mango	Cashew	Coconut	Jack-fruit	Other	Total
1. K'Tòi	3	2	1			2		8
2. K' Lâm	10	40		50		5		105
3. K' Rút	4	20	2	3	1	2		32
4. K' Kiêu	2	3	2	2		1		10
5. K' Pút	1	3	1	1		2		8
6. K' Rột	100		15	30		10	4	159
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>322</b>

#### 7.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

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

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

## 8. Participation

During the project preparation (along with RAP preparation), PMB and PECC have held many community meetings at the commune level in the project areas with the participation of PAPs and representatives of Commune People's Committees, other government offices and commune NGOs (Women Unions, Youth Unions, Farmer's Associations, Fatherland Fronts, War Veterans etc.) where the project related issues i.e. project investment financial resources, project objectives, project components etc. are explained by PMB representatives.

The *Ma* elders and representatives of *Ma* PAPs in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district (Dong Nai province) have taken part in such community meetings.

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

In the community meetings, PAPs' queries on RAP related issues i.e. entitlements, compensation etc. are explained by PMB representatives and PAPs' opinions, including voluntary donation of their marginal impacts on trees, crops (i.e. bananas, papayas etc.), bamboo fences etc. of insignificant values were recorded.

The prevailing opinion of PAPs in the project areas :



- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all PAPs, particularly people who have not yet enjoy the power supply and who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.
- PAPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- PAPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.
- Low income PAPs suggest for assistance or payment on installment for their household connection\*.

Such Minutes of Community Meetings bear the signatures of the representatives of district CRC, commune People's Committee, PMB and PAPs.

All feedback of PAPs is integrated in this RAP and EMDP.

## 9. Institutional Arrangement

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

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

- Assigning adequate number of staff for EMDP implementation.
- Hiring qualified personnel for implementing EMDP.
- Establishing field offices for smoothly EMDP implementation.
- Periodical monitoring the EMDP implementation.
- Transparency in implementation through information campaign.
- Ensure that EM leaders (elders) are represented in local RAP and EMDP committees.

## 10. Development Activities

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

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\* There are only 4 EM PAPs (among 9 EM PAPs) who have power supply from their neighbors' connections (not the direct connections from the grid). These EM PAPs have expressed their willing to have the direct connections from the grid with assistance from the project.



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

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

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

- potential of electric shock;
- accident in the construction period;
- disturbance by the construction and construction workers to villages;
- access roads will create potentials on illegal exploitation of timber and hunting.

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

### 10.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

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

- ① Information (on sub-projects, project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination
- ② Compensation for assets lost (according to PAP)
- ③ 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.
- ④ Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist PAPs to access loan from BARD.  
(to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD)
- ⑤ Assist EM for household connections.



EM will be assisted for connecting to the national grids through the rural electrification program of Government.

It is noted that 100% of *Ma* community (53 HHs – among them, 9 EM PAPs) in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province are having power supply. However, among 9 EM PAPs, there are 4 EM PAPs who do not have direct connection to the national grid (sharing the power supply from the neighbors).

- ⑥ 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)
- ⑦ Construction period  
Various mitigation measures.

## 10.2 For all EM PAPs in Affected Areas

Apart from the content of Art.7.1 above, it is proposed that the 4 project affected *Ma* households (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) will be assisted for their household connections direct to the grid :

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

Each of the 4 project affected *Ma* PAPs (who have power supply from their neighbors' connections) and 1 *Ma* PAP (who required to be relocated) will be assisted (grant) for their direct connections to the grid with 300,000 VND/household as part of their household connection cost (with financial resource from EVN) and the balance will be paid by the household themselves.

The budget for this special assistance will be from EVN.

## 10.3 Mitigation Measures

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

### Results of Mitigation Measures :

There is no EM PAPs with more than 25% of their total productive land affected. Actually, the EM PAP affected productive land is 0.46% of their total productive land holding only.

There is 1 EM PAP (household) in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province required to be relocated due to impact on his



house/ structure ('temporary' housing category of 50m<sup>2</sup>). During the socio-economic survey, this PAP has expressed his willing to be relocated with project's arrangement of a substitute house.

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

Mitigation Measures during the Project Implementation :

- ① Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops (reasonable construction scheduling).
- ② Regulations of PC2 and its PMB and Construction companies for traffic and workers safety.
- ③ Signal/warning Boards at the dangerous places.
- ④ In the contract with contractors, articles require for minimize impacts on construction will be included. In this article, PC2 and its PMB will clearly mentioned if contractors cause damages on properties of EM, they have to compensate at the replacement value.
- ⑤ Transparency/closely monitoring for EMDP implementation.

## 11. Implementation Program

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

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

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



**Table 11 – Special Programs, Mitigation Measures and Demarcation of Responsibility**

Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
1	<b>Information disclosure/ dissemination</b>	PC2 PMB District and commune People’s Committees and CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information on the sub-projects, proposed project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc. (already executed by PC2 PMB and its Consultants during the T/L demarcation and socio-economic surveys : community meetings).</li> <li>• Entitlement matrix (already disclosed at the provincial, district and commune People’s Committees by PC2 PMB/ Consultants during the preparation of RAP)</li> </ul>
2	<b>Compensation and resettlement</b>	PC2 PMB Provincial and district CRCs	<p><b>Action 1</b> Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC2 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.</p> <p><i>Note</i> : the project related provincial and district CRCs are already exist.</p> <p><b>Action 2</b> CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this RAP/EMDP) and together with the independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in RAP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in RAP, if it is necessary, to ensure that EM PAF is compensated at replacement costs at the time of RAP/EMDP implementation.</p> <p>Clause 56 of 2003 Land Law defines the State controlled Land Price : (i) the land price verification by the State should ensure the principles i.e. ‘close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the verified land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out, (ii) ‘Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the</p>



Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>central government’, and (iii) ‘Land price defined by the People’s Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announce on January 1<sup>st</sup> every year...’</p> <p>Compensation at <i>replacement cost</i> is ensured in Art.6 of Decree 197/2004/ND-CP dt. 03 Dec., 2004 that ‘... people who have land being acquired shall be compensated with land of similar land use purpose. If there is no land for compensation, cash compensation equal to land use rights value at the time of land acquisition shall be applied. If there is any differences in value, in case of compensation by new land or house, such differences shall be settled in cash’ and, Art.19 of the same Decree that ‘... houses and structures of domestic use of the household or individual shall be compensated with the value of construction of new house, structures of similar technical standard...’</p> <p><b>Action 3</b></p> <p>Immediately after the completion of DMS and inventory survey, CRCs will inspect and define the official number of EM PAPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for EM PAPs.</p> <p><b>Action 4</b></p> <p>CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RAP to EM PAPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.</p> <p><b>Action 5</b></p> <p>Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to EM PAPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for EM PAPs affected on other properties.</p> <p>EM PAPs that permanently impacted more than 25% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The amount of 700,000 (VND)/person/main labor and is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/</p>



Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>consultants and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee).</p> <p>The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC2 or its PECC in the period of RAP/EMDP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the consultation with local authorities and the participation of EM PAPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.</p> <p>(However, there are no EM PAPs with more than 25% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.46%).</p>
			<p><b>Action 6</b></p> <p>During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RAP/EMDP implementation and rehabilitation programs.</p> <p><i>Note</i> The EMDP implementation will be in parallel with the implementation of RAP. Please, see the proposed RAP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of RAP of this subproject).</p>
2.1	Subsidize to PAP who permanently lost their productive land (more than 25% of landholding) 500,000VND for fertilizer in order to rehabilitate the new land.	Not applicable since there is no EM PAP who permanently lost more than 25% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.46%.	





Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
2.2	<u>Allocation land</u> for PAP opting land and assist PAP in purchasing land	District People’s Comm. Provincial and district CRCs	<p>It is noted that there is 1 EM PAP (1 household in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province) required to be relocated. The reason for such relocation is the project impact on his house/structure (and not due to impact on productive land).</p> <p>During the socio-economic survey, this PAP has expressed his willing to be relocated with project’s arrangement for a substitute residential land/house (‘temporary’ housing category of 50m<sup>2</sup>).</p> <p>At this state of RAP/EMDP preparation, the actual resettlement land allocation can not be finalized. However, official MOUs on allocation of land for resettlement purpose have been obtained from the project related districts’ People’s Committees. (Pls. see Appendix 5 of RAP).</p>
3	<b>Training for electric safety</b>	PMB and PECE under PC2, commune authorities and RCs, teachers of primary and secondary schools and village elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commune will hold meetings with EM, schools for the times and venues of short trainings and inform PC2 and its PMB.</li> <li>• PMB under PC2 prepares proposal for trainings:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Name of communes</li> <li>ii) Agenda for trainings (in about one or half day).</li> <li>iii) Times and venues for each commune.</li> <li>iv) Cost.</li> </ol> </li> </ul> <p>This action is not urgent. It will be completed at least 6 months before the project completion.</p>
4	<b>Training on application, use and management of loan funds</b>	BARDs, AECs of project related provinces or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clearly inform PAPs on the regulation of repayment, interest rate monthly and special policy of BARD for EM (at the first meetings with EM PAP).</li> <li>• Prepare questionnaire form asking EM if (i) they want to get loan from BARD; (ii) term of borrowing loan; (iii) purpose of loan using; and (iv) require for special assistance.</li> <li>• Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using purposes, BARD, women unions, local authorities discuss and then PMB prepare proposal, submit to IDA for its comments and concurrence.</li> </ul>



Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	<p><b>Assists PAPs to access loan from the BARD with the amount of loan from 3 to 5 million VND in medium and long term.</b></p> <p>(applicable to all low-income PAPs)</p>	<p>PC2 and its PMB, BARD and Local authorities and Village elders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC2 and its PMB, Districts and Communes People’s Committees, BARs of Province or district</li> <li>• PC2 and its PMB prepares questionnaires form, Communes hold meetings with EM, explain to them about the program, the procedure to get loan and interest, repayment etc: at early time of RAP implementation.</li> <li>• Disseminate forms of questionnaires to EM, collecting their answers and prepare the list of EM want to have loan from BARD; at the first meeting with EM: by no later than 3 months from the commencement date of the project implementation.</li> <li>• PMB, commune and BARD hold meetings for redressing this action: about 15 days after the first meeting.</li> <li>• Another meeting to be held by PMB and Communes for official informing EM on the list of EM who could get loan from BARD, assist them for accessing loan. They should get loan from BARD without condition of collateral: about 01 month after the first meeting.</li> <li>• PMB and Commune inform EM for the times and venues they can get it: about 01 month after the first meeting.</li> <li>• Advise them in using this loan. This action will be done by PMB, Department of Agriculture and Rural development of Province and Districts: about 01 month after the first meeting.</li> </ul>
5	<p><b>Assisted EM for connecting to the electric grid.</b></p>	<p>Commune authorities, District Power Units and commune/hamlet representatives</p>	<p>Through the Rural Electrification Programs of GOV. The number of EM connect to national grid will be reported in quarterly report on RAP of PC2.</p> <p><i>Notes :</i> It is noted that 100% of the <i>Chau Ma</i> community (53 HHs) in Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune, Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province is enjoying power supply. However, among 9 EM PAPs, there are 4 EM PAPs who have power supply from their neighbors’ connections (not directly from grid).</p>



Sr.No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>The average cost of the household connection in Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province is estimated at 650,000 VND/HH.</p> <p>To assist these 4 EM PAPs to have their direct connections to the grid, it is proposed that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a grant (with financial resource from EVN) for their direct connections to the grid with 300,000 VND/household as part of their household connection cost and the balance will be paid by the household themselves.</li> <li>- Part of the above mentioned loan could be used for the household connection.</li> <li>- PC2 PMB and district authorities are considering for payment on installments.</li> </ul>
6	<p><b>Special Agricultural Extension</b> training for female-headed farming households in agricultural extension, livestock raising and fertilizer use</p>	<p>PC2 and AECs of the project related Provinces or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions</p>	<p>Commune officials, district Women Union and officials for women of commune hold meetings with villagers for discussing on the topic, times and venues for this training.</p> <p>Based on the suggestion of EM women through meetings, PC2 and AECs prepare proposal for this training.</p> <p>Throughout the RAP implementation.</p>
	<p>Training on husbandry and agricultural extension.</p>	<p>Not applicable since there is no EM PAP who permanently lost more than 25% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.46%.</p> <p><i>Notes</i> There is 1 EM PAP (household) required to be relocated. However, this household required to be relocated due to impact on his house/structure (the impact on his productive land is minor i.e. 0.25%). During the socio-economic survey, this PAP has expressed its willing to be relocated with project's arrangement for a substitute house ('temporary' housing cat. of 50m<sup>2</sup>).</p>	
7	<p><b>Construction times</b> will be implemented after harvesting crops</p>	<p>Design consultants, PMB under PC2, construction companies</p>	<p>To be scheduled for the construction of the project.</p> <p>Supervise by supervisors of PMB and communes.</p>



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

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



## 12. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

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

## 13. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

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

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

**Table 13 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP**

			<i>Unit : VND</i>
Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) (provincial or district BARD)	5,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC2 PMB, Consultant)	17,000,000



3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for credit program</li> <li>• for electric safety</li> </ul>	5,000,000 5,000,000
4	Special assistance for household connections	4 + 1 <i>Ma</i> households × 300,000 VND/household	1,500,000
<i>Total</i>			33,500,000
Contingency (20%)			6,700,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>40,200,000</b>



# Appendices

1. **Project Areas**
2. **Strategy for EM**
3. **Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities**
4. **Social Impact Assessment**
5. **Proposed Action Plan**



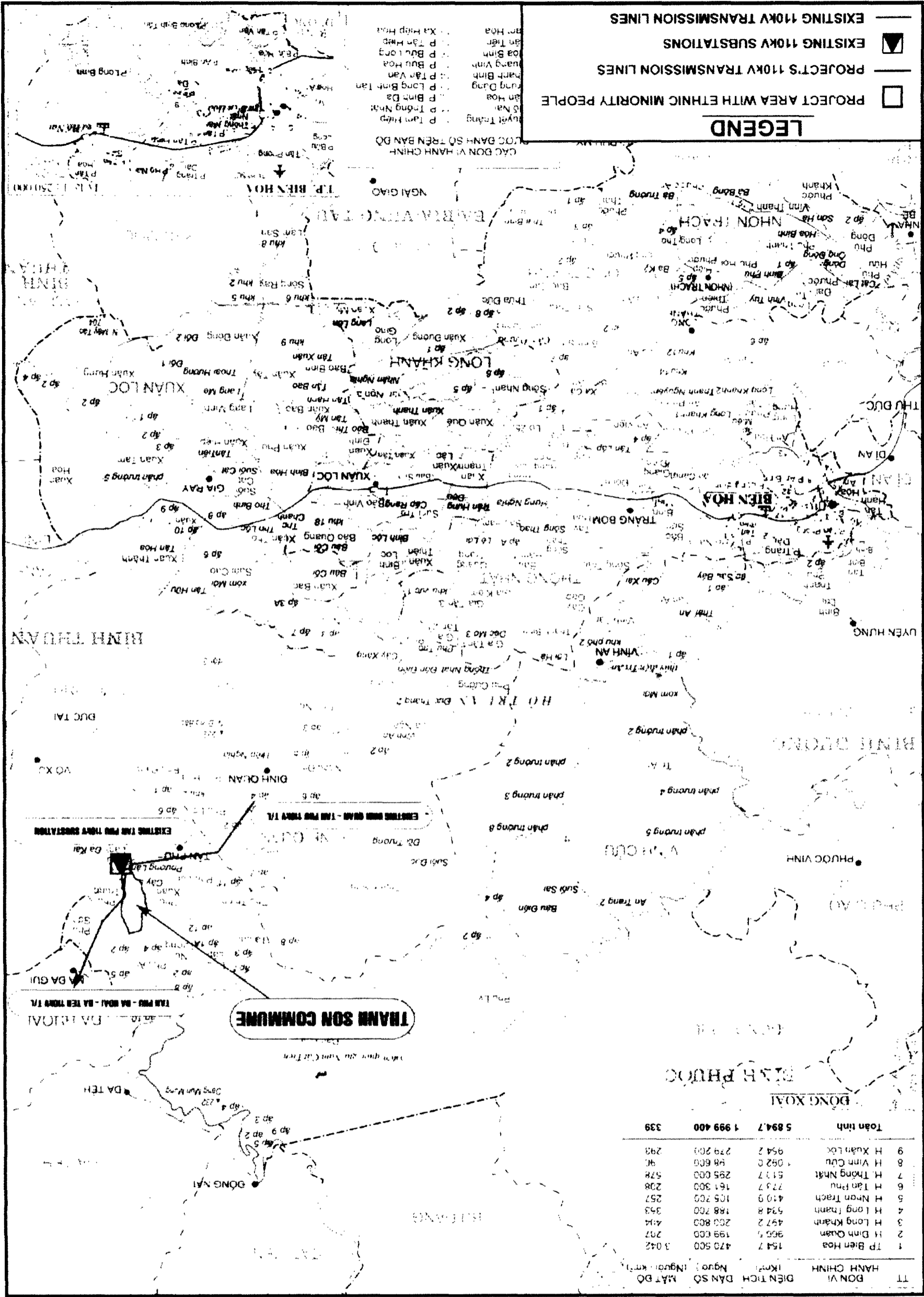
Appendix 1

**Project Areas**





# TAN PHU - DA HOAI - DA TEH 110KV T/L (PORTION IN DONG NAI PROVINCE) PROJECT AREA WITH ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE



Appendix 2

## Strategy for EM



**POLICY FRAMEWORK AND GUIDELINES**  
**FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EMDP)**

**Introduction**

1. The Ministry of Industry (MOI) is coordinating a ten-year program to accelerate renewable electricity for rural electrification and off-grid supply in Vietnam, the Renewable Energy Action Plan (REAP). The World Bank and MOI have agreed to implement several of the activities of the first phase of the REAP as a part of the World Bank/ GEF System Efficiency Improvement, Equitization and Renewables (SEIER) Project. The SEIER Project will include seven sub-projects all over the country. Seven sub-projects have been identified for the following power companies: Power Company 1 (PC1); Power Company 2 (PC2); Dong Nai Power Company (PCDN); Power Company 3 (PC3); Central Power Management Board (CPMB); Northern Power Management Board (NPMB), and Southern Power Management Board (SPMB). Two policy frameworks have been developed for SEIER Project—one to guide the preparation and implementation of resettlement plans and the other to guide the preparation and implementation of ethnic minority development plans.
2. In addition to the identified sub-projects above, one of the proposed components of the SEIER Project is a Pilot Community Isolated Grids Based on Hydro. Under this community component, about twenty communes in 3-5 provinces that cannot be connected to the national grid and have potential productive loads, would receive assistance to build and operate hydro/hybrid mini-grids to provide year round power to the community (serving about 10,000 households). This project component has not been designed yet, and, therefore, the impacts on resettlement and ethnic minority communities can not be anticipated currently.
3. 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 Information<sup>1</sup>**

4. Over the last 15 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

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<sup>1</sup> The information for the following two sections is taken from a social and economic assessment report commissioned by the World Bank for a poverty reduction project in northern Vietnam. The report, "Poverty Reduction in the Northern Mountain Region", July 2000, is written by Professor Neil Jamieson, a specialist in the ethnic minority peoples of Vietnam. Another reference is a previous report by Neil Jamieson and also commissioned by the World Bank titled "Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam", 1996.

limited resources and a growing population. The national poverty rate is about 39 percent and the per capita annual GDP is only about US\$360.

### Status of Ethnic Minorities

5. 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.

6. 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. In 1993 ethnic minorities constituted about 13 percent of Vietnam’s total population and about 20 percent of the poor. By 1999 they accounted for 14 percent of the population and 29 percent of all poor people in Vietnam.

7. 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

8. 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.

9. 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 and Mountainous Areas (CEMMA which is equivalent to a Ministry). Development programs are supervised by CEMMA 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.

10. 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.

11. This policy framework will applied to all of the sub-projects of SEIER where applicable.

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

12. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by SEIER 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 EMPDP 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 EMPDP. The EMPDP'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 EMPDPs.

### Screening

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

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

- (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.

15. 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

16. The social impact assessment (SIA) will be undertaken by the social scientists (consultants) and/or trained staff from the local Women's Union and ethnic minority leaders. The SIA will gather relevant information on the following: demographic data; social, cultural and economic situation; and social, cultural and economic impacts - positive and negative.

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

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

### **Ethnic Minority Development Plan**

19. The action plan will consist of a number of activities and will include mitigation measures of potentially negative impacts, modification of sub-project design, and development assistance. Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minority communities, the Project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that is culturally acceptable to them. The compensation 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**

12. Implementation of the EMDPs will be regularly supervised and monitored by PMBs of the MOI and EVN in coordination with the respective Peoples' Committees and Committees for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas at grassroot level. The findings and recommendations will be recorded in quarterly reports and to be furnished to MOI, EVN and World Bank office in Viet Nam.

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

### **Schedule**

14. 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**

15. 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.

### Appendix 3 – Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities

Apart from the majority of *Viet* people, there are an only *Ma* ethnic minority people in the project areas (Bon Go hamlet, Thanh Son commune of Tan Phu district in Dong Nai province) totaling 53 households (286 persons) among them, there are 9 project affected households (46 persons). The names of Heads of HHs of the project affected PAPs with addresses are listed in the table below.

Sr No	Districts/Communes/Hamlets	Heads of HHs	Number of <i>Ma</i> ethnic minority people affected by project		
			Number of Family Member	Number of Persons	
				Male	Female
1	Tan Phu district Thanh Son commune Bon Go hamlet	K' Tòn	7	3	4
2	- do -	K' Thèo	3	1	2
3	- do -	K' Ró	9	5	4
4	- do -	K'Tòi	3	1	2
5	- do -	K' Lâm	5	2	3
6	- do -	K' Rút	6	2	4
7	- do -	K' Kiêu	4	2	2
8	- do -	K' Pút	5	3	2
9	- do -	K' Rột	4	2	2
<b>Total</b>			<b>46</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>25</b>





Appendix 4

**Social Impact Assessment**



## Appendix 4 – Social Impact Assessment

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

### A. Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

1. Percentage of ethnic minority households below the poverty line (MOLISA)	Nil
2. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school	9
3. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school	7
4. Number of ethnic minority girls attending primary school	1
5. Number of ethnic minority boys attending primary school	0
6. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school	0
7. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school	0
8. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year	1
9. Availability of water supply facility (wells) in the community	Yes
10. Availability of electricity in the community	Yes
11. No. of households in community with connection to electricity	100%

*Notes* 100% of the 53 EM households (286 persons), including 9 EM PAPs (46 persons) are having power supply. However, there are 4 EM project affected households, who have power supply from their neighbors' connections (not direct connections from the grid).

### 12. Economic information of ethnic minority community

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

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

#### b) *Economic and livelihood systems:*

Main Activity	% of EM H/Holds	Secondary Activity	% of EM
i. sedentary agriculture	96.16	i. sedentary agriculture	0
ii. shifting agriculture	0	ii. shifting agriculture	0
iii. landless farm worker	0	iii. landless farm worker	0
vi. off farm work	0	vi. off farm work	0
v. govt. employees	3.85	v. govt. employees	0
vi. business	0	vi.	

*Notes* The sedentary agriculture activity includes wet rice planting + household scale of fishing/aquaculture and live-stock/poultry raising.

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

The land ownership of 9 *Ma* ethnic minority households is the private ownership without gender differences in ownership. All 9 HHs have got LURCs for their residential and productive lands.

#### 14. Social information of ethnic minority community

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

The *Ma* communities in the project areas are not frequently visiting their far-off communities. Their relatives are living almost in the same community in the same location.

The *Ma* communities in the project areas have their *Ma* communal house where they frequently visit for communal meetings and donate their offerings.

Similar to the local *Viet* people, the *Ma* men used to undertake heavy works in the fields and women undertake lighter works in the fields as well as looking after their small children and home works.

Currently, the majority of the *Ma* school children are going to the common public schools.

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

In the project areas, the *Ma* shares all public activities with the *Viet* community i.e. joining the farmer association, women association etc. There are not any formal or informal groups of their own, however, the *Ma* spiritual leaders are their village chiefs (elders). It also means that in their community, their village chiefs (elders) are the decision makers.

However, at home, the *Ma* women are the decision makers.

### **B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact**

*Views from men and women on:*

#### 1. Potential positive impacts

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

Yes.

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



b. Increased access to electricity

No.

All the 9 *Ma* EM households already have power supply. However, among them, there are 4 project affected EM households who have power supply from their neighbors' connections (not direct from the grid).

It is requested that such 4 project affected EM households who haven't got their direct connections from the grid will be assisted for their direct connections.

c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

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

2. Potential negative impacts

a. Electric security:

Yes.

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

b. Physical and social problems related to subproject:

Yes.

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

c. Land acquisition for subproject construction:

Yes.

There are 9 EM PAPs with permanently acquired land for pole/tower foundations. Total acquired area is 240 m<sup>2</sup>. The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM PAPs productive land holding is around 7,366.67 m<sup>2</sup>). There are no EM PAP affected more than 25 % of total agricultural land holdings. Actually, the average EM PAPs with affected productive land is 0.46% of their total productive land holding only.

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

There is 1 EM PAP with permanently acquired residential land (in total) : 50m<sup>2</sup> residential land along with 'temporary' category house (and kitchen) of Mr. K'Lam. During the socio-economic survey, Mr. K'Lam has expressed his willing to be relocated with the project's arrangement of the substitute residential land/house.



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

No.

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

- e. Other negative influences:

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

### C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Project

#### *From Men*

- Earliest information about the project schedule.
- Employment of local labors, particularly manual labors.
- Compensation for land at replacement cost and trees/crops at market prices.
- Substitute residential land/house will be arranged by the project within Bon Go hamlet and assistance for household connection to the grid (in case of Mr. K'Lam who may have to be relocated).
- Ready to donate certain minor assets i.e. bamboo fences and certain short terms crops i.e. banana, papaya, manioc...

#### *From Women*

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

### D. Other Comments

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



Appendix 5

**Proposed Action Plan**



## **Appendix 5 – Proposed Action Plan**

1. **Legal Framework**  
(applicable laws of GOV and OD 4.20 of the World Bank)
2. **Mitigation Measures**

### Potential of negative impacts

- Permanent land acquisition for pole/tower foundations; temporary land acquisition for ROWs and construction; temporary impacts on trees and crops.
- Electric shock while using the household electric appliances i.e. lights, shredding/grinding machines, electric aeration machines (in aquaculture) etc.
- Local sanitation and local food/foodstuff price issues may arise due to concentration of many workers in a certain period of construction.

### Mitigation measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

- Training on Agricultural Extension Program for EM households in the project areas.
  - Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils in the project areas.
  - Training on utilization of small credit from BARD.
- d. Land acquisition and compensation: Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minorities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.
- Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost as defined in RAP in respect of any part of the land. However, it is noted that all 9 *Ma* PAPs already have their LURCs for their overall land holding.
  - There is always one representative of *Ma* PAPs in Thanh Son commune in the project area (Tan Phu district, Dong Nai province) with *Ma* communities.
  - The *Ma* EM enjoys similar compensation administrative and grievance redressal structures and monitoring procedures as defined in RAP.

### 3. Technical Identification of Development Assistance

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

#### Training

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

#### Gender Assistance

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





List of the proposed development assistance and schedule:

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

#### 4. Institutional Arrangement.

Describe about all required activities and responsible institutions

Proposed Assistance	Action	Responsible institution
1. Utilization of small credit from BARD	All necessary actions i.e. establishment of training programs/schedule, printing of necessary documentation and realizing the training programs	Provincial and or district BARs
2. Electric Safety	1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC2 PMB and PECC</li> <li>• Communes' People's Committees</li> </ul>
	2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC2 PMB and PECC</li> <li>• Communes' People's Committees</li> <li>• TAs</li> </ul>
	3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC2 PMB and PECC</li> </ul>
	4. Realizing the training programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PC2 PMB and PECC</li> <li>• TAs</li> </ul> in close cooperation with the Communes' People's Committees.

#### 5. Implementation Schedule

Figure out the schedule for each action

Action	Schedule
1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	10 days (prior to the commencement of project implementation)
2. Fixing the training time schedule	10 days – do –



at communes	
3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	3 days – do –
4. Realizing the training programs	1 commune × 1 day (at the beginning of project implementation)

(Please see Art.8.4 of RAP for implementation schedule)

## 6. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- Indicators

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

- Payment of compensation

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

- Linkage of RAP and construction

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

- Provision of training to PAPs

- Restoration of economic activities

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

- Level of satisfaction

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

- Standard of living



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

The following schedule is foreseen for Thanh Son commune, Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province with *Ma* communities in the project areas.

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

## 7. Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP

**Table 7 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP**

Unit : VND

Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) (provincial or district BARD)	5,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in Thanh Son commune (Tan Phu district of Dong Nai province) It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC2 PMB, Consultant)	17,000,000



3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• for credit program</li> <li>• for electric safety</li> </ul>	<p>5,000,000</p> <p>5,000,000</p>
4	Special assistance for household connections	4 + 1 <i>Ma</i> households × 300,000 VND/household	1,500,000
<i>Total</i>			33,500,000
Contingency (20%)			6,700,000
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>40,200,000</b>



