ELECTRICITY OF VIET NAM
POWER COMPANY 3

IPP254
VOL. 10

RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

COMPONENT PROJECT
RURAL MEDIUM VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION
QUANG BINH PROVINCE

VOLUME 4: Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Da Nang, March 2008
RURAL DISTRIBUTION PROJECT

COMPONENT PROJECT
RURAL MEDIUM VOLTAGE DISTRIBUTION
QUANG BINH PROVINCE

VOLUME 4: Ethnic Minority Development Plan

POWER DESIGN CENTER
Director

TRAN THANH HUNG

Da Nang, March 2008
INTRODUCTION TO THE CONTENT OF PROPOSAL FRAMEWORK

File of investment project: "Rural power system distribution project of Quang Binh province" belongs to the power-system-distribution proposal organized as the following.

Part 1.1: Investment Project Introduction
Part 1.2: Basic Investment Project Design
Part 1.3: Graphics and Calculation Appendix
Part 2.1: Compensation Immigration Resettlement Report
Part 2.2: The Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)
Part 2.3: Environment Management Plan
Part 3 : Field Work Report
THE ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN (EMDP)

I. Introduction
II. Socio-Economic conditions of ethnic minorities in the project’s areas
III. Law structure
IV. Project impacts of ethnic minorities’ resettlement
V. Public consultation and participation
VI. Recovery measures and development plans
VII. Organization and Implementation
VIII. Supervision and Appraisal
IX. Cost estimation

Appendixes
TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Introduction
   I.1. General introduction of the project
      I.1.1. Project objectives
      I.1.2. Social economic natural conditions
   I.2. Ethnic minority development plan (EMDP)

II. Socio-economic conditions of the ethnic minorities in the project areas
   II.1. Population and population composition
      II.1.1. Ethnic minorities in the project areas
      II.1.2. The communities under the project impacts
   II.2. General situation
   II.3. Right-of-land use systems
   II.4. Production
   II.5. Living standards and conditions
   II.6. Education

III. Law framework
   III.1. Vietnam laws
   III.2. WB’s OP 4.10 on ethnical people

IV. Project impacts on ethnical people's resettlement
   IV.1. Impacts on land and resettlement
      IV.1.1. Impacts on the ethnical people
      IV.1.2. Impacts on the land
      IV.1.3. Impacts on the houses
      IV.1.4. Impacts on the auxiliary projects
      IV.1.5. Impacts on the cultivation
   IV.2. Positive impacts of the project

V. Public consultation and participation

VI. Recovery measures and development plans
   VI.1. Policy to the property owners influenced by the project
   VI.2. Development plans to the ethnic minorities in the project areas
      VI.2.1. Project information popularization
      VI.2.2. Power safety training program
      VI.2.3. Financial support policy
VI.2.4. Agricultural development training program

VI.3. Recovery measures

VII. Organization and implementation

VIII. Supervision and appraisals

IX. Cost estimation

Appendixes
APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Statistics of population in terms of ethnic groups and sexes
Appendix 2: Broadcasting book
Appendix 3: General selection on the ethnic minorities
Appendix 4: Evaluation to the social impacts created by the ethnic minorities in the project areas
Appendix 5: Action plan proposal
Appendix 6: EMDP cost estimation
## ACCRONYMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CPC</td>
<td>Communist People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMS</td>
<td>Detailed Measurement Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPC</td>
<td>District People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>District Resettlement Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVN</td>
<td>Electricity of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMDP</td>
<td>Ethnic minority Development Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOV</td>
<td>Government of Viet Nam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDA</td>
<td>International Development Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMA (O)</td>
<td>Independent Monitoring Agency (Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LURC</td>
<td>Land Use Right Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PC 3</td>
<td>Power Company 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMB</td>
<td>Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPC</td>
<td>Provincial People's Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRC (B)</td>
<td>Provincial Resettlement Committee (Board)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSC</td>
<td>Provincial Steering Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC</td>
<td>Resettlement Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRC</td>
<td>Rapid Rural Appraisal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RP</td>
<td>Resettlement Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIB</td>
<td>Resettlement Information Booklet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROW</td>
<td>Right-Of-Way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T/L</td>
<td>Transmission Line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>US Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VND</td>
<td>Viet Nam Dong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WB</td>
<td>World Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. General Project introduction
1.1.1. Project objectives

The rural power project would focus on rehabilitating and increasing the capacity of existing distribution lines and substations and standardizing them to 110, 35 and 220 kV to enable them to meet the growing demand more efficiently, provide better quality and quantity of electric power for productive uses, and reduce power system losses.

Following communes selected to the project implementation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Communes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Bo Trach</td>
<td>Viet Trung farm town, Hoan Trach, Dong Trach, My Trach, Thanh Trach, Nam Trach, Ly Trach, Cu Nam, Bac Trach, Phu Trach communes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>Tuyen Hoa</td>
<td>Tien Hoa, Duc Hoa, Nam Hoa communes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>Quang Trach</td>
<td>Quang Hung, Quang Thuan, Quang Chau, Quang Tung, Quang Minh, Quang Tan, Quang Thuy, Quang Long, Quang Phong, Canh Duong, Quang Dong communes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Le Thuy</td>
<td>Le Ninh town, Phu Thuy, Truong Thuy, Lien Thuy, Mai Thuy communes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Dong Hoi</td>
<td>Bac Ly ward, Dong Son ward</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Project management board
- Medium voltage investment owner: Power Company 3
- A firm of consultants: Power Design Company (belonging Power Company 3)
1.1.2. Natural social economic conditions

a. Natural conditions

Quang Binh is one of four main economic points in the Middle, being at 16,55-18,05 degrees north latitude and 103,37-107,00 degrees east. Its north is contiguous with Ha Tinh province. Its south is adjacent to Quang Tri city. Its west is touching upon Laos and its east is bordering upon by East Sea. This province is 8.051,9 square kilometers. It has a population of about 831,600. Its square makes up 2,45 % that of the country and its population occupies 1,5 % out of the nation population. Quang Binh is officially devided into 6 districts, Dong Hoi city with 154 communes, wards, and towns.

Quang Binh is stretching on the important north - south traffic line. This province is in between Hanoi capital and Ho Chi Minh city, which are the big economic centers of our country. Quang Binh is also the natural social economic interface of the south and the north. In addition, it is the cultural touring educational center of the country. Moreover, it is a very important economic focus of the Middle.

The provincial coast is 116,04 kilometers long with Nhat Le and Hon La bay in the depth of 15 meters which is qualified to become a deep-water port. There is Dong Hoi airport on high way 1A and a Trans-Vietnam railway along the province.

Such a geographical strength enables Quang Binh to develop its good production and to enlarge the socio-economic exchanges with other national provinces and the world.

The project is implemented in 37 communes, 2 wards of 5 districts and 1 city of Quang Binh province.

The province has severe weather conditions. In June, the hot peak is 39,6 °C. Temperatures go down under 16 °C in December. The humidity is average at 84,8%. The monthly highest rainfall is 510,4 mm.

The Province has one protected area named “Phong Nha- Ke Bang nature reserve” of Bo Trach district. There are many special historical vestiges such as Quang Binh Quan, Luy Thay, Rao Sen. However, there is no work near these historical marks.

b. Socio-economic conditions

The people in the project areas do the main jobs such as growing rice, planting fruits and vegetables, breeding domestic animals and raising aquatic products:

Some figures about the socio-economic situation of this area
Total Natural Square: 8.051,9 sq. km
Population: 831,600
Natural increasing percentage: 12,8%
Total production value: 1.826.485 VND
Agricultural production value: 218.914 VND
GDP in this province: 1.826.485
Total production in the area
Agriculture and forestry: 579.308 VND
Industry and mining industry: 540.769 VND
Processing industry: 706.408 VND

There are no admitted cultural and historical marks.
(To the data referred to the annual statistics of Quang Binh in 2007)
I.2. Ethnic minority development plan (EMDP)

1. Because the project is implemented in the areas of the ethnic minorities, the unnecessary compulsory resettlement should be minimized. Besides, the impositive impacts to the ethnic people should be limited during the time of designing, executing, and progressing the work. However, the land losses are inevitable.

2. In fact, building the power network only creates individual influences at a low level. Most of the impacts on the land of the ethnic minorities are temporary. A few households will lose their land permanently due to building power poles and power transforming stations. Therefore, the project articles will not cause serious cultural impacts to the ethnic people influenced and the whole community will not be affected in socio-economic aspects.

3. To the project of Quang Binh province, WB requires to make EMDP to ensure the following.

   + The project implementation should respect the human dignity, the human rights and specific cultural characteristics of the ethnic peoples.
   + The ethnic people do not suffer the impositive impacts in the project development.
   + The ethnic minorities will get the socio-economic benefits.

4. EMDP is built according to the guidelines of WB’s PO 4.10 policy and the constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam about the ethnic minorities. This document was found at the same time with the construction investment project to surely meet the objectives of WB’s PO 4.10 policies. The foundation of EMDP is based on the results of wide interviews and discussions with the relative people of various levels of the local authority, organizations, the ethnic people influenced in the project communes to collect the information and their feedback about the project, the potential impacts and especially the possible impacts on the EM. Furthermore, it is to find out the recovery measures to the damaging effects and increase social economic benefits for the local EM.

II. Socio-economic situation of EMs in the project areas

II.1. Population and population structure

II.1.1. Ethnic minorities in the project areas

Quang Binh province has the total natural square of 8.051,9 sq. km and the population of 831,600 consisting of 6 districts and Dong Hoi city. The ethnic minority mainly affected are Van Kieu, 10,996 the ethnic people occupying 1.38 %, Chut (sach, may, Ruc, A Rem, Ma Lieng) has 3,815 the ethnic people occupying 0.5 %, besides there is ethnic minorities as Tho, Thai, Ca Rai, Muong, Pa Co, Lao has 52 ethnic people occupying 0.006 % of the total provincial population.

The project areas consist of 37 communes, 2 wards belonging 5 districts and 1 city of Quang Binh province. Among 486 households (correlative to 2,126 people) of Truong Son communes have 43 households (correlative to 188 people) of one communes district Quang Ninh influenced by the project. The ethnic minorities mainly affected are Van Kieu.
The Van Kieu: The Van Kieu, Van Kieu (called by the local). The peoples Ta Oi, Bru-Van Kieu and Co tu live adjacently and have the same historical social situation. So, their cultures are similar and they may be considered as a community of similar languages and cultures.

Their living income depends on cultivation (multicultural and shifting cultivation according to a very tradition: reclaiming land, hoeing up land, burning, seeding). Only do the Pa hi live at river junctions at the foot of mountains and they can grow rice. The Ta o is the pioneer in having the income from the products (jackfruits, oranges, bachang mango, etc) in gardens, which do not have clear precincts. In addition, the Van Kieu have the tradition to breed the cattle (buffalos, pigs, goats, and cows) to sell as sacrificed animals to plains or Laos.

Like other ethnic minorities living in Truong Son – Tay Nguyen, the Van Kieu’s build round villages, villages in defense, horse-shoe-shaped villages in which public projects are built in the centre and surrounded by habitants’ houses whose ridge-poles do not cut together. The Van Kieu live in synthetic houses on stilts when the Pa hi live in houses made of soil (with the house separate from the storehouse). However, both houses on stilts and houses made of soil have rounded roof at two gables and traditional symbols (made of wood shaped in the crossed heads of two spotted doves which stand for the love to fatherland and the people’s mild temper) on the contiguous parts between the roof and the gables. This distinguishable feature helps us to recognize the Van Kieu’s houses from those of other minorities having the same linguistics family. In a family, the inheritance right belongs to the sons. The eldest son has not been prioritized clearly although he plays the main role in presiding the ceremonies to worship ancestors and the right of using the first part of the house. The Van Kieu dress simply, wear some kinds of jewellery like necklaces, bracelets, or make up their bodies (having a fringe, grinding front teeth, having tattoos). Nowadays, the youth refuse to grind their teeth and to have tattoos.

The Van Kieu’s traditional society was classless. It was the primitive society of collapse. However, there was a gap between the rich and the poor. In each village, there were one or two rich people with one or two slaves. Being correlative to the Viet’s village, the Van Kieu’s basic unit is vel or vil as that of Co tu and Ta Oi. There are many clans in each village. Each clan may live in one or some houses. Each house is headed by a certain person (the top of the household). The heads of clans are organized to self-government to the affairs of a village.

The Van Kieu’s marriage and family relations have many points similar to those of Co tu and Ta Oi. It is the paternal authority but there still remains the matriarchy influences. The married women live with their husband’s family. The Van Kieu have followed the exogamy according to consanguinity called ya. Anyone who belongs to the ya does not have sexual relations together. Now, the Van Kieu intend to build small families. The long houses of the old time disappear and the houses for nuclear families are built.
Like other Ems (Co tu and Ta Oi), the Van Kieu have a big treasure of arts and religious system. Their religious belief are various and plentiful. There are some different details in worshiping and celebrating ceremonies. The Van Kieu think that there are nature gods (yang), village land gods (yang su) and these gods have deposited themselves to the animal or human shaped stones worshiped in the communal house or in the temples (parong) in the forest. The funeral (ro pop) is the biggest one of ancestor worshiping ceremonies. This event is organized for the whole village then for the event family. It is the big event for the village and the people have parties in several days so the event consumes a lot of money. The simple funeral is organized and the mortal remains are buried in the graveyard of the village or that of the family or the clan. Furthermore, the wealth god (yang panuol) and the rice god are also worshiped with the ceremonies like apier or aja

* The population is the ethnic minorities whose basic feature is based on the agricultural community. The social organization is similar to that of the Kinh (residential and cultivating regions with social institutions)

* Most of the population are producing according to the local authority's arrangement. The intellectual standards of the people are low. Many customs and habits are out-of-date.

* The fall in line the Kinh in many aspects although they have a different language, different traditional customs and a different life-style.

* Most of the children go to the same schools with Kinh children. They participate in most of common activities, share present economic chances and get the public interests.

II.1.2. In the influenced communes

The survey show one out of eight communes of Quanh Ninh district in which a number of ethnic people are influenced (loosing the property (land) temporarily or permanently).

In 37 communes, 2 ward of 5 districts and Dong Hoi city Quang Binh province, there are only one communes (of district Quang Ninh) having EMDP. (See table 2-1)
Table 2-1: Ethnic people influenced by the project are categorized to communes or districts.

Table 2-1: Ethnic people influenced by the project are categorized to communes or districts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>Number of people influenced</th>
<th>Districts/Communes</th>
<th>Number of people influenced</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total households in the project area (households)</td>
<td>Total households influenced (households)</td>
<td>Percent of influenced households compared with total households (%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Quang Ninh district</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son commune</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>5.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.29% is the average number of households influenced by the project. See the residential distribution of the EMs in the annexes.

The average number of ethnic people in each household is 4.39 per/house. That of the Kinh is 4.37 per/house.

The survey shows that the ethnic minorities influenced are Van Kieu. Other EMs are not living in the impacted area.
Table 2-2: Distribution of ethnic people in the communes of the project area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/commune</th>
<th>People</th>
<th>Number of household</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Percent of men</th>
<th>Percent of women</th>
<th>Average number of each household</th>
<th>Percent compared to total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Quang Ninh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son commune</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kinh</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>47.02</td>
<td>52.98</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>40.36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Van Kieu</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>2126</td>
<td>45.05</td>
<td>54.95</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>59.63</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>815</td>
<td>3566</td>
<td>46.03</td>
<td>53.96</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II.2. General Situation

Being a province in the Middle of Vietnam, Quang Binh follow the common national tendency and have an economic development thanks to the conversion of economic mechanism and technological development of the country.

Being in the common situation of Vietnam, the ethnic minorities in Quang Binh province get the interest from the development of the country. Therefore, the living standards are increased very clearly. However, they can hardly keep pace with the Kinh because the socio-economic system has been much closed and depends on exhausted natural resources. Besides, the ethnic people's intellectual standards, the starting point of the economy are generally low, and they have a big food demand. It is the reason to care about the ethnic people to ensure that they get the equal treatment and have the interests from the project corresponding to their socio-economic structure.

According to the survey, the ethnic people in influenced communes usually live in groups and create particular villages. In some places of several communes, they live among the Kin. Their economy is self-supporting. They themselves remain the characters of their social economic cultural life.

In these days, the people in impacted communes still wear traditional costumes and speak their local language. Many young people go to school so they can speak Vietnamese.

In the society of the minorities, village patriarchs play a very important role in the mental life of the community. They are respected by the villagers because they are psychological consultants, affair moderators and arrangers and participate in making decisions for everything in a commune. They give advice about house construction, marriage, and all family affairs. In order to effectuate the government policies, development plans, and duties, the local government always co-operate with the village patriarchs.

On the other hand, the integration with other ethnic minorities and even the Kinh is the popular tendency in the project communes. From that, the people in the project areas have many interests – heightening their awareness of economy – society and improving production skills.

II.3. Land use right systems

To the land regulations of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the ethnic farmers in Thus Then Hue province have the rights equal to those of the Kin in the local area. They are provided the farmland and the land use right certificate in long time. The ethnic people in impacted communes also have farmland equally as the other. In addition, they are provided the wet rice cultivation land, which has the average square equal to that of the Kinh.

Due to the long-term agricultural production co-operation, all of the project communes experienced the time of working as a team so their land belong to the agricultural co-operatives. After the renovation policy, the land was equally divided for the farmers to long-term cultivating purposes. In the present time, there are the land use rights different from the traditional ones before.
II.4. Production

All of the project communes in which the ethnic are living are agricultural. They are the Kinh and the ethnic people whose living bases on cultivation and animal husbandry.

Local food trees are dry rice, wet rice, corn, manioc and several kinds of vegetable.

Buffalos, pigs, and poultry are traditional domestic animals in these communes. However, the animal breeding is scattered in the ethnic minorities.

II.5. Living standards and conditions

The traffic in the impacted communes is convenient with interdistrict streets going through the project communes. There are the streets to the centre of each commune. All of these areas have kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools, culture houses, broadcasting stations, and communal medical centres. However, there have not been any wholesale markets. Trading is done by people from other places. The main income comes from agricultural production. Annual average income is 1,440,000 VND each person.

Living conditions
* 0% households use clean water.
* 50% households have televisions and electric household commodities.

The following table (2-3) shows the information about living conditions of the EMs in eight influenced communes.
Table 2-3: Living conditions of the EMs in the influenced communes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Districts communes</th>
<th>Monthly income each ethnic person (1000 VND)</th>
<th>Percent of poor ethnic people</th>
<th>Percent of illiterate of school age</th>
<th>Percent of semisolid houses (compared with the total households)</th>
<th>Precarious houses (compared with the total house holds)</th>
<th>Clear water use (compared with the total house holds)</th>
<th>Restrooms use (compared with the total households)</th>
<th>TV use and worth property possession</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Quang Ninh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son commune</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total in project</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II.6. Education

In the general situation of Vietnam and Quang Binh, the EMs come high on the educational priorities (free tuition and preference in competitive examinations of colleges or universities. However, the rate of the illiterate adult is rather high in the ethnic minorities in Quang Binh in general and the influenced communes in particular. The results of a survey show that the illiterate rate in the project areas is very low. The illiteracy has been gradually eradicated in the highland districts. Ethnic children go to schools. The local educational facilities are built near the EMs’ residence by the local authority.

III. Law structures

EMDP is based on OP 4.10 instructions and Vietnam’s ethnic minorities.

III.1. Vietnam’s laws

Article 5 in the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (1992) states that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a united nation consisting of all peoples living in Vietnam. The government issues the equal policies to unite and support together. Discrimination and separation are forbidden. All peoples have the rights to use their particular languages and separate writing systems in order to keep the characteristics of each people, to develop their customs, habits,
tradition and beautiful culture. The government performs the all-aspect development policy to increase the standards of the EMs' mental and material life.

Article 94 in the Constitution says, “The ethnic people committee has the rights to propose the plans or the problems related to the National Assembly and to supervise and manage the implementation of the national policies and the development programs in education and medication”.

The presence of Ethnic People Council in the National Assembly and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas (CEMMA) in the Government together with many programs addressing socio-economic and natural resource improvements - in remote, upland and mountainous areas inhabited by ethnic minorities is evidence on consistent policy of equality for and no discrimination against ethnic minorities, and commitments to improve situation for its ethnic minorities, pursued by the State of Vietnam.

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


Since 1968, the Government has promulgated resettlement policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. The Government Guidance No.525/TG on 2/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas had 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 characteristics of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.

Decision 135/1998/QD-TTg, 1998; focus specifically on poverty alleviation for ethnic minorities, based on promoting construction of small-scale infrastructure in poor ethnic minority villages. The general objectives of this decree are: (a) rapidly improving not only the material but also the life of ethnic minorities in extremely poor villages in mountainous and remote areas; (b) creating better conditions for these rural areas in order to escape from poverty, backward and slow
development, (c) integrate the people in the general development of the whole country; and (d) contributing to security, safety, and natural defense.

Among the goals for 2005-2010 are:

(i) eliminating hunger and reducing poverty by 4-5% annually (and 25% by 2005),
(ii) supporting infrastructure (domestic water supply, building vehicle roads to commune centers, and promoting rural market development)
(iii) encouraging children to go to school in right age, providing training to the majority of ethnic minorities, enriching them with knowledge and skills of production, and
(iv) controlling dangerous diseases.

III.2. WB’s OD 4.10 on Indigenous People

The World Bank objective towards ethnic minorities is to ensure that the development process foster full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. To all of WB’s loan proposals, which affect the ethnic minorities, the bank requires the loaning party to perform a broadcasting campaign in advance to ensure the ethnic people have enough information as well as participate in the problem freely. Only

does WB loan the EMs projects, which was broadcasted before, and thus most of the ethnic people influenced advocate the project. Such WB supporting projects may have the methods to
(a) avoid the disadvantages for the EMs or
(b) minimize, lighten, or compensate for those impacts. WB supporting projects should be designed to ensure the EMs receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits consisting the problems of sexes and polygenerations.

WB recognizes that the EMs’ cultural characteristics firmly relate to the residential regions and depend on project impacts including loosing the unique cultural characteristics and living habits, and facing the risk of getting diseases. The problems of sexes and polygenerations in the EMs are sophisticated because the social groups with distinct features which are different from those of the major others usually suffer more disadvantages and injuries than the major groups. Due to such a social economic and legal position, they have a restricted ability when protecting the rights and benefits related to their land, their areas, and other production sources, and participating and getting the advantages from the social development. In that situation, WB recognizes that EMs plays a big role of in stable development, there are more international, and national laws related to their rights.

To persuade the project objectives, the term “ethnic minorities” is used to refer a group of people who easily get injuries, have distinct social cultural characters at different levels as the following.
(a) They identify themselves or the other people identify them as a group of people having distinct cultural features.
(b) They have strong attachment to certain geographical areas or their ancestors’ land and depend on natural sources in the project areas.
(c) They have social political economic constitutions and traditional customs different from those of the majority.

(d) They speak their own languages, which are usually different from the popular language of the country or their region.

The ethnic minorities who do not live in a certain geographical region or the land inherited from their ancestors and leave the natural sources in the project areas because they are forced to move may be the candidate of this policy. To identify a group as an ethnic one, which is the candidate of this policy, is to consider the problem with a technological decision.

WB may decide to use the national law system to solve the problems related to the safety of the environment and the society in the ethnic minority relating to the projects supported by WB. This decision will be suitable with the requirements in the national law system, which WB applies.

IV. Project impacts on the EMs

IV.1. Impacts on the land and the resettlement

The sub-project of power network in the rural area in Quang Binh province does not cause the serious, wide, and deep impacts on the EMs’ resettlement. This project only influences on the EMs of one communes in district Quang Ninh in Quang Binh province.

Tables 4-1 and 4-2 summarize the land loss and the influences to the EMs. The annexes from 1 to 6 give the details about the project impacts to the EMs.

IV.1.1. Impacts on EMs

There are totally forty-three households (194 people) loose the land temporarily and permanently.

Totally, there are 48,000 sq. m influenced. In this square, 396 sq. m are influenced permanently and 47,604 sq. m is under temporary impact. No households suffer serious impacts from resettlement or lose more than 10% of production land or business premises.

Table 4-1: Project influences to EMs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Total households</th>
<th>Households lose land permanently</th>
<th>Households lose land temporarily</th>
<th>Losing more than 10% of land</th>
<th>Number of households resettle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Quang Ninh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son commune</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>486</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- 43 households lose land permanently.
- 43 households lose land temporarily.
- No households lose houses.
- No households lose auxiliary work (walls, fence).
- 21 households lose fruits and vegetables.
- There is no impact to the worship land and sensitive marks.

All of ethnic households have the rights to use the influenced land long time.

Besides, the local authority and people are worried about the power problems like combustion and electric shocks.

IV.1.2. Impacts on land acquisition

Sixty-eight households (355 people) lose the land temporarily. The total square influenced is 12,646 sq. m. Forty-six households lose the land permanently because of the construction of pile foundation and power station. Two hundred and forty-four sq. m are lost eternally (5, 3 sq. m are the average square influenced of each household). The square influenced is not remarkable compared with the total land possessed. No households have more than 10% of the land influenced.

Table 4-2: Influenced Area of the Ems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Influenced area (m²)</th>
<th>Eternally lost area (m²)</th>
<th>Temporarily lost area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Quang Ninh district</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son commune</td>
<td>46.500</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>46.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>46.500</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>46.104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV.1.3. Impact on houses

No households have the houses influenced (totally or partly)

IV.1.4. Impacts on auxiliary construction

No households have the auxiliary constructions influenced (totally or partly)

IV.1.5. Impacts on trees and vegetables
Twenty-one households have trees and crops influenced (mainly rice, fruits, perennial plants)

IV.2. Positive project impacts

To continue the Poverty Alleviation Program, the GOV seeks International Assistance. The WB funded Quang Binh Province’s project to improve living conditions in rural areas including the poorest and disadvantaged EM communes, through the provision of a basic infrastructure, the power supply, which is supposed to contribute the promotion of socio-economic activities in the areas.

According to the results of the collective consultation and discussions in groups, the local EM people, like most of the Kinh, express their views that they fully support the project investment, even if they have to lose some part of their productive land. In their opinion, the improved power supply would rather bring benefits to them and positively affect their living and economic conditions than cause negative impacts, which are very small in fact.

V. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

There were a number of discussions and consultations conducted during the project preparation stage with authorities and local EM people of all eight EM impacted communes. In EM minorities, the village patriarchies, who are usually the most respectful ones, play the vital role in the public consultation. They and the women’s association were invited to the meetings to get the information about the project and RP and EMDP. The consultants give the speech about the foreseen locations of the project, and its resettlement policy. Then, participants were requested to express their views toward possible damaging project impacts, and propose the recovery measures and the development program.

Among the local authorities are many ethnic officials who actively participate in collecting the data about possible harming impacts of the project to the EMS.

Ethnic people in the impacted communes fully support the project. Both local authority and ethnic people engage in the discussions about the needs, difficulties, and desires related to the project in order to take full advantage of and uphold the project benefits to improve the social cultural economic lives. Therefore, the opinion contributors express the desire to loan some small-scale credits to develop farmhouses and the outer zones. The ethnic people are asked about the methods to improve the present agricultural production. The ethnic people and the local authority’s feedback are transferred to the development plan described below.

VI. RECOVERY MEASURES AND DEVELOPMENT PLANS

The EMDP is not only for land losing people but also for the people living in the impacted project areas. As mentioned in the RP, the EMDP is found by basing on the results of the consultation and participation of the EMS and their local authorities.

Special resettlement provisions for ethnic minorities ensure the consideration of ethnic people’s views of various issues and represent their legal rights.

- Potential electric shocks
- Accidents in the construction time
- Obstructions caused by constructive works and workers in the local areas

All of their feedback is transferred to the EMDP and Environmental Mitigation Measures.

VI.1. Policies for DPs losing land

The EMs have had the strong attachment to the land, forest, water source, wild life and other natural sources. Thus, it is necessary to have a special consideration to these relations, which the project affects. In that situation, when the performance of social evaluation and EM's plan, the loaning party should pay much attention to the followings.

a. The EM's traditional rights, which are individual and collective, relate to the land they have possessed so far, or occupied and used for long time. Concurrently, the attachment to the natural sources is survival to maintain the spiritual and physical lives.

b. It is necessary to protect the land and natural resources from the violation and illegal occupation.

c. The EM's cultural value and symbolic spirit in that natural land and resources

d. Methods to manage the natural resources of the EMs and their firmness.

If the project operations relate to the legal rights in the EMs' land, which is owned traditionally or occupied and used for long time, or the withdrawal of their land, EMDP should propose a plan to admit the legal land acquisition or land use rights. The action plan should be deployed before the project implementation. However, the action plan can be parallel with the project. The legal acknowledgement can be in terms of

- the acknowledgement of full present system of the EMs' traditional land use rights
- Traditional land use rights converted to individual or collective acquisition rights

If the local laws do not have regulations suitable for the above methods, EMDP should have methods to recognize the legal acquisition rights or permanent use, eternal or long-term occupation rights, or possible extension.

VI.2. Development plan to the EMs in the project area

A special program, which is set up for the ethnic people who are moving or living in the project area, consists of the following parts.

VI.2.1. Project information broadcasting

Broadcasting resettlement information has been performed as part of the resettlement implementation to the influenced people including the ethnic people. To avoid any possible language barrier and ensure the full respect to EM, the project information broadcasting campaign may need to be done in the concerned local EM languages. Moreover, it also needs to inform the EMs about the EMDP. To implement this activity, the RIB and other materials disseminated for EM should be translated to the EMs' language, popularized in this language and placed in the

Power Company 3
Power Design Center
places suitable with their traditional customs and living conditions. The project information dissemination for the EM will be carried out in parallels with the rate of RP progress in the resettlement information broadcasting campaign. The consultants and staff of the PMB, PPMU and PCU will cooperate with the concerned communes to fulfill these tasks. The cost for this special activity is supported by EVN.

VI.2.2. Training for electric safety:

Power is provided for most of the people in the project area, which is connected to the local power network. However, a power safety-training course may be very necessary for the EMs to ensure the power safety. To have a successful training program, the PMB belonging to PC 3 should cooperate with the concerned communes to define the training needs and to organize the training course for EMs. It consists of the following.

- Leaflets introduce the power safety rules and the electric shock emergency guidelines. They are sent to every household in the project area.
- The local people and the primary and secondary students are trained about power-safety-training rules and electric shock emergency guidelines.
- The fund is financed by the EVN.

VI.2.3. Financial support policy

The credit terms in small scales are granted to seriously impacted people. Financial support program also contains a training program of fund application, use and management. So far, no households have lost more than 10% of their own productive land in the feasible implementation report. However, if the technological adjustment causes the serious influence to the EMs in the following stage, this policy will be implemented. The project management board of PC 3 should define the group of impacted people and impact articles, study their credit loan needs, discuss social policies with WB so that the bank commit the ethnic people to the priority of granting the credit terms in small scales. They are simultaneously trained about the procedure of credit grants, requirements, fund use and management. The PC 3’s project management board has to consider WB’s social policies in terms of technology to support the ethnic people to apply for the loan as below.

1) Credit program objectives
2) Target candidates whose income is seriously influenced.
3) Mechanism of loaning credits: The bank of social policies will provide the fund for loaning through the present banking network by basing on the borrowers’ examined application form. The fund will be transferred from the bank of social policies of Quang Binh province to the banks of concerned districts. The fund will be transferred directly to the legal ethnic borrowers from these banks, or from some delegated-power. The names of organizations should be stated clearly at the beginning of the project implementation.
4) Repayment: A credit application should include the main points such as the borrower’s economical status, repaying capacity, and saving plan.
5) Loaning conditions: Legal borrowers are ethnic people who lose more than 10% of their productive land and have fund-loaning needs. They should state clearly the
amount of money needed, the purposes, repayment time, the interest and loaning conditions (one or more stages, times, time to repay, to whom money is repaid, the amount of money repaid each time).

6) Implementation arrangement: The project management board of PC 3 should participate in the campaign as a middleman to connect the bank of social policies with the impacted ethnic people. In order to grant the credits, these households should contact the crediting network of the bank and follow the procedure of granting credit terms as stipulated. Then the bank makes the duty of managing the fund clear after consulting the EMs and the local authorities' opinions.

7) Expenses and budget: The total cost consists of two parts.
   i. The plan foundation and supervision expenses
   ii. Credit managing expenses

8) Supervision and appraisement: The project management board of PC 3 is responsible to supervise the internal division and the organizations of ethnic people supervise the external issues and give the support to solve potential problems.

VI.2.4. Training program of agricultural extension (cultivation and husbandry)

The households whose income is influenced seriously can need the technological support to rehabilitate the productive capacity. The EMs needs such a support because their income is mainly from agricultural activities, especially cultivation. With professional or specific topics, the contents of the program is defined in the project implementation and based on the consultancy of the EMs, their representatives, and their local authorities. In addition, not only do the ethnic people who are influenced seriously need the credits but also the others who are not influenced in the project areas do need the credits to develop their cultivation. The households whose are headed by women should come high in the list of priorities and the women should be invited to participate in the training program. The management board of PC 3 should cooperate with the local authorities and the public organizations (agricultural associations and female organizations) to explore their needs. Then, the board work with DARD and AEC of Quang Binh province to set up a training program in details.

VI.3. Recovery measures

1. Construction will be implemented after harvesting crops (by scheduling a reasonable construction progress).

2. PC 3 assigns safe traffic regulations (for the management board and construction companies).

3. Signal/ warning boards are placed at dangerous places.

4. In the contract with construction contractors, there should be the articles to minimize the implementation impacts. In these terms, the management board should state clearly that the contractors have to compensate for the construction damages to the EMs' property with the replaced value.

VII. Organization and implementation

Organization and implementation are in details transcribed in RP.

To perform EMDP effectively, PC3 and the plan management board should cooperate or work independently to

- decide the suitable number of people working for the plan,
- hire good experts to implement EMDP,
- set up the office in the project area to work well,
- supervise periodically the external and internal divisions,
- ensure clear implementation through broadcasting campaigns, and
- ensure that the heads of the EMS participate in RP and EMDP.

VIII. Supervision and appraisement

The supervision on EMDP implementation is part of that of RP performance. RP describes the general plan of RP implementing supervision.

The independent supervisory organizations established by the management board needs to hire professional experts in anthropology and sociology. These organizations have to check and assess the management board’s the RP and EMDP implementing progress, and examine the information at DARD of Quang Binh province. The Agricultural expansion center, the industrial service of Quang Binh province interviews the representatives and influenced people, examine the local development criterion in the ethnic people’s communes, evaluate the EMDP implementation, and the ability of people working for EMDP.

IX. Estimation

- Some items of EMDP are estimated to the RP cost (costs for implementation, compensation and improvement
- The expense for each training part in details is established later.
- To save money, PC 3, the project management board and, and the organizations related to RP and EMDP need to work together on meetings and training programs.
- The expenses for recovery measures are stated in the contractors’ work executing contracts
- Spare cost is stated in RP.

Below are the estimations for some special training programs of EMDP.
### Table 9-1: Expenses for special program of EMDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Resettlement and EMDP information dissemination</td>
<td>10,000,000 VND</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils</td>
<td>3,000,000 VND/comm. x 1 comm.</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pamphlets, information documents, etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000 VND</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>In VND</strong> 23,000,000d</td>
<td><strong>In USD</strong> 1,438 USD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIXES

List of Appendixes

Appendix 1: Sub-Projects Areas with Ethnic Minority Communities – Quang Binh province
Appendix 2: Pamphlet
Appendix 3: Cursory filtering data on ethnic minorities in the Sub-project affected area – Quang Binh province
Appendix 4: Assessment of Social Impacts
Appendix 5: A proposed action plan
Appendix 6: Cost estimate for special programs of Quang Binh’s EMDP
Appendix 7: Samples of public consultation records and Map of project
## Appendix 1: Sub-Project Areas with Ethnic Minority Communities – Quang Binh province (person)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnic group</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/ Quang Ninh District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son comm.</td>
<td>3566</td>
<td>1634</td>
<td>1932</td>
<td>49.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Kinh</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>763</td>
<td>40.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Ethnic minorities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Van Kieu</td>
<td>2126</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>1169</td>
<td>59.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: 2007 census of Quang Binh Province (statistical yearbook Quang Binh province)*
Appendix 2: Pamphlet

Questions and answer on Resettlement.

The RD – phase 2 Project utilizes the WB loan to expand and up-grade the rural power supply networks of 37 communes, 2 ward in Quang Binh province. It aims at reducing loss of electricity and increase availability of electricity for areas far from sources in Quang Binh province. The project is put in the management of the PMB of Central RD under PC3.

Investment structure:

- EVN (WB loan through : Govt.) Construction of installation of MV and LV power lines, and 22/0.4 kV substations

1. Project Affected Household?

All households, institutions, individuals having land and properties on such land, such as house, structure, tree, crops, affected permanently or temporarily due to the construction of project components (power lines, tower foundations, substations, etc) or in the ROWs.

2. Who will defines the affected areas and affected properties?

- Central Vietnam Rural Energy Project Management Board (Power Company No 3) will supply the District and Commune Compensation Committees with the layouts of medium and low voltage power lines and substations.
- The District and Commune Compensation Committees are responsible for defining the affected areas and carrying out the survey and inventory of affected properties.
- Affected areas are areas lying within the safety corridor of the ROWs, which is, according to Govt. Decree No. 106/2005/ND-CP issued 17 August 2005:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance (m)</th>
<th>Voltage (kV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Types of Impacts?

- Permanent Impact: Land, house, structure, other properties and trees (higher than 4m) flying in the safety corridor of T/L ; tower foundation and foundation of transformer stations.
- Temporary Impact: Trees, crops and other properties affected during construction

4. Land in the safety corridor of T/L and transformer stations will be taken for the project?

No. But such land use is limited to cultivation of crop and trees not higher than 4m.

5. Who will be compensated and who will not be compensated?
- All families, institution, individuals who have properties) land, houses, structures, trees, crops) affected by the project and who could legally claimed their land use rights and ownership of their properties prior to the cut-off date will be compensated and assisted.

- Encroached land and/ or structures erected after the cut-off date will not be compensated. Such properties shall be removed by their owners.

6. Compensation tariff?

- Compensation tariff shall be established by the Provincial Compensation/ Resettlement Committee, that reflects the actual market prices of the locality, and approved by the provincial People's Committee.

- All DPs shall be compensated with replacement cost – the actual market prices at the time of compensation – for their affected properties without depreciation and without deduction of reused materials.

- Affected land shall be compensated by land of similar category or cash.

7. In case of house partly affected?

- In case the affected part does not affect the structure of the house and the residential purpose in the remaining part, the affected part shall be compensated.

- In case the affected part the structure of the house and the remaining part can not be used for the residential purpose, the whole house shall be compensated.

8. When DPs will receive the compensation and move?

- DPs required to be resettled shall be compensated for land, houses, structures, trees, crops... at least 3 months prior to land acquisition.

- DPs with partly affected properties and be resettled on their own land plot shall be compensated for the affected houses, structures, trees, crops.... At least 2 months prior to land acquisition.

- DPs with affected trees, crops only shall be compensated at least 1 month prior to construction.

9. Are there other entitlements apart from compensation for DPs required to be resettled?

Yes.

Apart from compensation for land and other properties, DPs required to be resettled shall enjoy the transport allowance, livelihood assistance... All allowance, supports... will be clearly defined in the RP.
10. **In case DPs are paid with parts of compensation and other allowance but already asked to move or clear the ground?**

DPs only hand-over their land or clear their ground when they have already received full compensation and other entitlements.

11. **When receiving compensation, DPs may be asked to contribute a certain amount to a certain organization or a certain amount within by the Compensation committee?**

Nobody is authorized to collect any amount from DPs’ compensation and other entitlements.

If such is the case, DPs have to report immediately to district compensation committee, PMU or local authorities for settlement.

12. **Who will inform DPs of the time-schedule for compensation, land acquisition, ground clearance and other related information?**

PMB, Provincial Compensation Committee, District Compensation Committee are responsible for the information to DPs’ entitlements, RP, compensation policy and tariff, time-schedule for payment of compensation. Land acquisition, ground-clearance and construction.

13. **In case DPs disagree with DMS results or other related issues, where can they lodge their complain?**

- Lodge their complaint to the commune People’s Committee.

- In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the Commune People’s Committee, lodge their complaint to the District People’s Committee where settlement should be processed within 15 days.

- In case DPs disagreed with the settlement of the District People’s Committee, such case will be brought to court.

  Administrative fees are exempted at all levels.

14. **Who will supervise the compensation?**

An internal external unit will be set up within the PMU to carry out the internal monitoring of RP, and

An independent external monitoring agency will be contracted by PMU to carry out the external monitoring of RP.

15. **DPs’ responsibilities?**

- Participate in all related community meetings and read all related information;
• Be ready with all related papers i.e. LURC, residential registration, ownership of other properties....;

• Read and thoroughly understand all related form i.e. socio-economic survey, DMS, property inventory, compensation and resettlement commitment... and participate in all such activities.

• Timely resettlement or ground-clearance after receiving full compensation and other entitlements.

16. Any DPs with any related query can approach the following institutions at any time:

• RD PMU
• PRC, DRC
Appendix 3: Cursory filtering data on ethnic minorities in the Sub-project areas - Quang Binh province

The screening results show that in the affected communes the main affected EM groups are Ta Oi, Ka Tu, Pa Ko. Other ethnic groups live outside the affected areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/commune</th>
<th>EM</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
<th>No. of persons</th>
<th>% male</th>
<th>% female</th>
<th>Average number of persons per HH</th>
<th>% of whole population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/ Quang Ninh District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son comm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Kinh</td>
<td></td>
<td>329</td>
<td>1440</td>
<td>47.02</td>
<td>52.98</td>
<td>4.37</td>
<td>40.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Van Kieu</td>
<td></td>
<td>486</td>
<td>2126</td>
<td>45.05</td>
<td>54.95</td>
<td>4.39</td>
<td>59.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>815</td>
<td>3566</td>
<td>46.03</td>
<td>53.96</td>
<td>4.38</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Number of EM HHs losing land permanently: 43 HHs
- Number of EM HHs losing land temporarily: 43 HHs
- Number of EMDP affected on house: none
- Number of EMDP affected on secondary structures (external walls, fences): none
- Number of EM DPs affected on trees and crop: 21 HHs
- No impacts on customary land, sensitive places.

All ethnic HHs have long term land use rights to their affected land.
Appendix 4: Assessment of social impacts

A. Economic – socio – cultural conditions:

1/ HHs living below poverty line: None

2/ Living condition of EM people in communes with affected EM HHs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District/communes with affected EM HHs</th>
<th>(1000 VND/person/month)</th>
<th>% of poor people</th>
<th>% of illiterate people</th>
<th>% of semi-solid houses</th>
<th>% of temporary houses</th>
<th>% HHs having access to clean water</th>
<th>% HHs having access to clean water</th>
<th>% HHs owning TV and valuable properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I/ Quang Ninh District</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Truong Son comm.</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quang Binh Province</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3/ Information on economic condition of EM groups:

a/ Natural resources in project areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Natural resources</th>
<th>yes/no</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Forest</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. River and lake</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mineral products</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Aquatic products</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b/ Employment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main activity</th>
<th>% EM HH</th>
<th>Secondary activity</th>
<th>% EM HH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Settled farming</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>1. Settled farming</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Nomadic farming</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2. Nomadic farming</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Landless peasant</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3. Landless peasant</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Non-farm HH</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4. Non-farm HH</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Form of ownership
Right to use of land here is individual and regardless of sex. All HHs which have right to land use have certificates of this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5. State employee</th>
<th>0.08</th>
<th>5. State employee</th>
<th>0</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Trading</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6. Trading</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Power Company 3
Power Design Center
Appendix 5: A PROPOSED ACTION PLAN

1. Framework policy
   (Laws and regulations of the government and OP 4.10 of WB to be applied)

2. Mitigation measures

   The potential negative impacts
   - Permanent acquisition of land for tower foundation; temporary acquisition of land in the ROWs and for construction; temporary impact on perennial trees and crops.
   - Accidents occur in the process of using appliances such as lamps, rice huskers, oxygen-generating machines (used in aquaculture), and so on.
   - Hygiene; prices of good may increase in the area due to the increased number of construction workers.

   Mitigation measures:

   Information from “Assessment of social impact” and feedback from meetings with the communities will be used by Project Engineers in the design, scheduling, selection of construction measures for the sub-projects, and in the cost estimation. These include:
   a) Recommendation of routing of the power line, location, construction measures and scheduling for the sub-projects, in order to respond to the needs and priorities of the EM communities.
   Public consultation has been done in the initial selection of routes, location of towers, and in the consideration of priorities of the communities in the project areas.
   Construction schedules have been calculated in order to avoid crops. The construction duration is 12 months, however, allowance has been made to have two work shifts, so that construction can start right after harvesting and complete before the following crop.
   The temporary crop impact of local people are compensated for according to market prices.
   b) Awareness of ecology, spiritual and cultural issues, and other sensitive issues are all considered in the design and construction.
   The sensitive areas are carefully considered in the initial construction. However, such sensitive areas are normally some distance from the ROWs.
   c) Develop a program of information and education of electricity safety, health and social issues for EM communities in the project areas.
   Special programs for EM communities in the affected areas have been worked out as follows:
   - Training of agricultural extension for the EM HHs in the project areas.
   - Training of electricity safety for students and villagers in the project areas.
   - Training of small credits of Bank for agriculture and rural development
   d) Acquisition of land and compensation: If land is acquired by the project, it will be compensated for in a way that is appropriate and culturally suitable. The compensation will be carried out according the relocation policy for the people affected by the project. The leaders of the EM communities will help with the consultation for the affected HHs and with the compensation activities.
The land will be compensated for at an alternative price, as indicated in the relocation plan. It is noted that all the 46 EM HHs have certificates of right to the use of land for all the area of land that they have the right to use.

- There are always representatives of impacted EM persons from each commune in the EM communities.
- The administrative structure, the complaint mechanism, and the monitoring mechanism also apply to EM persons. The EM persons, as is indicated in the relocation plan.

3. Support activities

There are regular development programs to aid people living in the project areas. For example, people living in the affected areas are prioritized for employment in the construction period and in the operation and maintenance period. They also have priorities in applying for medium and long-term loans from Bank for agriculture and rural development. EM communities are also prioritized if there are in the areas projects for agricultural development sponsored by the WB.

Training: The project will provide training of electricity safety in the affected areas. This also includes training workshops for local EM leaders in assessment of social impacts, relocation, and monitoring of the EMDP.

Gender assistance: Special consultation and training for women, particularly women who are heads of household in areas such as credit, agricultural extension, use of fertilizers, etc.)

Plan of support activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of support</th>
<th>Target groups</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Electricity safety</td>
<td>Villagers and students in the project areas</td>
<td>01 day at communal level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Arrangement of responsibility

Description of activities and assignment of responsibilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of support</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Responsibility assigned to</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity safety</td>
<td>1. Preparation of training programs and schedules, in close coordination with divisions of the commune concerned and with the technical consultant.</td>
<td>- Central RD Project Management Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- The Power Design Centre – PC3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Communal People’s Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Determination of progress schedule of training at communes</td>
<td>- Central RD PMB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Communal people’s committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Technical consultants</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Progress schedule

Progress schedule is determined for each type of activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Progress schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Preparation training programs / schedules, in close coordination with divisions of each commune concerned and with technical consultants</td>
<td>10 days (prior to commencement of implementation of the sub-project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Determination of progress schedule of training program at communes</td>
<td>10 days (prior to commencement of implementation of the sub-project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Printing of materials, leaflets</td>
<td>03 days (prior to commencement of implementation of the sub-project)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Implementation of training programs</td>
<td>01 communes (01 day prior to commencement of implementation of the sub-project)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Monitoring and evaluation:

Description of things to be monitored, assignment of responsibility, and reporting.

**Things to be monitored**
- Inventories and lists of compensation (random, check
- Actual compensation for affected persons compared with rates indicated in this RP
- Mechanism of responsibility for complaints
- Provision of assistance and allowance for recovery
- Provision of training for affected persons
- Progress of implementation of RP

**Compensation**
- Compensation carried out for affected people before acquisition of land;
- Appropriateness of methods of assessment and compensation of land and other real estates.
- Enough money to pay for compensation for affected properties, even for temporary loss and impacts
Timing of relocation plan and construction
All the RP activities, except for training for affected persons, must be completed at least 01 month prior to commencement of construction.

Training for affected persons
As indicated the RP and EMDP

Recovery of economic activities
The affected persons must be monitored for their recovery of income-generating capability.

Level of satisfaction
Level of satisfaction of affected people in various aspects of the RP
Responsibility in relations to resolving complaints

Standard of living
In the process of implementation, the living standard of affected people will be monitored and compared with the situation before the implementation of the RP. The potential problems if any will be revealed and reported.

The following plan was made for the communes in the project areas which have EM communities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Duration of monitoring</th>
<th>Monitored by</th>
<th>Progress schedule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Initial survey</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring and external monitoring</td>
<td>At the commencement of the implementation of the RP/EMDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Assessment of social impacts</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Discussion of findings from assessment of social impacts</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Preparing action plan</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Discussion of mitigation measures with local authorities and engineers</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Site visits 01 month prior to commencement of construction</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>Internal monitoring</td>
<td>At the end of the implementation of the RP/EMDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Site visits 01 months after commencement of construction</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>Internal and external monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Site visits 06 months after commencement of construction</td>
<td>01 week</td>
<td>External monitoring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 6: COST ESTIMATE FOR SPECIAL PROGRAM OF QUANG BINH EMDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
<th>Budget</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Resettlement and EMDP information dissemination</td>
<td>10,000,000 VND</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils</td>
<td>3,000,000 VND/comm. x 1 comm.</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pamphlets, information documents, etc.</td>
<td>10,000,000 VND</td>
<td>PC3</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Grand Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>23,000,000d</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>In VND</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,438 USD</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>In USD</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 7: SAMPLES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION RECORDS AND MAP OF PROJECT
CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Dốc lập - Tư do - Hành phúc

BIỆN BẢN THAM VĂN CỘNG ĐỒNG
Dự án lui dijen phân phối nông thôn tỉnh Quảng Bình

Địa điểm: Xã: ... Huyện: ... Quang ... Nhân...

I. Thành phần tham dự:

1. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ong (Bà)</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..........................</td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Đại diện UBND xã ... Huyện: ....................... tỉnh ............

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ong (Bà)</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..........................</td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ong (Bà)</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..........................</td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ong (Bà)</th>
<th>Chức vụ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>..........................</td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: ... người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 0

II. Nơi dung tham vấn:

1. Đơn vị tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nơi dung dự án (ly do đầu tư, quy mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ...)
- Chính sách đến bến, tài định cư, chính sách mỗi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của WB và của Chính phủ Việt Nam.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tài định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khởi phúc đối sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đến bến, hỗ trợ khởi phúc ...)

..........................
2. Ý kiến tham văn của cộng đồng:

- Người dân trong vùng có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không?
Có: ..................; Không: ..................; Nếu không, vì sao? ..........................................

- Tham vấn về Kế hoạch denn dự, tài chính cụ; Kế hoạch phát triển dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có)

a/ Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hóa - xã hội và môi trường:

+ Trước khi xây dựng:
  ...Thằng...sin...ti...Đại...số...động...khơi...đầu...khi...phải...phải...thanh...th                           ...
  ...Ngọc...Lò...giải...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...về...v...................................
  ...Ngọc...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...h '+'

+ Trong khi xây dựng:
  ...Ngọc...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...h '+'

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:
  ...Ngọc...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...hơn...h '+'

b/ Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cỏ hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tài chính cụ và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

+ Trước khi xây dựng:
  - Đất đai: ...Quân...lương...ưu...tố...lên...như...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đ '+

  - Nhà ở/ công trình: .................................................................

  - Cây cỏ/ hoa màu: ...Mặc...quảng...hưng...mỹ...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung... trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...tr 'n

  - Khác: ..........................................................................

+ Trong khi xây dựng:
  - Đất đai: ...Quân...lương...ưu...tố...lên...như...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đưởng...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đường...đ '+

  - Nhà ở/ công trình: ...Đừng...hồ...phải...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...trong...tr 'n

  - Cây cỏ/ hoa màu: ...Mặc...quảng...hưng...mỹ...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...tr 'n

  - Khác: ..........................................................................

+ Sau khi xây dựng xong:
  - Đất đai: ...Trí...lể...miệ...hưng...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...sê...s 'n

  - Nhà ở/ công trình: .................................................................

  - Cây cỏ/ hoa màu: ...Mặc...quảng...hưng...mỹ...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...trung...tr 'n

  - Khác: ............................................................................}
c/ Các hồ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chỉ trả đến bù nào sau đây:
- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: .........................................................
- Hình thức đói đối đói (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đói vịnh viên):
- Kết hợp đến bù bằng đói và bằng tiền hoặc vật tư: ...........................................

d/ Đối với những hồ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thể cho các giải pháp đi đói, đi chuyển không? Có: ..................; Không: ..................; Nếu không thì vì sao?

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f/ Người dân và công động trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:
i) Thực hiện dự án;
ii) Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đến bù, tài định cư;
iii) Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với nhà thầu;

Có: ........................................; Không: ........................................; Nếu không thì vì sao?

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g/ Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và công động:

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h/ Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của công động người dân tổ tiểu số (nếu có):

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Tham văn về Kế hoạch quản lý môi trường:

a/ Tham văn của công động về những tác động tích cực về môi trường (bao gồm cả môi trường tự nhiên và xã hội: môi trường sinh thái, môi trường vật lý, truyền thông văn hoá và sinh hoạt công động....):

b/ Tham văn của công động về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) về môi trường và các giải pháp giảm thiểu:

- Ở nhiệm mặt nước:

- Ở nhiệm không khí:

- Xả trộn về giao thông:

- Anh hưởng do việc thi công (công tác đào đất, chiếm dụng đất tạm thời để thi công)

- An toàn lao động:

- Các ảnh hưởng khác (nếu có):
c/ Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình hành lang an toàn diện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có đồng ý sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nào thay thế các giải pháp đã đổi/di chuyển không?
   Có: ..................................; Không: ............................ Nêu không thì vì sao?

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d/ Người dân và trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giám thị tác động môi trường như: i) Làm sạch nơi xây dựng công trình, thu gom rác thải, chất bẩn và dùng nơi quy định; ii) Cam kết thực hiện các quy định về hành lang an toàn lưới điện (nếu không được trong cay lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...); iii) Thực hiện công tác phòng chống cháy nổ các tai nạn do điện gây ra?
   Có: ..................................; Không: ............................; Nếu không thì vì sao?

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c/ Người dân và công động trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giám sát môi trường với chủ thiếu trong toàn bộ quá trình trước khi xây dựng và sau khi xây dựng kết thúc không?
   Có: ..................................; Không: ............................; Nếu không thì vì sao?

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e. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và công động:

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III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của Tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn
nếu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng về môi trường, các tác
động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân
tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp về văn hoá . . .)

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ban QLDA NLNT KV miền Trung

2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn

3. Đại diện
chính quyền địa phương

4. Đại diện các hội
doàn thể địa phương

5. Đại diện người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số

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Đ/đ: Chính quyền địa phương

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