NORTH POWER CORPORATION
Electric Network Project Management Board

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(EMDP)

SUBPROJECT:
DISTRIBUTION EFFICIENCY PROJECT
THE FIRST PHASE – YEN BAI PROVINCE

REPRESENTATIVE INVESTOR

REPRESENTATIVE CONSULTING

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Abbreviations:
The Consultant Thang Long Power Development Joint Stock Company
CPC Communal People’s Committee
DMS Detailed Measurement Survey
DP(s) Displaced Person
DPC District People’s Committee
EVN Vietnam Electricity
EM(s) Ethnic Minority(s)
GOV Government
HH Household
OP4.10 Action Plan of WB OP4.10
PPC Provincial People’s Committee
EMDP Ethnic Minorities Development Plan
ROW Right Of Way
WB World Bank
MV Medium Voltage
1. Introduction

The Project’s recommended development objective is to improve efficiency, availability and reliability in power supply and power utilization efficiency. This objective would be achieved through three components, namely (i) the reinforcement and expansion of the power network including construction and reinforcement of 110kV, low and medium voltage networks (including transformer sub-stations); (ii) the introduction of smart grid technologies focusing on advanced metering systems and automation); and (iii) provision of technical assistance and capacity building.

The Distribution Efficiency Project (DEP) - the first phase – Yen Bai province shall focus on rehabilitation and expansion of 35kV, 22kV and 0.4kV power distribution systems. The Project would construct total 30,785 km of MV wireline (35kV and 22kV), 27 transformer stations with total capacity of 3,802 kVA and 114,085 km for 0.4kV wirelines. (refer to the Report on Investment for details about transformer stations)

The Project is launched in 23 communes (wards and towns) in 7 districts (city) in Yen Bai Province, including: Yen Bai city, Tran Yen district, Yen Binh district, Van Chan district, Van Yen district, Mu Cang Chai district and Luc Yen district, in which 8 communes belong to 4 districts in the project area affecting the ethnic minorities people.

This document is compiled as required by the WB’s policy OP4.10 on ethnic minorities and policies on ethnic minorities of the Vietnamese Government. EMDP is developed and launched to: (a) protect tradition and culture of ethnic minorities, (b) minimize the project’s adverse impacts on ethnic minorities and (c) offer socio-economic benefits to the ethnic minorities groups. These guidelines aim at ensuring that the ethnic minorities are fully provided with information, consulted and engaged into the Project performance survey. Their engagement not only brings reliable benefits but also protects them against the Project’s adverse impacts during construction.

2. Particulars about ethnic minorities in the Project Site

2.1. General Description about the Project area

Being a mountainous province deeply located in the continent, Yen Bai is one of 13 Northern mountainous provinces situated between the Northeast and Northwest areas. Its North borders with Lao Cai province, its South borders with Phu Tho province, its East borders with two provinces of Ha Giang and Tuyen Quang and its West borders with Son La province. Yen Bai is the home of 9 administrative units (1 city, 1 town and 7 districts) with total 180 communes, wards and towns (159 communes and 21 wards and towns), including 70 mountainous communes and 62 extremely difficult communes invested in accordance with the State's socio-economic development programs, whereas 2 mountainous districts of Tram Tau and Mu Cang Chai (Mong ethnics accounted for over 80%) are situated in 61 poor and extremely difficult districts nationwide. Yen Bai is the center and intermediate of roadway, railway and waterway traffic routes from Hai Phong and Hanoi to Lao Cai border gate.
which is an advantage in exchanging with provinces and domestic and international markets.

**Climate**

Yen Bai is located in the tropical monsoon climate range with average temperature of 22 - 23°C; average rainfall of 1,500 – 2,200mm/year and average humidity of 83 – 87%, favorable for agricultural and forestry development.

**Economic potential**

Yen Bai is potential to develop agriculture and forestry attached with material sources: Forestation, paper and pulp processing, artificial plank; cinnamon, tea and coffee plantation and process; cassava and fruit plantation and processing; aquaculture and fishery processing. Thanks to abundant minerals, it is favorable to exploit and process minerals and other construction materials.

The ethnic minorities groups available in the project area are Tay, Nung, San Diu, Cao Lan.

2.2. Particulars about ethnic minorities in the Project area

2.2.1 Mong ethnic group

The ethnic group focuses on the high mountainous areas in Ha Giang, Tuyen Quang, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Lai Chau, Son La, Cao Bang and Nghe An. The ethnic group is so-called Mong Do (white Mong), Mong Lenh (Mong Hoa), Mong Si (Red Mong), Mong Du (Black Mong) and Mong Sua (Mong Man).

Their main life subsistence is shifting cultivation, maize and rice cultivation in some places where contour fields are available. Their main foods are maize, oryza montana and oats. Moreover, flax is planted to take fiber for cloth and medicinal trees are planted. Buffalo, cow, horse, dog and chicken are raised by Mong households. Previously, they used to think that: Breeding is the job of women whereas meat hunting in the forest is the responsibility of male.

They think that relatives are the siblings with the same ancestors who may be born and died in the house. Those should always give their hands to help each other and overcome difficulties in the life. Each clan lives concentrate into one group with a head of a clan to be in charge of overall tasks.

Marriage of Mong people is based on free selection of life partner. Those who are in the same family line are not allowed to get married. "Hay pu" is the custom of Mong people, i.e., in case of falling in love and parents’ approval but difficult economic condition, they appoint each other at a location. From such location, the boy marries the girl as his wife. Couples of Mong people are rarely get divorced. They live in peace. They cooperate with each other in business, cultivation, shopping and engaging in festivals, etc.

The traditional Tet of Mong people is held on December in calendar. In the 3 days of Tet, they do not eat vegetables. Young people often blow “khen” (pen-pipe) to invite friends. Their musical instruments comprise of variety of “khen” and “dan moi”. After a hard
working day, the man uses his “khen” and “dan moi” to call for his lover to praise beauty of life, native place and country.

House has its own characteristics. House of Mong people usually has three rooms without lean-to. Wooden skeleton with simple structure, mainly three columns with parallel girder or two girders. Regarding the living: It is relatively consistent among houses. Three room houses: the main room is in the middle always placed ancestral altar. It is also a place for everyday eating. One gable room for activities of male members and male guests, an auxiliary kitchen is in adjacent to this room. The other gable room in the other side is for the activities of women, is also a place of the main kitchen. Kitchen of the Mong people is type of closed kitchen-stove - a product of the North. Cattle cage is situated in front of house.

Whereas Meo people in Thuan Chau and Moc Chau, Son La have specific features. Unique Hmong male costume is different from many ethnic people in the area; while the female costume is difficult to mix with costumes of other ethnics. The costume is dedicatedly decorated, dyed, drawing with bee wax and patterns with wide and nice dress type.

2.2.2 Tay ethnics

Tay people mainly live in Lang Son, Cao Bang, Tuyen Quang, Ha Giang, Bac Kan and Thai Nguyen. They also live in Bac Giang, Quang Ninh and Hoa Binh. Besides, they are also available in provinces in the West of Bac Bo such as Yen Bai and Lao Cai or moving to some highland provinces such as Dak Lak and Lam Dong recently.

Habits and customs of Tay people are worship of their ancestors. Altar has important position in houses of Tay people. They mainly live on wet rice cultivation. Tay people’ concepts on living place are as follows: They often select to live near rivers, delta areas or valleys. Traditions and habits of Tay people are relatively similar to Kinh people. Significance of wet water cultivation is easily recognized in their festivals. Lồng Tông Festival (starting harvest season) is a typical example. The festivals are often held on January when rice and crops start. Other festivals include New Year wishing and yield crops.

Tay people often cultivate rice, maize, potato and fresh vegetables. There are often 20 houses in each village. It is usually silt house, soil house or temporary house. In their house, men often live outside whereas women live inside. They often wear indio-blue cotton clothes.

Tay people’ concept is that living and obeying the laws shall strengthen power of their community. It is clearly demonstrated in Tay families. The couples are very faithful and rarely divorce is available. Bed is usually left unoccupied, arranged in front of altar, and the strangers are not allowed to sit or lie in it. There are some taboos, for example, it is not allowed to step on stove. After attending funerals, it is required to wash clearly before entering cattle or hen house. Newly delivered women are not allowed to access to the altar.

Tay people own a diversified traditional culture such as poem, music and dances. They often organize puppetry and rice cultivation-related cultural activities. The precious treasure of Tay people is folk songs, proverbs, sayings, lullabies and
wedding songs. Many Tay people have poems printed in the national culture poem books. They are very frank, honest, brave and united. They are very friendly and hospitality. When starting making acquaintance, they behave as the close friends. Tay people are indispensable part in the 54 ethnic community of Vietnam.

2.2.4. Nung Ethnic Group

Nung ethnics (local groups: Nung Xuong, Nung Giang, Nung An, Nung Loi, Nung Phan Sinh, Nung Chao, Nung Inh, Nung Quy Rin and Nung Din) belonging to the Tay-Thai language group (Tai-Kadai language family), concentrated living in the Northeastern provinces of the North such as Lang Son, Cao Bang, Bac Kan, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang, Tuyen Quang and so forth (accounting for 84%). Currently, many people have moved to Highland provinces (11%), mainly in Dak Lak. Language of Nung people is similar to the language of Tay people and under Tay Thai group.

The Nung mainly worship their ancestors. The altar is put in a room of the house, this is also altar worshiping god and saints, Confucianism and Taoism. They live on rice and corn. They cultivate wet rice or crops and fruit trees. They like fatty fried dishes. Their most favorite dish is “Khấu Nhục”. God water is a long-time tradition of Nung people. They have a diversified collection with folklore fine arts and culture including folk songs and sli songs. The smooth rhythms of sì tone are similar to the natural sound of forest, bringing the profound impression for those coming to live in areas of Nung people.

2.2.3. Thai Ethnics

Population of Thai ethnic is 1,328,725 persons, accounting for 1.74% population nationwide, mainly concentrated in provinces of Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Lao Cai, Yen Bai, Son La, Hoa Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An (number of Thai people in such 8 provinces makes up 97.6% of total Thai people in Vietnam). In which Son La has 482,485 persons (54.8% of population), Nghe An has 269,491 persons (9.4% of population), Thanh Hoa has 210,908 persons (6.1% of population), former Lai Chau (now Lai Chau and Dien Bien) has 206,001 persons (35.1% population).

Previously, matrilocate is the rule in the Thai society. After the wedding, Thai man comes to live with his wife family in several years, until the couple have child they come to live in the husband's house. However, such customs is no longer available, except for some cases where the husband’s family condition is not so good, the husband must work to mortgage for the wife’s parents. Regarding funeral customs, the Thai's concepts of death is that they will continue their life in other world. Thus, they organize funerals in a way like a farewell party to see off the dead persons to the uppermost world.

The Thai possess a valuable legacy of myths, legends, ancient tales, stories in verses and folksongs. The well-known epics include the Xong chu xon xao (farewell to his lover), the Khu Lu Nang Ua (Lu and Ua). The Thai knew how to in write a time immemorial, so have kept on tissue paper and leaves many vestiges of ancient literature, customs and practices and folkloric genres. The Thai like to sing, in particular recite “khap” with the accompaniment of string instruments and dance. Their folk dances such as “Xoe” and “Sap” (bamboo dance) are performed on the stages at both home and a broad. “Han Khuong” and “Con” throwing are also of Thai's unique cultural characters.
The most distinct difference of Thai’s house against that of Viet and Han people is that they build Stilt House. House of white Thai people shares many similarities with that of Tay- Nung. Whereas house of black Thai people is nearly the same as houses of Mon-Khmer residents. However, houses of black Thai people have characteristics without available in the houses of Mon-Khmer residents. Among the Black Thai, the roof is shaped like a tortoise carapace with decoration called khau cut at each of the ridge. Two front rooms are unoccupied and surrounded by barriers. Door and window frames are differently decorated. There are two basic house frames of Thai people namely “khứ thang” and “khay đìeng”. Because the former is the extended section of “khứ kháng” with two further columns. Such purlin is similar to that of Tay-Nung people.

The house arrangement of Black Thai people is relatively unique: rooms are specifically named. Floor is divided into two parts: a part is used as the sleeping places of family members, a half is used as a kitchen and living room to welcome male guests.

Regarding costumes, in living and working, Thai men wear shorts with a belt; a shirt with an open collar and two pockets on either side. Shirts are round collar without shoulders, two front pockets and inserted with cloth buttons or bone. Special characteristics of Thai male shirts in Tay Bac area are not tailored (because it is basically similar to short shirts of Tay, Nung, Kinh and so forth) but diversified colors of traditional cloth created by the community: It is not only indigo and white but also Milky coffee color or square striped by red, green and coffee fibers, etc. In festivals, they wear long dress with indigo color, head turban and wooden clog. In funerals, they wear colorful clothes, contrast with daily color. It is usually characterized by long, big tailoring style without carving underarm seams with types of Splitting chest, underarm seams and head gliding. For some recent ten years, Thai men wear western clothes popularly.

Thai female costumes are clearly divided into two types of White Thai (Táy khao) and Black Thai (Táy đâm).

- **White Thai**: In daily life, the white Thai’s women wear short jackets (xüa cóm), black skirts without patterns. The jacket is bright color, white, pinned-silver cottons creating images of butterflies, bees…On the contrast, the Black Thai’s women wear “xüa cóm” with V-formed collars. Shirt body is shorter than that of Kinh people, hugging the body when wearing into the dress rim. Dress is closed (pipe), black and inserted with red cloth in the inside. When wearing "xüa cóm” and dress, Thai women also wear colorful cloth covering outside. Head turban without decorative pattern is only less than 2m long indigo fabric belt… In festivals, they wear black long dress. This shirt is characterized by a big head; straight body without underarm seam, decorated by 'khít' cloth at the center of body with tassels from shoulders to chest, the underarm is decorated with two types of patterns in triangular layout. There are no signs to recognize women who are married or not. They have wide hoop hat.

- **Black Thai**: In daily life, the Black Thai wear dark indigo or black “xua com”; collars are round and upright. Pattern-decorated turbans have plentiful
decoration models. Skirts are as same as those of the white Thai. The ways of gathering hair are also like those of the white Thai, gathering hairs on the top of head (so-called “tàng câu”; when her husband died, they gather hairs low behind the back; unmarried girls do not gather hairs. On traditional ceremonies and Tet holidays, the Black Thai’s long dresses are diversified styles, plentiful patterns, and various colors and models.

2.2.5. Other ethnic groups

Cao Lan ethnics (so-called San Chay, San Chi, Man Cao Lan and Hon Ban) have population of over 147,315 persons, residing in the Northeastern provinces of the North, including Tuyen Quang, Thai Nguyen, Bac Giang and Yen Bai. Their scattered residence is found in provinces of Quang Ninh, Cao Bang and Lang Son. Cao Lan ethnics have many families; each family is divided into branches. Each family is characterized by specific custom. A certain gods is worshipped by each family. In Cao Lan family, father is the owner. Although the marriage party is held by the bridegroom’s parents, after marriage, the bride returns to live with her natural parents. Sometimes she visits the husband’s family till she is pregnant, then she lives with her husband forever. Regarding costumes, Cao Lan people often wear similar to Kinh or Tay people. In daily life, women use belt wearing knife bag instead of belt. In festivals and Tet holiday, girls often wear 2-3 colorful silk or crepe belts.

2.3 Ethnic minorities affected by the Project

The Project is launched in 23 communes (wards and towns) in 7 districts (city) in Yen Bai Province, including: Tay, Nung, Dao, Mong and Cao Lan. The allocation of ethnic minorities in the project area is as follows:

Total ethnic minorities affected by the Project area are 630 households with 2257 persons (including 1377 men and 1313 women).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of district/commune</th>
<th>Name of ethnic minorities in the Project’s affected areas</th>
<th>Name of village (hamlet)</th>
<th>Number of ethnic minorities households in the Project’s affected areas</th>
<th>Total number of ethnic minorities people in the Project’s affected areas</th>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of district/commune</td>
<td>Name of ethnic minorities in the Project’s affected areas</td>
<td>Name of village (hamlet)</td>
<td>Number of ethnic minorities households in the Project’s affected areas</td>
<td>Total number of ethnic minorities people in the Project’s affected areas</td>
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<td>Femal e</td>
<td>Male</td>
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<td>Ban Ly, Ban Loi, Ban Lao, Kha Ha, etc</td>
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<td>Mau A town</td>
<td>Tay, Dao, Muong and</td>
<td>Dong Buoi, Goc So, Cau</td>
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</table>
## Characteristics of ethnic minority households are as follows:

- **Average number of person in a household**: 4.41 persons
- **Male**: 51.1%
- **Female**: 48.9%
- **Age groups**:
  - **1 – 17 years old**: 33%
  - **18 – 60 years old**: 56%
  - **Over 60 years old**: 11%
House owner

Male 73.2%
Female 26.8%

Occupation
Agriculture

Annual average income
5,400,000 VND/household/year
1,224,320 VND/person/year

Utilities
92%

Households with TV 68%
Households with motorbike 87%
Households with bicycle 85%
Households with refrigerator 1.3%
Households with washing machine 0.1%
Others 0.2%

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

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

3. Policy Framework

This document is compiled as required by the WB’s policy OP4.10 on ethnic minorities and policies on ethnic minorities of the Vietnamese Government. According to the OP4.10: “The overall objectives of the Bank for ethnic minorities as well as for all residents of member countries are to ensure that the development process fully respects dignity, human rights and their cultural characters. Specifically, the key objective of this guideline is to ensure that the ethnic minority is not to suffer from adverse impacts of development process, especially impacts of the projects funded by WB and ensure that they shall enjoy fair socio-economic benefits and cultural benefits. and “WB’s policy is that the strategy on handling ethnic minority-related issues must be based on willingness of such ethnic minority groups. Therefore, determining priorities of locality through direct consultation, integrating local knowledge into project development and utilization right from the beginning by experienced experts are the core activities of any project which may affect ethnic minorities and their benefits for natural resources and economics.”
In the laws of Vietnam, equal rights of each person residing in Vietnam are confirmed in the Legislation 1992. This is demonstrated in Article 5 of the Legislation: "The State of the socialist republic of Vietnam is the united State of ethnic groups living in the territory of Vietnam. The State takes the equal, solidarity and mutual supporting policies for ethnics, prohibits all discrimination behaviors and scheme to drive a wedge between the peoples. The peoples have the rights to use their voice, letter and maintaining national identity and develop their good customs, traditions and culture. The State applies comprehensive development policies, gradually improving the material and spiritual life for ethnic minority people.” Since 1968, the settlement policy has been promulgated for ethnic minorities to reduce migration trends of the peoples. Recently, activities on supporting development of ethnic minorities are increasingly concerned by the Government, especially programs/policies such as:

- On 31st June 1998, the Prime Minister promulgated the Decision No. 135/1998/QĐ-TTg on approving the socio-economic development program of the extremely difficult communes in the mountainous (The program was so-called Program 135). The Program aimed at promoting the material and spiritual life of people living in difficult areas. The Program created favorable conditions for these areas to eliminate the poverty and backward situation and keep up with the overall development of the country. The program also contributed to ensure the social order, security and national defense. The main objectives of the program were: To construct infrastructure, accommodation; to develop agriculture, forestation and farming training in areas covered by the Program.

- Resolution of the National Assembly dated 7th July 1993 on “Regulations of National Council”

- The Directive No. 393/TTg dated 10th June 1996 of the Prime Minister on “Population planning, improvement of infrastructure and production restructuring in the regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous areas”.

- Resolution No. 22-NQ/TW of the Party's Politburo on a number of policies for the economic-social development in the mountainous areas”.

- Resolution No. 24-NQ/TW of the Party's Politburo at the sixth Party Congress on “strengthening religious practices in the new era”.


- Decision No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg dated 20th July 2004 of the Prime Minister on a number of supporting policies regarding production land, residential
land, residential houses and daily-life water for poor ethnic minority households.

- Decision No. 32/2007/QD-TTg dated 5th March 2007 of the Prime Minister on providing production loans for extremely disadvantaged ethnic minority households.


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

The National Council of the National Assembly is responsible for inspecting legislative projects, ordinance projects and other projects relating to ethnic minorities. as well as supervising the performance of laws and resolutions on ethnic minorities adopted by the National Assembly, resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee; supervising performance of the Government and ministerial-level agencies in fulfilling socio-economic development program and plan in the mountainous areas and areas with ethnic minorities; recommending the National Assembly and NA Standing Committee on issues relating to ethnic minority policies of the State, issues on organization and operation of the stakeholders; suggesting the Government, the Prime Minister, the Ministers and heads of other central and local agencies under the State relating to the ethnic minorities.

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

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

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

Impacts on household level are insignificant and its impact coverage is not localized in a certain area (covering in 07 districts and cities of Yen Bai province). At the community level, the local persons and authority expressed their support towards project performance in the area.
4.1. The Project’s impacts

4.1.1. Temporary impacts on cultivated land

Majority land of ethnic minorities in the Project area is paddy field, land for forest, hills and fruits. Other lands are residential and garden types. Land area lost due to the project’s impact is insignificant compared with area of the affected persons. The temporarily occupied land during construction is available in 2 cases namely: hen transporting columns and materials into foundation position, foundation excavation and erection and stretching wire to take sags. Total expected numbers of DPs are 43 households with 170 persons, concretely:
Table 2: Temporary impacts on cultivated land

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of district/commune</th>
<th>Name of village (hamlet)</th>
<th>Number of households</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Temporarily affected production land area (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tran Yen District</td>
<td>Hamlets 10 and 11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hamlets 4 and 6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Van Chan District</td>
<td>Thach Luong Ban Co</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mu Cang Chai District</td>
<td>Mo De Mi Hang, Mo De</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Na Hang Tau, Na Hang A</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Luc Yen District</td>
<td>To Mau Na Pau, Cua Ngoi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1,310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Khuan Puc, Khe Vai</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1,390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yen Phuc, Pu Thao</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>1,610</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td>43</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>10,370</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.1.2 Affected trees and crops

Due to insignificant investment scale for each commune, works items can be shortly launched from 3-6 months. Therefore, temporarily occupied impact is available during one crop. In case it is possible to arrange the wiring progress right after the annual crops in routes trespassing agricultural land areas, impacts on trees and crops of the local people may be significantly reduced.

Table 3: Impacts on trees and crops

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of district/commune</th>
<th>Name of village (hamlet)</th>
<th>Impacts on trees (crops)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trees (tree)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tran Yen District</td>
<td>Hamlets 10 and 11</td>
<td>390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hamlets 4 and 6</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Van Chan District</td>
<td>Thach Luong Ban Co</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.1.3 Permanently occupied land

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

Table 4: Permanently occupied land of ethnic minorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Name of village (hamlet)</th>
<th>Permanently occupied land area (m²)</th>
<th>Percent of permanent occupied land area (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tran Yen District</td>
<td>Viet Thanh</td>
<td>Hamlets 10 and 11</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1.32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dao Thinh commune</td>
<td>Hamlets 4 and 6</td>
<td>31</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Thach Luong</td>
<td>Ban Co</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mu Cang Chai District</td>
<td>Mo De</td>
<td>Mi Hang, Mo De</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>0.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Pung Luong</td>
<td>Na Hang Tau, Na Hang A</td>
<td>230</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Luc Yen District</td>
<td>To Mau</td>
<td>Na Pau, Cua Ngoi</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Minh Tien</td>
<td>Khuan Puc, Khe Vai</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Vinh Lac</td>
<td>Yen Phuc, Pu Thao</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.09%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>745</td>
<td>5,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Mitigation Measures

4.2.1. Community consultation

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

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

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

**a. The first phase**

- Step 1: To propagandize and discuss with the local authority on wire lines and mitigation measures. This phase includes following activities: wire line selection, population survey and statistics of impacts on human beings, properties, acknowledgement of the project's mitigation strategy, compensation, rehabilitation and construction, consultation with affected persons and ethnic minority people for EMDP.
- Step 2: Statistics and survey on impacts: According to the route agreement, survey teams shall recognize the wire line position in cooperation with the local authority to prepare list of affected households regarding land, buildings and crops. The socio-economic formation surveys unveiled that 20% of households (or 10% of vulnerable households) were affected. The statistics revealed all affected households.
- Step 3: Meetings with local authority and affected households. The field workers in the survey team consult the local authority and households about the wire lines, disadvantage possibility of the project and recommendations on compensation unit price for buildings and structures, construction works and land. During launching the survey, the field workers should meet and discuss directly with households and ethnic minority people affected by the Project regarding compensation solutions, disadvantage possibility of the project and mitigation measures. Feedback should be concerned and mentioned in Report on EMDP. The Consultant also prepares the socio-economic survey forms and questionnaires about compensation of affected households. The local authority also engages in consultation about advantages of land in case of using public land for compensation. NPC held meetings with local authorities of all concerned provinces, districts and communes in the Project area. In such meeting, NPC requested affected households, ethnic minority people and representatives of local
authorities to discuss and release opinion about the Project’s solutions, mitigation measures and draft of EMDP’s policies. Representatives of Women Association, Farmer Association, Department of Natural Resources and Environment, affected households and local authorities participated in such meetings.

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

b. The second phase

- **Step 1:** Information dissemination to ethnic minority people. Information is distributed to the ethnic minority people in the Project Site.

- Community consultation on EMDP’s activities, training and training programs. In the consultation meetings, affected households can release opinions on activities. Set activities for the benefits of ethnic minority people should be recorded. Moreover, DPs should be notified about time, venue and process of activities in EMDP. Ethnic minority people should be consulted about training programs and other programs such as training solutions, time and forms, which they may need. The consultation meetings should be attended by the native persons and translated into their native languages.

- **Step 3** – the second phase: Information on EMDP performance process for the local authorities. The communal authorities and affected ethnic minority people shall be notified about construction process and procedures as well as procedures of EMDP by NPC. The communal authorities and the district People’s Committee must ensure that the affected ethnic minority households in the Project area acquire information about EMDP and project performance process.

4.2.2. Training and development supporting activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Program</th>
<th>Agency-in charge</th>
<th>Works and plan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Agriculture training includes:</td>
<td>Northern Power Corporation, Power Network Project Management Board, local authorities, PPC and Agricultural Extension Association.</td>
<td>The Power Network Project Management Board under NPC is responsible for implementation, including:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training about new rice breed and trees</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ Names of communes in the Project area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training about farming</td>
<td></td>
<td>+ Training plan (in one or half a day)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. Implementation

Northern Power Corporation (NPC) is responsible for Project performance, including design survey, project preparation and ethnic minority development plan. Implementation of ethnic minority development plan should have the close cooperation of relevant agencies and local authorities. Agencies and organizations in charge of preparing, implementing and supervising the ethnic minority development plan are:

- EVN
- Northern Power Corporation (EVN – NPC)
- Power Network Project Management Board
- People’s Committee of Yen Bai province.
- People’s Committees of districts (communes) in the Project area.

5.1. Vietnam Electricity

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

5.2. Power Network Project Management Board

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

- Supervision of EMDP implementation by employing the independent consultant
- Report on EMDP performance process to WB.
In order to successfully implement these tasks, it is required to establish a department or team including experienced staffs who specialize in supervising and implementing EMDP.

5.3. Provincial People’s Committee

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

5.4. District (Communal) People’s Committee

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

6. Implementation plan

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Implementation period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ethnic Minorities Development Plan</td>
<td>The first quarter, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Approval of EMDP</td>
<td>The second quarter, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Implementation of EMDP</td>
<td>The second quarter, 2012</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Payment</td>
<td>The second quarter, 2012</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Supervision and evaluation

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

8. Budget and expenses

EMDP’s activities shall lay positive impacts on all ethnic minority people in the Project area. Funds are from EVN’s corresponding capital. Expenses of EMDP's action plans are categorized as follows:
### Table 6: Cost estimates of EMDP performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Quantity (tier)</th>
<th>Unit price (VND/tier)</th>
<th>Total (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Expenses for preparing and launching EMDP programs</td>
<td>One-day long training course is held in communes (8 communes)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>40,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Training about agriculture, power safety use for local people and students</td>
<td>One-day long training course is held in communes (8 communes). These courses are expected to be launched in schools at communes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
<td>80,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3   | Meeting and manuals, training materials on agriculture and power safety | - Power safety use  
- Training about agriculture. | 8               | 5,000,000             | 40,000,000  |
|     | Total                                                                  |                                                                      |                 |                       | 160,000,000 |
|     | Provision 10%                                                          |                                                                      |                 |                       | 16,000,000  |
|     | Total                                                                  |                                                                      |                 |                       | 176,000,000 |
APPENDIX

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APPENDIX 1: Map of Project Site
Appendix 2: Social Impact Assessment
Appendix 3: Minutes of meeting on ethnic Minorities Development Plan
  and screening table on ethnic minorities
Appendix 4: EMDP Policy Framework
Component : Distribution Efficiency Project (DEP) – The First Phase - Yen Bai Province
Report : Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)
APPENDIX 1:
MAP OF PROJECT SITE
APPENDIX 2:
SOCIAL EVALUATION

1. Width, depth and required analysis category to launch the social evaluation should correspond to the nature and scale of the Project’s potential impacts on ethnic minority people to see whether it is positive or negative.

2. The social evaluation includes following factors:
(a) Consider the Project’s scale, legislative framework and laws applied for ethnic minorities
(b) Collect background information about demography, society, culture and politics of the affected ethnic minority communities, their land which is under their long-time ownership, use or general occupation and natural resources which they depend on.
(c) Consider and concern about background information, identification of the Project's main players and careful composition of cultural formation process to consult the ethnic minorities in each project preparation and implementation period.
(d) Evaluate the potential impacts and positive impacts of the project based on freedom, preferences and consultation with the affected ethnic minority community. Evaluation of potential adverse impacts refers to analysis of relevant vulnerability and risks on affected ethnic minority community to release difference cases and close relation between land and natural resources as well as settlement of opportunity insufficiency relating to other social groups in the community, area or society in the country where they reside.
(e) It is necessary to identify and evaluate the methods based on freedom, preferences and consultation with the affected ethnic minority community to avoid adverse impacts or if such methods are not feasible, identification of method shall minimize or compensate for such impacts and ensure that the ethnic minority groups receive cultural- corresponding benefits under the Project.
APPENDIX 3:
EVALUATION SURVEY SHEET
AND SCREENING TABLE ON ETHNIC MINORITIES
MẪU 3.2: BẢN ĐIỀU TRA, ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI

Đơn vị: Phân phối hiệu quả (DEP) - Tỉnh Yên Bái (Văn vay WB)
Xã: ... Lạc... Huyện/Thị: ...

A. TINH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOA XÃ HỘI CỦA DÂN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG:
1. Tỷ lệ phân trăm các hộ gia đình dân tộc Thiếu số dưới mức nghèo đối (theo Bổ Lao động Thường và Xã hội):
2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học ...........................................
3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học ...........................................
4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai ...........................................
5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai ...........................................
6. Số lần đến bệnh viện trung bình của một hộ gia đình dân tộc Thiếu số trong một năm ...........................................
7. Hà tỉ cá nhân dân có (giếng, đường ống nước, ...) trong cộng đồng: Có ...... Không ............
8. Hà tỉ dien thổ dân có .......................................................... Có ...... Không ............
9. Số hộ gia đình có điền trong cộng đồng: ...........................................
10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:
   a) Các loại tài nguyên thiên nhiên ở địa phương
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tài nguyên thiên nhiên</th>
<th>Kiểm tra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Rừng</td>
<td>iv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Sông hồ</td>
<td>v.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Khỏng sản</td>
<td>vi.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
   
   b) Hệ thống kinh tế và sinh kế:
   
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Các hoạt động kinh tế chính</th>
<th>% hộ EM</th>
<th>Hoạt động phụ</th>
<th>% hộ EM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Đinh canh</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>i. Đinh canh</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Đu canh</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Đu canh</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Nông dân không có đất</td>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Nông dân không có đất</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Phi nông nghiệp</td>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Phi nông nghiệp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Cần bách hóa nước</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>v. Cần bách hóa nước</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi.</td>
<td></td>
<td>vi.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Các hoạt động sóc hộ của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức số sóc hộ nông dân (vi dụ số sóc hộ tập thể, số sóc hộ tự nhận, phân biệt giới trong số sóc hộ, ...)
   ........................................... Số: ...
12. Thông tin xã hội của các công động dân tộc thiểu số chính:
Hệ thống văn hóa và xã hội chính của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: như những thuật ngữ truyền thống, quan niệm dân gian, những phong tục, tập quán, những người gốc ở xã khác; nam giới đi một mình, những phụ nữ không đi một mình, nam giới ở nhà, trong khi phụ nữ làm việc ở nhà; trẻ em trai được đi học, nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một họ được kết hôn với các dòng họ khác, ...

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chính: từng tổ chức, là những nhóm dân tộc thiểu số, ngôn ngữ, truyền thống, thói quen, thói quen, các tổ chức, phong tục, tập quán, là những tổ chức quan trọng trong xã hội? Trong công động?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ.
Lấy ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:
1. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm ẩn:
a) Kháng nghị việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận với dịch vụ y tế:
Y kiến khác: 

b) Tăng điều kiện tại:
Y kiến khác: 

c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

2. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm ẩn:
a) An toàn điều:
Y kiến khác: 

b) Các vấn đề về xã hội, địa chính:
Y kiến khác: 

c) Thu hồi đất do chỉ công tiêu dự án:
Y kiến khác: 

d) Các môi trường xã hội và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực nhượng, khu vực trung tâm, khu vực ngoại vi, trong khu vực, trong khu vực, không:
Y kiến khác: 

Biên mốc điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP
Component: Distribution Efficiency Project (DEP) – The First Phase- Yen Bai Province
Report: Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

e) Các ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác:

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHIỆM VIỆC ĐỂ XUẤT ĐỘI VỚI ĐƯÀN:
Ý kiến của nam giới:
Tích cự, thuở, gia, xã, thị trấn,

Ý kiến của nữ giới:
Tích cự, thuở, gia, xã, thị trấn,

D. CÁC Ý KIẾN KHÁC:
Người dân đỡ thúy, nương, can, tạo, nuôi, tổ, lực, lồng, để
ngay cạnh đất, lường, để, phù vụ, sửa, hoạt, và, phơi

Vũ Lệ Lệ, ngày 4 tháng 8, năm 2011
XÁC NHÀN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG
căn bơ điều tra

Hoàng Văn Tập

Bên mẫu diễn tra phục vụ lập EMDP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tên làng xã trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Tên nhóm dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng (bao gồm dân tộc Kinh)</th>
<th>Số hộ dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Tổng số người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Phụ nữ</th>
<th>Nam giới</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lương xã</td>
<td>Tày</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Xác nhận của Chính quyền Địa Phương

Hoàng Văn Tạp

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP
### MẪU 5.2: BÀN ĐIỂM TRA, DẤNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI
(Dối với người dân tộc thiểu số)

**Đăc đản:** Phân phối hiệu quả (DEP) – Tỉnh Yên Bái (Văn vay WB)

Xã: Phùng... Lý giúp... Huyện/Thị xã: Cặp/Chợ Lớn

**A. TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOA XÃ HỘI CỦA ĐƯỜN ĐI PHƯỜNG:**

1. Tỷ lệ phần trăm các hộ gia đình, dân tộc thiểu số đã nhận được dịch vụ (theo Bộ Lao động Thương và: Xã hội):

   ![Tỉ lệ phần trăm các hộ gia đình, dân tộc thiểu số đã nhận được dịch vụ](image)

2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học:

   ![Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học](image)

3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học:

   ![Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học](image)

4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai:

   ![Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai](image)

5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai:

   ![Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai](image)

6. Số lần đến bệnh viện trong tháng của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm:

   ![Số lần đến bệnh viện trong tháng của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm](image)

7. Hà tông cấp nước sạch có (gọi là, đường ống nước, ...) trong cộng đồng: Có... Không...

8. Hà tông diện dân có Có... Không...

9. Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng:

   ![Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng](image)

10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:

    a) Các loại tài nguyên thiên nhiên ở địa phương

    | Tài nguyên thiên nhiên | Kiểm tra | Tài nguyên thiên nhiên | Kiểm tra |
    |-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
    | i. Rừng               | iv.       | ii. Sông hồ          | v.        |
    | iii. Khoáng sản       | vi.       |                       |           |

    b) Hệ thống kinh tế và sinh kế:

    | Các hoạt động kinh tế chính | % hộ EM | Hoạt động phụ | % hộ EM |
    |------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
    | i. Đinh canh                | i. Đinh canh |
    | ii. Đu canh                 | ii. Đu canh |
    | iii. Nông dân không có đất  | iii. Nông dân không có đất |
    | iv. Phi nông nghiệp         | iv. Phi nông nghiệp |
    | v. Cần bố mẹ nước          | v. Cần bố mẹ nước |
    | vi.                         | vi.     |

11. Các hệ thống sở hữu của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức sở hữu ruộng đất (ví dụ: sở hữu tập thể, sở hữu tư nhân, phân biệt giá trị trong sở hữu, ...)

   ![Các hệ thống sở hữu của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính](image)

   ![Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức sở hữu ruộng đất](image)

   ![Phân biệt giá trị trong sở hữu](image)

### Biểu mẫu điều tra phác ưu hợp EMDP

THANG LONG POWER DEVELOPMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY 32
12. Thông tin xã hội của các cơ cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số chính:

Hệ thống văn hóa và xã hội chính của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: như nhóm thường xuyên di dời và các xã khác, nam giới đi một mình, những phụ nữ không đi một mình; nam giới ở nhà trong khi phụ nữ làm ngoài đồng; trẻ em trai được đi học nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một họ có được kết hôn với các dòng họ khác. ...

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chính: tổ chức các loại phân nhóm: như lãnh đạo chính thức và không chính thức (về mặt tiền thân, truyền thống), các nhóm chính thức và không chính thức như: nông dân, phụ nữ, thành niên, bộ lạc, vv; là người ra quyết định trong gia đình? Trong công đồng?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, Kinh Tế VÀ VĂN HOÁ:

Lấy ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:

1. Các tác động tích cực từ tiệm tăng:
a) Khả năng việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận việc làm khi tiêu dự án được xây dựng xong: Có ........... Không ...........
Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

b) Tăng đầu nơi Điển: Có ........... Không ...........
Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

Thí nghiệm, phát triển, ...; ...; ...; ...; ...; ...

Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

2. Các tác động tiêu cực từ tiệm tăng:
a) An toàn diện: Có ........... Không ...........
Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

b) Các vấn đề về văn hóa và xã hội liên quan đến tiêu dự án: Có ........... Không ...........
Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

c) Thủ hồi đất do thi công tiêu dự án: Có ........... Không ...........
Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

d) Các mối đe doạ đối với tài sản và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực khác có, di tích lịch sử, khu vực tương liên, nghi lễ, ... trong khu vực ảnh hưởng: Có ........... Không ...........
Ý kiến khác: ..........................................................

Bên mủ điều tra phác và kế EMDP
e) Các ảnh hưởng từ các khía:

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHỊ VÀ ĐỀ XUẤT ĐỐI VỚI DỰ ÁN:

Ý kiến của nam giới:

Ý kiến của nữ giới:

D. CÁC Y KIẾN KHÁC:

XÂC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA

Bộ môn điền tra phục vụ lập EMDP
## Sáng Loc Số Bố Về Dân Tộc Thiếu Số

Đạt án: Phân phối hiệu quả (DEP) - Tỉnh Yên Bái (Vốn vay WB)
Xã: Lạng Lương, Huyện/Thị: Mường Tàu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tên Làng Sổ Trong Khu Vực</th>
<th>Tên Nhóm Dân Thiếu Số Trong Khu Vực</th>
<th>Số Hộ Dân Thiếu Số Trong Khu Vực</th>
<th>Tổng Số Người Dân Thiếu Số Trong Khu Vực</th>
<th>Plu</th>
<th>Nam Giới</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ngày..., tháng... năm 2011

Xác Nhận Của Chính Quyền Địa Phương

Căn Bỏ Điều Tra

[Signature]

[Signature]
A. TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VAN HOA XÃ HỘI CỦA ĐẤN DỊA PHƯƠNG:

1. Tỷ lệ phân trăm các hộ gia đình đăng ký tiếp Thiếu số đã nhận được đổi: Theo Bộ Lao động Thương và Xã hội: ............................................
2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học............................................
3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học............................................
4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp ba............................................
5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp ba............................................
6. Số dân đăng văn hóa trung bình của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm: ...
8. Hà tỷ lệ dân số có: ..................
9. Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng:..................................................
10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tài nguyên thiên nhiên</th>
<th>Kiểm tra</th>
<th>Tài nguyên thiên nhiên</th>
<th>Kiểm tra</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Rừng</td>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Sông hồ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Khỏng sắn</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Hợp thống kinh tế và sinh kế:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Các hoạt động kinh tế chính</th>
<th>% hộ EM</th>
<th>Hoạt động phụ</th>
<th>% hộ EM</th>
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<tr>
<td>i. Đinh canh</td>
<td>i. Đinh canh</td>
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<td>ii. Du canh</td>
<td>ii. Du canh</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Nông dân không có đất</td>
<td>iii. Nông dân không có đất</td>
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<tr>
<td>iv. Phi nông nghiệp</td>
<td>iv. Phi nông nghiệp</td>
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<td>v. Cán bộ nhân dân</td>
<td>v. Cán bộ nhân dân</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

11. Các hệ thống số hóa của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức số hóa tương do (ví dụ số hộ tập thể, số hộ tự nhận, phân biệt giới trong số hộ, ...)

Biên mô điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP

THANG LONG POWER DEVELOPMENT JOINT STOCK COMPANY
12. Thông tin xã hội của các cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số chênh:

Hợp đồng văn hóa và xã hội chênh của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: những nhóm thường xuyên đi thăm người thân ở các xã khác; nam giới đi một mình nhưng phụ nữ không đi một mình; nam giới ở nhà trong khi phụ nữ làm ngoài đồng; trẻ em trai được đi học nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một hộ có được kết hôn với các đồng họ khác, ...

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chênh: tôn tät các loại phân nhóm: như lãnh đạo chính thức và không chính thức (về mặt tinh thần, truyền thống), các nhóm chính thức và không chính thức như: nông dân, phụ nữ, thanh niên, bộ lạc, v.v.; là người ra quyết định trong gia đình? Trong công đồng?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HÓA

Làm ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:
1. Các tác động tích cực tiềm tàng:
   a) Kháng nghị việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận việc làm khi tiêu dự án được xây dựng xong: Có ........... Không ...........
   Ý kiến khác: .................................................................

   b) Tăng đầu mối liên: Có ........... Không ...........
   Ý kiến khác: .................................................................

   c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

2. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng:
   a) An toàn dự án: Có ........... Không ...........
   Ý kiến khác: .................................................................

   b) Các vấn đề về vế pháp luật trong việc triển khai dự án: Có ........... Không ...........
   Ý kiến khác: .................................................................

   c) Thu hoạch đất do thi công dự án: Có ........... Không ...........
   Ý kiến khác: .................................................................

   d) Các mối đe dọa đối với tài sản và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực khảo cổ, di tích lịch sử, khu vực trường lầy, cây thuốc, ... trong khu vực ảnh hưởng: Có ........... Không ...........
   Ý kiến khác: .................................................................

Bên dưới điều tra phác vụ lập EMDP
Component : Distribution Efficiency Project (DEP) – The First Phase - Yen Bai Province
Report : Ethnic Minorities Development Plan (EMDP)

e) Các ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác:

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHIỆM AND ĐỀ XUẤT ĐỞI VỚI ĐƯỜN:
Ý kiến của nam giới:

Ý kiến của nữ giới:

D. CÁC Y KIẾN KHÁC:

Người đăng ký... dit có điều chỉnh

Năm... ngày... tháng... năm 2011
XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA

Biểu mẫu điều tra phức về líp EMDP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tên lang xã trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Tên nhóm dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng (bao gồm dân tộc Kinh)</th>
<th>Số hộ dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng</th>
<th>Tổng số người dân tộc thiểu số trong khu vực bị ảnh hưởng</th>
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</table>

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHỊNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA

Bảng này điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP
### SUMMARY ON SCREENING ETHNIC MINORITIES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>District/Commune</th>
<th>Name of district/commune</th>
<th>Number of households</th>
<th>Number of people</th>
<th>Name of ethnic minorities group</th>
<th>Number of ethnic minorities groups in the Project site</th>
<th>Number of affected ethnic minorities households/persons</th>
<th>Average number of people in a household</th>
<th>Percent of ethnic minorities in the community</th>
<th>Villages with 90-100% of ethnic minorities</th>
<th>Villages with 50-90% of ethnic minorities</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Yen Bai City</td>
<td>Nguyen Thai Hoc ward</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>Tay, Mong, Dao and Muong</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>4.29</td>
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<td>Viet Thanh</td>
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<td>Tay, Mong, Thai and Muong</td>
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<td>1.2%</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Quy Mong</td>
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<td>251</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yen Binh District</td>
<td>Dai Minh commune</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Van Chan District</td>
<td>Thac Ba town</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>Tay, Dao, Nung and Thai</td>
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<td>4.21</td>
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<td>Nghia Tam</td>
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<td>Tay, Mong</td>
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<td>4.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>District/Commune</td>
<td>Name of district/commune</td>
<td>Total ethnic minorities households</td>
<td>Number of ethnic minorities groups in the Project site</td>
<td>Number of affected ethnic minorities households/persons</td>
<td>Average number of people in a household</td>
<td>Percent of ethnic minorities in the community</td>
<td>Villages with 90-100% of ethnic minorities</td>
<td>Villages with 50-90% of ethnic minorities</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>634 2450  Muong, Thai and Tay</td>
<td>Total 3.86 Male 87% 8% Female 92%</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Van Yen District</td>
<td></td>
<td>14 Mau A town 113 403</td>
<td>Total 3.57 Male 4% 8% Female 98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>An Thinh</td>
<td></td>
<td>65 412  Tay, Dao, Muong and Nung</td>
<td>Total 6.34 Male 24% 8% Female 98%</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>An Phu</td>
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<td>343 1321  Tay, Dao and Cao Lan</td>
<td>Total 3.85 Male 29% 8% Female 98%</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<td>17 Mo De 95 3692  Mong</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Luc Yen District</td>
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<td>18 Pung Luong 560 2968  Mong</td>
<td>Total 210 Male 48% 8% Female 90%</td>
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<td>19</td>
<td>To Mau</td>
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<td>95 433  Dao, Tay, Nung and Muong</td>
<td>Total 4.56 Male 82% 8% Female 98%</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Minh Tien</td>
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<td>591 5455  Mong, Nung and Tay</td>
<td>Total 9.23 Male 92% 8% Female 99%</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>An Lac</td>
<td></td>
<td>522 2149  Dao, Tay, Nung and Muong</td>
<td>Total 4.12 Male 84% 8% Female 98%</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Vinh Lac</td>
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<td>927 4282  Tay</td>
<td>Total 4.62 Male 89% 8% Female 98%</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Minh Chuan</td>
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<td>533 2479  Tay, Nung, San Diu, Dao, Mong and Cao Lan.</td>
<td>Total 4.65 Male 90% 8% Female 98%</td>
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APPENDIX 4: EMDP POLICY FRAMEWORK

Introduction

1. Proposed project development objective(s): The proposed development objective of the project is to improve efficiency, availability and reliability of power supply and as well the efficiency of its utilization. This would be achieved through (a) rehabilitation of the distribution system from below 110 kV; and (b) modernization of the distribution system through introduction of smart metering and smart grid technologies.

2. Preliminary project description

The project activities will be rehabilitation and expansion of power distribution system from 110 kV and down, including distribution line, substations of 110 kV, 35 kV, 22kV, and to 0.4 kV.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Since 1968, the Government has promulgated sedenterization 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;
- Gradual increase food security;
- Consolidate of education system; adjust education program based on the characteristics of provinces; create favor conditions and support the non-formal education programs and develop the internal economy.

11. 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.
12. While many—probably most—ethnic minority households have better material standards of living today than they did ten or fifteen years ago, they are still not catching up with the rest of the country economically. Indeed, they are in many ways falling further behind. There are many reasons for the poverty of ethnic minority groups in Vietnam. The peoples are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

**THE strategy**

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

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

15. 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.

16. This planning framework will applied to all of the sub-projects of Distribution Efficiency Project where applicable.

**Ethnic Minority planning framework (EMPf)**

17. In case the project involve the preparation and implementation of annual investment programs or multiple subprojects and when the screening indicates that ethnic minority groups are likely to be present in, or have collective attachment to, to project area, but their
presence or collective attachment can not be determined until the subprojects are identified, the EMPF provides for the screening and review of these subprojects.

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

**Screening**

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

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

   (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.

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

**Social Assessment**

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

22. Information will be gathered from separate group meetings: ethnic minority leaders; ethnic minority men; and ethnic minority women, especially those who live in the zone of influence of the proposed work under sub-project. Discussions will focus on sub-project impacts, positive and negative; and recommendations for design of sub-project. The
borrower will be responsible for analyzing the SA, and for leading the development of an action plan with the ethnic minority communities, project engineers and other staff. *If the SA 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.*

23. If the ethnic minority supports the sub-project implementation an EMDP will be developed.

**Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMdP)**

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

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

**Implementation Arrangement**

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

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

**Monitoring**

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

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

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

Budget

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

Reporting/Documentation

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