

Rural Energy 2 Project

IPP87

Vol. 10

Feasibility Study **Binh Dinh Province**

Volume 3b

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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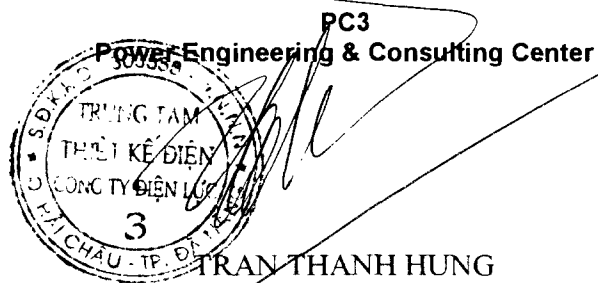
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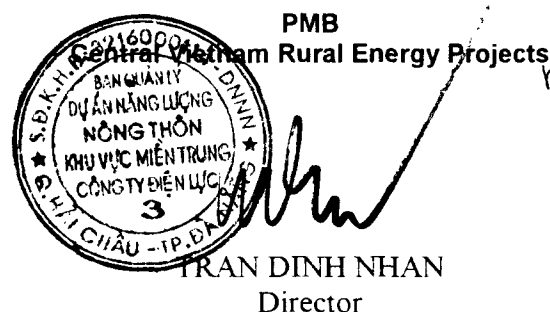
Ethnic Minority Development Plan

Prepared by



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Submitted by



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Abbreviations

AEC	Agricultural Extension Center
BARD	Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
Consultant	PC3 Power Consulting & Engineering Centre
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CRC	Compensation and Resettlement Committee
D/L	Distribution Line
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DNRE	Department of Natural Resources and Environment
DOC	Department of Construction
DOF	Department of Finance and Pricing
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DP	Displaced Person
DPC	District People's Committee
DPI	Department of Planning and Investment
DSS	Distribution Sub-Station
EM	Ethnic Minority
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EM DPs	Ethnic Minority Displaced Persons
EVN	Electricity of Viet Nam
FS	Feasibility Study
GOV	Government of Viet Nam
HH	Household
IDA	International Development Association
IMA	Independent Monitoring Agency
LURC	Land Use Right Certificate
MOC	Ministry of Construction
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Industry
MOLISA	Ministry of Labor, Invalid and Social Affairs
OP 4.12	World Bank's Operational Policies 4.12
PC3	Power Company No.3
PMB	Project Management Board
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPP	Project Provincial Powers
RP	Resettlement Plan
RIB	Resettlement Information Booklet
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
T/L	Transmission Line
USD	US Dollar
VND	Viet Nam Dong
WB	World Bank



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

The overall objectives of the Rural Energy 2 Subprojects are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are (i) 30,000 HHs enjoying the power supply with better service quality through rehabilitation of both systems, (ii) 8,645 HHs enjoying the power supply with better service quality through newly build systems and, (iii) 1,193 HHs (without power supply) enjoying power supply through newly built systems. (Pls. see Appendix 1 for *Map of Project Areas*).

There are 5 ethnic minority groups in the project areas, however, there are only 3 ethnic communities (i.e. *Bana*, *Cham* and *H're*) are affected by the project.

The project affected EMs are :

- | | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| • | <i>Bana</i> | 232 DP HHs (1,092 persons) |
| • | <i>H're</i> | 174 DP HHs (706 persons) |
| • | <i>Cham</i> | 35 DP HHs (194 persons) |

(*Map of Subproject Areas with Ethnic Minority Communities* are shown in Appendix 1).

Implementing the project components, land acquisition will be required for pole foundations, access roads and ROWs. However, rehabilitation and expansion of the medium and low voltage systems will not cause large scale of land acquisition and resettlement.

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

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



1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

1.2.1 Strategy for EM

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

1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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

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

For this RE2 subprojects, considering the institutional arrangements by EVN (all institutions which will be involved in RP preparation and implementation will be responsible for preparing and implementing EMDP). Therefore, many information on consultation and participation of EM in EMDP, institutional arrangements, complaint and grievances and monitoring are described in the RP of this subproject. The resettlement and compensation policy for EM DPs is the same for other RP. In the EMDP, only the special policies and programs are figured out based on the consultation and feedback from EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

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



2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

Briefs on the ethnological characteristics of the *Bana*, *Cham* and *Hre* ethnic groups in the project areas.

3. Socio-economic Conditions of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

There are 5 ethnic minorities in the project areas of Binh Dinh province. However, there are only 3 ethnic groups are affected by the project i.e. *Bana*, *Cham* and *Hre* peoples. The socio-economic survey traversing the D/Ls covering 25 communes of 10 districts of Binh Dinh province is carried out for 100% of all DPs. Features of surveyed EMs households are shown in Art. 3.1.

The survey shows that there are 6,591 households (31,812 persons) would be affected by the subprojects in 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh province, of which 441 HHs (1,992 persons) are ethnic minorities – the *Bana*, *Cham* and *Hre*. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 6 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

There are 441 DP HHs (1,992 persons) of *Bana*, *Cham* and *Hre* ethnic minority peoples in the project areas :

•	<i>Bana</i>	232 DP HHs	(1,092 persons)
•	<i>H're</i>	174 DP HHs	(706 persons)
•	<i>Cham</i>	35 DP HHs	(194 persons)
Total		441 DP HHs	(1,992 persons)

The household characteristics of the ethnic minorities (average family size, age groups, education standard, occupation, amenity, sources of income and expenses), housing condition, cultivation land etc. are surveyed and described in details in Art.3.1 of this report.

(Appendix 7 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*.)

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

4.1 Land Use System

The crop (i.e. cassava, corn, sweet potato etc.) cultivation land occupies a large percentage in the land use system of the EM groups in the project areas while garden land stands second and forest land stand third in the land use system of the EM groups in the project areas



Please see Appendix 3 for the *Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas*.

4.2 Farming System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The *maize, cassava and sweet potato* planting in crop land is the *major farming activity* of the EMs in the project areas.

Stand second in the farming activity is the planting of long term trees (bamboo, eucalyptus, jackfruit, grapefruit etc. in the garden land.

The forest land is used by the EM farmers for plating tea, cashew, cassava, sesame etc. and considered as the third farming activities*.

Wet *rice* planting (and also dry rice planting) are considered as minor farming activities of the EM communities in the project areas.

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

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

Notes The 'nomadic residents and shifting cultivation' practice is no longer exist among the EMs in Binh Dinh province. However, the 'fixed residents and shifting cultivation' practice is still exist in some EM groups in Binh Dinh province.

5. Legal Framework

5.1 The OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

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

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

* Other EM groups in Binh Dinh province used the forest land for dry rice planting also. However, the dry rice planting is considered as minor farming activity of the project affected *Bana, Hre* and *Cham* EM communities. (It is noted that all the project related EM communities are located in the mountainous regions of Binh Dinh).



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

5.2 Vietnam Law

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

One of the most important policies in relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 02/11/1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main points (a) develop infrastructure especially transportation road system and fresh water supplying, (b) step by step overcome the lack of food and (c) consolidate of education system; adjust education program basing on characteristic of provinces; create favor conditions and support the irregular education program and develop internal economic force.

5.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions

According to the government guidance No. 525/TTG dt. 02.11.1993, the National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions is assigned to co-ordinate with UNDP in implementation of external support for ethnic minorities' development. At the provincial level, there is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas (or Committee for Ethnic Minorities or Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Religion... depending on certain province) and similar organization at the district level.

5.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

During 2001 – 2005, the Binh Dinh provincial and district Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions Committees have (a) organized workshops on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the religions and ethnic minority peoples with the participation of representatives of commune and district NGOs and *EM* Chiefs of villages, (b) realized GOV policies on subsidy for prices and transport cost for seedlings and iodize salt for the EMs and supports to the poor EM HHs in their production, residential land, housing and fresh water and, (c) mobilized and cooperated with commune and district NGOs (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to support the *EM* lonely old people and orphan children in many occasions.



6. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

6.1 Impacts on EMs Groups

The Project would impact on 441 DP HHs (1,992 persons) of *Bana*, *Cham* and *Hre* EMs in 7 communes of 3 districts in the project areas of Binh Dinh province.

There are 441 HHs (1,992 persons) of EM DPs, of these :

- Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition 441 HHs
(1,992 persons)
- Number of EM DP affected by temporarily land acquisition 441 HHs
(1,992 persons)
- Number of EM DP affected on houses/structures Nil
- Number of EM DPs affected on business Nil
- No impacts on customary land, sensitive places Nil

The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 0.14%.

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

Please see Appendix 6 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

6.2 Impacts on Land Use System

6.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

There are 441 EM DP HHs with permanently affected productive land with total area of 3,600 m² and temporarily affected productive land with total area of 147,363 m².

The permanently acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is more than 4,000 m²/HH). There are no EM DP affected more than 10 % of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the average EM DP affected productive land is only 0.11%* of their total productive land holding only.

6.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. around 0.11% of productive land holding of the EM DPs, as described in Article 4.2.1 above, the land use system of the EM DPs in the project areas is not affected.

* It is noted that the productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land holding of the EM groups in the project area is 0.11% while such percentage of the overall project is 0.16%.



6.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is no EM DP affected on houses/structures (fully or partially).

6.4 Impacts on Farming System

6.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

There are 441 EM DP HHs in the project areas with 1,492 m² of crops and 40 m² of rice would be affected.

Impacts on perennial/fruit trees

There are 441 EM HHs in the project areas with 4,059 perennial/fruit trees may be affected.

Please see Appendix 4 for the *Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees*.

6.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

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

(Pls. see Appendix 7 for *Social Impact Assessment*).

7. Participation

The EM elders and representatives of EM DPs in 8* communes have taken part in many community meetings held by PMB and Consultant during the project preparation (along with RP/EMDP preparation).

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

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

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

* There are 8 project related communes with EM communities, however, there are only 7 project related communes with EM DP HHs.



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

All feedback of DPs and EM DPs is integrated in this EMDP and RP of this subproject.

8. Institutional Arrangement

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

To implement this EMDP smoothly, PC3 and its PMB will:

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

9. Development Activities

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

Community meetings included representatives of indigenous peoples amongst the authority of village/commune (the EM elders) and EM DPs and representatives of commune NGOs. PMB and Consultant made the presentation on the locations of the project, proposed policy and requested participants assess for the adverse impacts, propose for mitigation measures and propose for development programs.

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



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

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

9.1 For all EMs in the Affected Areas

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

The Binh Dinh provincial administration have already agreed that a *grant* shall be extended to all low-income EM HHs (not only EM DP HHs) covering total cost of their *household connection + 1 bulb* (which is estimated at 250,000 VND/HH).

10. Implementation Program

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

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

Please see Table 8 for the responsibilities on each program.

11. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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



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

12. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

Cost estimate for some special programs/actions of EMDP is as below with the budget from the counterpart : People's Committee of Binh Dinh province.

Table 12 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP

			Unit : VND
Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in each of 8 communes (provincial or district BARD)	56,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in each of 8 communes. It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC3 PMB, Consultant)	56,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	• for credit program • for electric safety	24,000,000 24,000,000
4	Assistance to household connections	Grant of total cost covering the household connection + 1 bulb to all EM DP HHs : 250,000 VND × 287 EM DP HHs =	71,750,000
Total			231,750,000
Contingency (20%)			46,350,000
Grand Total			278,100,000

Notes The People's Committee of Binh Dinh province already agreed to extent a grant for an amount covering total cost of household connection + 1 bulb (average estimate of around 250,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EM HHs (not only EM DP HHs).



1. Introduction

1.1 The Project

The overall objectives of the Rural Energy 2 Subprojects are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. In the project related 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh province, there will be (i) 30,000 HHs enjoying the power supply with better service quality through rehabilitation of both systems, (ii) 8,645 HHs enjoying the power supply with better service quality through newly build systems and, (iii) 1,193 HHs (without power supply) enjoying power supply through newly built systems. (Pls. see Appendix 1 for *Map of Project Areas*).

There are 5 ethnic minority groups in 8 communes of the project areas. However, there are only 3 ethnic minority groups in 7 communes belong to 3 districts of the project areas who would be affected by the project (i.e. *Bana*, *H're* and *Cham*).

The project affected EMs are :

- *Bana* 232 DP HHs (1,092 persons)
- *H're* 174 DP HHs (706 persons)
- *Cham* 35 DP HHs (194 persons)

(*Maps of Sub-Project Areas with Ethnic Minority Communities* are shown in Appendix 1).

The efficiency improvement of the power distribution network in the project areas comprises of (i) construction and installation of 111 km of MV line and 293 km of LV line, (ii) rehabilitation of 29 km of MV line and 116 km LV line , (iii) installation of 1,539 MV poles + 6,987 LV poles, 89 DSSs and 15,235 units of electric meters in 25 communes of 10 districts of Binh Dinh province.

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

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



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

1.2 Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

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

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

1.2.1 Strategy for EM

The Project has prepared an overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP*. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Energy 2 subprojects. 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.

Pls. see Appendix 2 for *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP*.

1.2.2 Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam

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

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



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

For this RE2 subprojects, considering the institutional arrangements by EVN (all institutions which will be involved in RP preparation and implementation will be responsible for preparing and implementing Ethnic Minority Development Plan). Therefore, many information on consultation and participation of EM in EMDP, institutional arrangements, complaint and grievances and monitoring are described the RP of this subproject. The resettlement and compensation policy for EM DPs is the same for other RP. In the EMDP, only the special policies and programs are figured out based on the consultation and feedback from EM and local authorities in the project affected areas.

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

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

2. Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

There are 6,537 HHs (29,776 persons) of ethnic minority communities in Binh Dinh province, occupying 12% of the overall population of Binh Dinh province.

There are 5 ethnic groups in the project areas (spreading in 8 communes belong to 3 districts), however, there are only 3 ethnic groups (*Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* – spreading in 7 communes belong to 3 districts) affected by the subproject.

In general, the EM peoples in Binh Dinh province live in communities (in hamlets, villages) and intermingle with other EM groups.

Two or three generations families are commonly found in the EM communities in Binh Dinh.

The main sources of income of the EM peoples are agricultural and forestry production.

Each EM group having their own rich and diversified cultural heritages. Most of the EM groups (97.5%) worship their ancestors and their traditional genies and the rest (2.5%) follows Hindu, Islam or Buddhism.



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

2.1 The *Bana*

Denomination	<i>Bana</i>
Other names	<i>Bonam, Ruh, Kon Kde, Ala Cong, Kpang Cong</i>
Local small groups	<i>To Lo, Gio Long (Y Long), Go Lar, Ro Ngao, Krem</i>
Language	<i>Mon Khmer</i>
Area of habitation	<u>Binh Dinh</u> , Kon Tum and Phu Yen provinces.

Material life

Housing

The *Bana* occupied the coastal area of the present day Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh provinces in the remote past, as evidenced by *Cham* inscriptions where they appear under the name *Mada*; they settled afterwards in western mountainous regions. They live in houses in wooden stilts with thatched or tiled roofs. In each village, there is a communal house called a *rông*, remarkable for its roof with two steeply rising surfaces, front and back. It is the centre of cultural activity for the village community.

Dresses

Bana men wear loincloths and leave their upper torso naked when it is warm. When cold, they put on over their heads a short vest made in the same way as that of the *Êdê* and the *Mnông* of Dak Lak province. When it is particularly cold, they cover themselves with a blanket. Women wear a *pagne* which comes down to their knees and a vest similar to the men. These garments are cut from cotton cloth dyed a dark blue and on which traditional motifs can be seen, particularly realistic figures which reveal certain aspects of the material lives of the ethnic group. Their jewelry comprises earrings, necklaces and armbands made of copper or silver and necklaces made of multicolored glass beads.

Cultivation

Since concentration of *Bana* are found at different altitudes, there are sometimes quite marked variations in economic and social development. Besides burnt-over land cultivation, they also practice dry land agriculture and more recently, in certain localities, use submerged fields.

Burnt-over land is utilized mainly in continuous cycles with hoes as agricultural implements. Dry fields where intensive farming is carried out are in general found along streams and rivers. Cultivation techniques are the same as for burnt-over lands and dry fields; land is never left fallow. Cultivation in unploughed submerged fields



began to be carried out around the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th. The *Bana* are good at horticulture. In some gardens, several crops are grown in rotation; others are devoted to the growing of just one subsidiary cereal crop, such as corn, sweet potatoes or millet, or cash crops such as cotton, hemp, indigo or tobacco. The lives of the *Bana* are governed by a traditional cycle : ten months of agricultural production and two months of feasting and various other work (marriages, repair or construction of houses, the making of cloths or visits to parents and friends).

Animal husbandry

Animal husbandry is quite developed among the *Bana*. Their herds of animals and poultry yard were important in the past but went through a period of decline during the war; however, they have been revived quite quickly. Cottage industries (pottery, blacksmithing, basketry, weaving and so on) have never played a major role. The *Bana* exchange goods through *Cham* or *Việt* peddlers and now and then organize caravans carrying forest products to markets on the plains.

In traditional *Bana* society, all valuable articles such as gongs, jars, buffaloes, oxen, elephants and horses are used as barter. As a result, under the French domination, the piaster ad little importance.

Social and Family Relationships

The unity of the population and administration is apparent in the village, the community still retaining certain aspects of the ancient tribal commune. The village is established on a defined area of territory and the land is common property. The members of the community are bound by social institutions, traditional rights and customs and rituals and beliefs under the control of the chief (*tom plây*) of the village and a council of elders (*kra play*) operating in accordance with principles of ancient military democracy. The centre of all activities is the communal house, which is also the meeting point of young men in charge of the village defense and a venue for festivals, ceremonies, games and entertainments.

In *Bana* villages, there are some rich families but in most cases, wealth is created by means of good work organization and their own labor rather than the exploitation of others. There is a relatively clear differentiation revealed in the hiring of work hands, the practice of usury and the existence of servants and slaves. It is to be noted that servants and slaves are treated as equals by members of the family. On the other hand, there are *dich* or prisoners of war who, through negotiation, have to renounce their villages and families and adopt those of the master who has bought them; there are also the *dam*, debtors unable to pay their debts and obliged to work for their creditors until the arrears are paid. Under the French domination, some influential people enriched themselves and began to exploit their compatriots. But in *Bana* society, differentiation is not so deep as to create antagonistic relations. This is all the more so because the sense of community has never been weakened and the tradition of mutual aid is perpetuated by the practice of village 'twinning' to safeguard order and develop production, twinning by swearing during solemn ceremonies organized under the aegis of genies.



In traditional villages, the *Bana* lived in extended family groups nuclear families descended from the same ancestors, husband and wife, living together under the same roof. With the passage of time, the extended family breaks into smaller families, which remain closely related to the founder of the family. Each family has its own home, but it may share with three or five others of the same lineage a traditional long house. The proper name of each individual rhymes with that of his direct ancestor. It has no particle indicating the sex nor the name of the lineage, but is associated with the name of the village to distinguish it from other homonyms so that there is never two persons of the same name in the same village.

The *Bana* family is bilineal, fairly natural because a young married couple has no preference for either patrilocality or matrilocality, the choice of one or the other being merely a question of convenience. There is also a certain division of work, the husband representing the family in all village affairs, the wife taking charge of those of the family.

A young woman and young man can each take the initiative in marriage, parents involving themselves only to ensure respect for traditional principles, for instance the prohibition on marriage between descendants of the same grandfather, grandmother or ancestor. The *Bana* practice monogamy. Rape, incest and adultery are strictly condemned, and fines imposed for these benefit communal funds. Widows and widowers must wear mourning attire for one year, and before remarrying must celebrate 'grave-abandoning' rituals for the dead husband or wife.

Children are the object of general concern. When a newborn child is one month old, it is customary for a ceremony called *hlôm don* to be organized, during which the child's earlobes are pierced; if it is not done, in the event of death, the child will, according to popular belief, be driven away by the evil genies of the monkeys' land. Once the earlobes are pierced, the child is considered as a full member of the community, so the *hlôm don* may be compared to the 'presenting the child to the village' ritual held by the *Việt*. No ceremony is therefore organized for children who die with earlobes intact.

The *Bana* bury their dead in pirogue-coffins, made in advance and kept under the floor of the house. Funerals are held in the house. In some places, the dead body is placed standing up and tied to a corner of the house; but generally it lies on the floor, covered with a blanket. Rice and other foodstuffs continue to be offered to the dead for one or two days. To alleviate their pain and grief, close relatives of the deceased hurt themselves with knives or fire or hit their heads against the columns of the house, sometimes killing themselves unintentionally.

On the mound marking the grave, the *Bana* build a hut surrounding with a hedge. The grave-abandoning ceremony is accompanied by great festivity. The funeral house is later rebuilt and decorated with motifs and wooden statues. On this occasion, the dead receive part of the family property (gongs, jars, weapons and household implements). The funeral house of the *Bana* is, however, far less important than that of the *Gia Rai*.

Spiritual Life



The beliefs and some of the myths of the *Bana* are similar to those of the other ethnic groups of Vietnam. In their animist universe, the banyan tree and mango tree in pagodas are religious objects, and the kapok tree is considered as a guardian and serves as a point of sacrifice in the course of rites and ceremonies. Each river, water source, mountain and forest possesses its own genie. Around the middle of the 19th century, Christianity was introduced to the *Bana*. Exploiting tensions between the *Bana* and the *Xo Dang* and *Gia Rai*, the missionaries succeeded in converting up to 1,000 people. Even *Bana* myths were falsified in order to corroborate the Bible. But the *Bana* Christians have in fact remained faithful to their animist beliefs to such an extent that Christianity has finally been more or less assimilated by the latter.

The *Bana* have a rich literary and artistic heritage which reflects aspects of a society developing class differentiation. Their collection of myths and epics, which has not yet been fully studied, is particularly important. The little knowledge we already have reveals a plethora of genies who, without making up an extensive pantheon show the dimensions of a *Bana* cosmology from the most remote antiquity as well as the many historical identities who, through oral tradition, have become legendary figures. Stories of event, folksongs, traditional music and unique dances all express age-old concepts of life and the joy of living. Musical instruments made from some stone or bamboo, though rudimentary, come alive in the hands of *Bana* musicians and resound with delightful melodies. *Bana* dances and the decorative motifs on their fabrics in geometric patterns are stylized images from nature and the activities of a society of hunters completely different from that of the agriculturalists on the plains. The aesthetic sense of the *Bana* is also expressed in their unique wood carvings, in the extraordinary decorations on their communal houses, and the ornamentation on implements made of bamboo or rattan.

As one of the principal ethnic groups in Tay Nguyen, the *Bana* enjoy the respect and trust of their neighbors.

2.2 The *Hrê*

Denomination	<i>Hrê</i>
Other names	<i>Moi Da Vach, Cham Re, Moi Luy, Thach Bich, Moi Son Phong</i>
Language	<i>Mon – Khmer</i>
Area of habitation	<u>Binh Dinh</u> and Quang Ngai provinces

Material Life

Houses

The *Hrê* live in houses on stilts, the floor being about 1m above the ground. The stilts are made of wood, roughly cut, and planted directly in the ground. Each end of the top of the house is decorated with a *ki nê*m (horns of the house) which is actually an extension of the main rafter. The house is divided into three parts : the left-hand one is reserved for men and also serves as a sitting-room (called an *inh chin*). Eating and



other family activities such as basket making, knife-sharpening and so on... take place there. The right-hand section (*inh doong*) is reserved for women and housework. Different ladders lead to the *inh chin* and the *inh doong* which often have no walls but are separated from the central part of interior of the house *ta nê*m by partitions with communicating doors (*mak*) through the middle. It is in the *ta nê*m that the hearth, the mortar for rice-husking and the family's other property are found. It is also the common bedroom for all the family members.

Dresses

The garments of the *Hrê* (ornaments included) are reminiscent of those of neighboring groups; what is different is the women's headgear and skirt. *Hrê* women cover their heads with a white scarf in the *Cham* manner. They wear a dark indigo skirt with very detailed embroidered decorations. The skirt is made of two strips of cloth sewn together lengthwise. The seam is horizontal round the legs and make it look as if they are wearing layers of skirts.

Cultivation

Rice is the staple food of the *Hrê*. They cultivate it using the same techniques and tools as the *Viêt* on the plains. They also practice slash-and-burn cultivation, fishing, animal rearing, fruit gathering, hunting, basketry and weaving. They adopted a sedentary lifestyle very early.

Social and Family Relationships

The village of the *Hrê*, an autonomous social unit, is important, and sometimes includes up to 100 families. The village chief, chosen by the inhabitants of the village, must be of a certain age, and have not only the required moral virtues but also the necessary knowledge and considerable wealth. In all villages, one can find a fortune-teller who takes charge of the celebration of rituals and ceremonies, a reconciliation judge responsible for the settlement of disputes within the community and external relations, plus a number of courageous and strong young people, skilled in handling traditional weapons for village defense. What remains in the way of communal property is negligible. However, the village controls the fallow lands, forest, rivers, roads, sand shoals and water sources. Private property is a well-accepted concept. The purchase and sale of fields and burn-over land takes place among the inhabitants of the village and with strangers.

Social differentiation is clearly seen among the *Hrê* and creates more or less separate strata: the *proong* or *kan* are rich, the *lap ka* have an easy life, the *pa* are poor and the *poong* (or *dich*) are insolvent debtors obliged to work for their creditors; the *proong* and *lap ka* possess servants and exploit them. In *Hrê* society, the nuclear family is becoming more popular, but vestiges of the extended family still remain and the change to patrilineage is not yet complete, as is evident from various aspects of family life. Parents are treated on the same footing whether on the paternal or maternal side. When inherited property is divided, no account is taken of the sex of the children, but a larger share is allocated to the child who takes care of the parents (generally the youngest). After marriage, a young couple can live with either the husband's or wife's



family, unless they prefer to have their own separate home. It should be noted that patrilocality (at least during the first year after marriage) becoming more popular. The *Hrê* are monogamous. Adultery, incest, divorce and so on... are condemned by customs which instead encourage leviratical and sororatical practices. Early marriage, very common in the past, has now yet been abandoned. The *Hrê* accept intermarriage with other ethnic groups and marriage is never in the nature of a purchase as with some other ethnic groups.

2.3 The Cham

Denomination	<i>Cham</i>
Other names	<i>Chiem or Chiem Thanh, Cham Pa, Hoi</i>
Small local groups	<i>Cham Hroi, Cham Poong, Cha Va Ku, Cham Chau Doc</i>
Language	<i>Malyo-polynesian</i>
Area of habitation	<u>Binh Dinh</u> , Phu Yen, Ninh Thuan, Binh Thuan, An Giang, Dong Nai, Tay Ninh provinces and Ho Chi Minh City

Material Life

Houses

The *Cham* in Binh Dinh and Phu Yen provinces settled in areas of grassland in small houses on silts, with floors 1m above the ground and a door on one of the longer sides. At each end of the ridge of the roof a letter V can be seen, formed by the two 'horns of the house' (*chke vang*) which are extensions of the two main rafters. The houses of the *Cham Hroi* group are smaller (about 8m long, 4m wide) adapted to their ancient nomadic way of life and culture.

In Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan, the *Cham* live in villages along the coast, each village comprising several hundred inhabitants, sometimes up to a thousand. The houses are arranged in orderly rows and surrounded by a garden with a wall or hedge. The doors open to the south west or between. The house is constructed in the *Viêt* manner's with walls made of brick or a mixture of lime and shells and covered with tiles or corrugated steel sheet or thatch. Houses of more than one storey are rare. In certain localities, houses on stilts are found but the floor is only 30 cm above the ground.

In certain *Cham* village in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces, inside the perimeter of the living area, each family may possess several houses built side by side in certain order : a house for receiving guests, one for parents and young children, one for married daughters, a kitchen and one where the granary, nuptial room and living place of the youngest daughter and her family are located.

This arrangement reflects the break-up of the matrilineal extended family system among the *Cham*.

Dresses



The *Cham* dress in the traditional manner of the *Việt* on the plants, except for women, whose dresses are put on over the head. *Cham Hroi* women wear a *pagne* with a square cloth piece of sewn behind (as on the skirt of the Bana) and cover the heads with a black hood resembling the mourning veil of the *Việt* women. Elderly men in Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan wear their long hair wound in a turban and cover themselves with a blanket similar to the women's *pagne*.

Cultivation

The *Cham* grow wet rice and fruit trees. Agriculture and gardening provide the main income for the *Cham* in central Vietnam. Based on the nature and topography of the land, they divide cultivated land into three categories with different crops:

- *Submerged rice field* of first quality
Low-lying rice fields in fertile valleys are reserved for the cultivation of good quality rice. The seeds are sown in concentration at the edges and more thinly at the centre. Those areas which have been sown too densely are thinned out and the seedling replanted in other fields; wherever the density of the plants is acceptable, they will be left untouched.
- *Submerged fields* of second quality
This category of fields will remain immersed all the year round. Nursery seedlings are transplanted there; the sowing of seeds is not done much in these fields.
- *Mountain rice fields*
These are the dry fields on the mountain slopes : one crop per year can be produced here. Thanks to rainwater, seeds sprout in holes (open by digging stick). Only the *Cham Hroi* in dry-land regions cultivate burnt-over land where food plants account for half the cultivated area.

By contrast with their fellow *Cham* in central Vietnam, *Cham* in the south live mainly from fishing, weaving and small-scale trade, agriculture only being of secondary importance.

The *Cham* make carts which are drawn by buffaloes or oxen. *Cham* weaving is quite sophisticated, producing silk and the *sa rông*. The potter's wheel is not always in use and the products are dried in the open air and not in a kiln as is done elsewhere. The *Cham* have some knowledge of metallurgy and from their forges come finely-wrought objects in gold and silver.

The *Cham* have for a long time had contact with ethnic groups on the western high plateau and with the *Việt*, *Laos* and *Khmer*.

Social and Family Relationships

Before being integrated into the Vietnamese community, *Cham* society was a feudal one marked by vestiges of the matriarchal system.



According to a stele in My Son temple, in the 11th century, *Cham* society was divided into four castes as in India : the priests, warrior, common people and outcastes. A few decades ago, the vestiges of this social differentiation were still visible in the four strata which made up the then society : the Brahman priests were considered to be the principal family line, the nobles, the descendants of the royal family. The common people, the farmers, the serfs and the servants who were looked down upon.

The society is also divided into two clans : that of the areca palm and that of the coconut palm.

Under the clans are the family lineages, each venerating a specific *kut* in the cemetery. A *kut* is a tombstone placed in front of the tomb of an ancestor in the maternal bloodline. At the head of each lineage is a *mu raya*, a woman from the youngest branch who is in charge of the celebration honoring ancestors in the cemetery, an event which occurs every two to three years on the occasion of the ethnic group's grand festival. Each lineage is divided into several branches placed under the authority of a woman called the *mua parô* and comprising 10–15 families of matrilineal lineage. About 100 families in the lineage generally live in a certain location within the living area of the village.

Among the *Cham* of Ninh Thuan and Binh Thuan provinces, the basic unit of society is the matrilineal nuclear family. By contrast, in the *Cham* society of Chau Doc (An Giang province), which is under the influence of Islamic orthodoxy, a process of shifting to the patrilineal family has occurred but vestiges of matriliney are still visible.

In central Vietnam as well as in the south, matrilocate is always the rule among the *Cham*.

The dead are either buried or cremated. The Brahmanic group cremate the dead, except in the case of children below 15 years of age and people of the lowest caste. Funeral rites depend on the age, caste, religion and wealth of the deceased. They are very complicated and last sometimes as long as 15 days, incurring considerable expenditure in terms of garments, rice and meat.

Spiritual Life

While retaining traditional beliefs, the *Cham* in south Vietnam have adopted Islam. The *Cham* in central Vietnam are divided into two groups : about two third of them, called *Cham Kaphia* or *Cham Chuh* are adepts of Brahmanism (the Hindu sect which venerates Siva), a system of beliefs that has left a profound impact on social structure and customs; the others follow the Bani and are considered to be traditional Islamists. Between the *Cham* region before Hinduism and left its imprint on certain social institutions.

These religions of Indian origin have been grafted on to a foundation of popular creeds manifest in the veneration of genies symbolizing natural forces : the genies of mountains, thunder and lighting, water, agriculture (genies of rice, the rat and earth), genies teaching cultivation, transplantation and construction of irrigation works and



the genie of the waves. There is in addition a system of rites, prohibitions and customs connected with production, for instance the cult of the *linga*, the custom of ploughing the field in secret, the ritual building of a but in which to keep rice and that of invoking the soul of rice when the rice ears begin to appear.

Cham architecture saw a particularly brilliant period of development with many monuments built of red brick surviving to this day. These comprise palaces, temples and multi-storey towers constructed on hillocks of earth in the middle of the plains of central Vietnam.

Popular songs and proverbs reflecting popular wisdom and aspects of daily life, stories, didactic poems, novels in verse such as the *Song of Cham Bri*, *Song of Ta Tha Va* and *Song of Ka Lin Paruang* are known even to the younger generation. *Cham* popular tunes and traditional music have exerted a strong influence on those of the *Viêt* in central Vietnam, something that can be discerned when listening to the song of the tambourine, the tune of *nam ai* and the songs of the boatwomen of Hue. Traditional dances, plastic arts, especially stone and wood carvings, terracotta moulds and bas-reliefs on monuments all testify to the high level of *Cham* culture.

The *Cham* very early devised a script based on Sanskrit, facilitating the development of a *Cham* literature and the assimilation of other cultures. The tale *Tam Cam*, directly received from the *Viêt*, has been transcribed in the *Cham* script; likewise, the Indian epics such as the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata* and the Arabic story *A Thousand and One Nights*.

3. Socio-economic Condition of Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The survey shows that there are 6,591 DP HHs (31,812 persons) in the remote areas of 25 communes belong to 10 districts of Binh Dinh province would be affected by the subprojects, of which 411 EM DP HHs (1,992 persons) would be affected by the subprojects. The ethnic minority groups are allocated as shown in Appendix 5 – *The Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

There are 411 EM DP HHs (1,992 persons) of *Bana*, *Cham* and *Hre* ethnic minority peoples in 7 communes belong to 3 districts of the project areas :

- *Bana* 232 DP HHs (1,092 persons)
- *H'rê* 174 DP HHs (706 persons)
- *Cham* 35 DP HHs (194 persons)

The ethnic minority peoples live in their communities as well as intermingle with the *Viet* communities.

Although, they have their own traditional culture, habits, ways of living etc., but at the same time, they harmoniously mixed up with each other and with the local *Viet* communities in many ways i.e. almost all of their children attend the public schools,



the ethnic minority peoples joint in with all public cultural activities, share the prevailing economic opportunities and enjoy the public interests.

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

The ethnic minority peoples have their own language. However, most of them can speak the Vietnamese (*Viet* language).

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

3.1 The Ethnic Minorities Household Characteristics

The ethnic minorities in the project areas of Binh Dinh province are the *Bana*, *H'rê* and *Cham* peoples. The socio-economic survey traversing the D/Ls covering 7 communes of 3 districts of Binh Dinh province is carried out for 100% of all DPs. Features of surveyed EMs households are as follows*:

Table 3.1 – Socio-economic Characteristics of the Surveyed EM DP Households

	<i>Bana</i> (%)	<i>Hre</i> (%)	<i>Cham</i> (%)
<i>Average family size</i>	4.71	4.06	5.54
– Man	49.73	46.03	48.97
– Women	50.27	53.97	51.03
<i>Age groups</i>			
– 1-17 yrs old	31.68	34.42	39.69
– 18-60 yrs old	62.36	62.46	54.12
– Above 60 yrs old	5.95	3.12	6.19
<i>Heads of HHs</i>			
– Male	78.88	90.23	85.71
– Female	21.12	9.77	14.29
<i>Education</i>			
– High school	0	0	0

* Please note that the statistic figures are not typically reflect the statistics of certain EM community since these statistics are from the surveys covering the project affected EM HHs only. The project affected EM HHs are : *Bana* (232 HHs), *Hre* (174 HHs) and *Cham* (35 HHs).



- Secondary	12.27	8.22	5.67
- Primary	33.33	34.70	37.63
- Elementary	37.09	39.09	42.27
- Illiterates	17.31	17.99	14.43

Occupation

- Agriculture	85.80	87.12	85.12
- Forestry	2.55	5.25	4.55
- Free lance labor	2.40	1.50	3.16
- Wage earners(state-owned and private sectors)	7.35	4.35	4.70
- Small scale business	1.57	1.15	1.36
- Retired	0.15	0.14	0.18
- Others	0.16	0.12	0.25
- Fishing/aquaculture	0.02	0.37	0.68

*Average annual income
(VND/HH/yrs)*

3.057198	1.58023	1.437429
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Amenity

- HHs with power supply	37.50	31.03	100.00
in which:			
- HHs with power meter	79.31	79.62	85.71
- HHs having power supply from connection to neighbors	77.78	54.55	40.00
- HHs having power supply at fixed rate	22.22	45.45	60.00
- HHs without power supply	62.50	68.97	0.00
- HHs with kitchen inside the house	20.00	15.00	25.00
- HHs with kitchen outside the house	80.00	85.00	75.00
- HHs with telephone	1.25	0.00	0.00
- HHs with TV	4.00	2.50	20.12
- HHs with motor-bikes	9.00	10.00	25.12
- HHs with bicycles	22.00	20.00	10.00
- HHs with refrigerators	0.00	0.00	0.00
- HHs with washing machines	0.00	0.00	0.00
- HHs with electronics(radio)	6.00	3.50	25.00
- Other facilities	1.35	1.20	2.15

Regular expenses

- Food/foodstuff	44.25	46.25	47.25
- Electricity	3.15	4.15	5.00



- Water	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Rent	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Clothing	5.23	5.72	4.95
- Health	2.32	2.52	2.19
- Education	6.12	5.75	6.52
- Travel/communication	1.32	0.95	1.15
- Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00
- Other facilities/services	11.45	8.23	10.25
	73.84	73.57	77.31
<i>Irregular annual expenses</i>			
- Festivities	3.35	3.12	2.75
- Mourning	1.23	1.45	1.62
- Furniture	2.15	2.62	1.95
- House repair	2.58	1.25	2.12
- Vehicle repair	0.05	0.09	0.12
- Others	2.36	2.45	2.97
	11.72	10.98	11.53

3.2 The Overall Household Characteristics of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

- *Average of family size* 4.52 persons
 - Man 48.34 %
 - Women 51.66 %
- *Age groups*
 - 1 – 17 yrs old 33.43 %
 - 18 – 60 yrs old 61.60 %
 - Above 60 yrs old 4.97 %
- *Heads of HH*
 - Male 83.90 %
 - Female 16.10 %
- *Education standard :*
 - High school 0.00 %
 - Secondary (10 – 12 classes) 10.19 %
 - Primary (6 – 9 classes) 34.24 %
 - Elementary (1 – 5 classes) 38.30 %
 - Illiterate 17.27 %
- *Occupation*
 - Agriculture 85.98 %
 - Forestry 3.73 %



–	Wage earners (state-owned and private sectors)	5.94 %
–	Business	1.41 %
–	Free lance laborers	2.35 %
–	Retired	0.15 %
–	Fishing/aquaculture	0.27 %
–	Other	0.17 %
•	<i>Average annual income</i>	2,345,895 VND/HH/year
•	<i>Amenity</i>	
–	HHs with power supply	39.91 %
	in which :	
	HHs with power meter	80.68 %
	HHs without power meter	19.32 %
	in which :	
	HHs paying at fixed rate	35.29 %
	HHs having connection from neighbors	64.71 %
–	HHs without power supply	60.09 %
–	HHs with water supply	0
	in which :	
	HHs with water meter	-
	HHs without water meter	-
–	HHs with septic tanks	0
	in which :	
	HHs with latrine inside the house	-
	HHs with latrine outside the house	-
–	HHs with kitchen inside the house	18.37 %
–	HHs with kitchen outside the house	81.63 %
–	HHs with telephone	0.68 %
–	HHs with TV	4.54 %
–	HHs with motor-bikes	10.66 %
–	HHs with bicycles	20.41 %
–	HHs with refrigerators	0
–	HHs with washing machines	0
–	HHs with electronics (radio)	6.58 %
–	Other facilities	1.36 %
•	<i>Average annual expenses (per HH)</i>	
	<i>Regular expenses</i>	
–	Food/foodstuff	39.26 %
–	Electricity	3.32 %
–	Water	0
–	Rent	0
–	Clothing	4.57 %



- Health	2.02 %
- Education	5.28 %
- Travel/communication	1.02 %
- Tax	0*
- Other facilities/services	8.92 %

69.39 %

Irregular annual expenses (HH)

- Festivities	2.71 %
- Mourning	1.19 %
- Furniture	1.92 %
- House repair	1.83 %
- Vehicle repair	0.06 %
- Others	2.18 %

9.91 %

Total expenses as percentage of total income 74.3 %

• *Disable people*

- Blind	0.04 %
- Hearing impairs	0.70 %
- Mental	0.01 %
- Orthopaedically handicapped	0.12 %

- *EM DPs in the project area* 441 EM DP HHs
1,992 persons

• *Sources of income*

The sources of income are mainly from agricultural production (85.12 %) while forestry occupy 4.55 %, wage earners occupy 4.70 %, free land labors occupy 3.16 %. However, it is difficult to specify DPs' exact source of income and income, since many DPs themselves could not point out their sources of income and income exactly. Many DPs have multi sources or mixed sources of incomes and their income changes following the fluctuation of agricultural/ forestry products prices.

Around 25% of the EM households (particularly in the mountainous areas) in Binh Dinh province are low income HHs. In this subproject areas, all 441 EM HHs fall into this low income group.

• *Housing condition*

Most houses are of 4th category and 'temporary' ones with wooden wall, tile or corrugated steel sheet or palm leaves roofs.

* The EM communities in the project related localities are considered the low income groups and exempted from the land tax and agricultural tax.



• Education

All districts covered by project have at least 1 secondary school and dozens of primary schools and elementary schools. In all communes covered by project have at least 1 primary school and 2–3 elementary schools.

All the children of the EMs in Binh Dinh province are attending the public schools where the Vietnamese language is taught.

There are 1 provincial boarding school for EM and 4 district boarding schools for EM (with total number of 280 primary students and 720 elementary students) and 9 semi-boarding schools for EM with total number of 1,600 students.*

• Health Care

All districts covered by the project have 1 district general hospital each and all communes covered by project have at least 1 healthcare station each (with average number of staff of 4.85 medical cadres per healthcare station).

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

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

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

4.1 Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas

The land holdings of the EM DPs in the Project Areas are shown in the table below.

Table 4.1a – Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas

Unit : m²

EM DPs	No. of HHs	Residential land	Paddy field	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Total land holding	Total productive land holding
<i>Bana</i>	232	22,810	-	926,721	38,745	79,768	1,068,044	1,045,234
<i>H'rê</i>	174	16,987	1,500	791,409	15,000	132,405	957,301	940,314
<i>Cham</i>	35	3,298	-	70,236	7,690		81,224	77,926
Total	441	43,095	1,500	1,788,366	61,435	212,173	2,106,569	2,063,474

* EM students of boarding schools receive the scholarship of 160,000 VND/student (12 months/year) and EM students of semi-boarding schools receive the scholarship of 80,000 VND/student (school year).



Table 4.1b – Average Land Holding of the EM DPs in the Project Areas

Unit : m²/HH

EM DPs	No. of HHs	Residential land	Paddy field	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Overall land holding	Productive land holding
<i>Bana</i>	232	98		3,994	167	344	4,604	4,505
<i>H'rê</i>	174	98	9	4,548	86	761	5,502	5,404
<i>Cham</i>	35	94		2,007	220		2,321	2,226

Average land holding of the EM DPs in the project areas :

- Average overall land holding 4,142 m²
 - Average productive land holding 4,045 m²
- in which
- Residential land 97 m²
 - Crop land 3,517 m²
 - Paddy field 3 m²
 - Garden land 158 m²
 - Forest land 368 m²

Table 4.1c – Average Land Holding as Percentage of the Overall Land Holding of the EM DP HHs in the Project Areas

(%)

EM DPs	No. of HHs	Residential land	Paddy field	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Productive land holding
<i>Bana</i>	232	2.13		86.76	3.62	7.46	97.86
<i>H'rê</i>	174	1.77	0.15	82.67	1.56	13.83	98.22
<i>Cham</i>	35	4.06		86.47	9.46		95.94

(Appendix 7 shows the *Social Impact Assessment*.)

4.2 Land use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas

The crop (i.e. cassava, corn, sweet potato etc.) cultivation land occupies a large percentage in the land use system of the EM groups in the project areas while garden land stands second and forest land stand third in the land use system of the EM groups in the project areas

Please see Appendix 3 for the *Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas*.



4.3 Farming System of the Ethnic Minorities in the Project Areas

The maize, cassava and sweet potato planting (with average output of 4 ton/ha, 16 ton/ha and 4.5 ton/ha respectively) in the crop land is the *major farming activity* of the EMs in the project areas.

Stand *second in the farming activity* is the planting of long term trees (bamboo, eucalyptus, jackfruit, grapefruit etc.) mixed up with short term crops (sugar, groundnut, beans, sugarcane, vegetables etc.) and raising livestock, poultry in the garden land.

The forest land is used by the EM farmers for plating tea, pepper, cashew, cassava, sesame etc. and also for gathering the forest goods. This is considered as the third farming activity of the EM groups in the project areas.

Wet rice planting (and also dry rice planting) is a minor farming activity of the EM DP HHs in the project areas.

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

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

Notes The 'nomadic residents and shifting cultivation' practice is no longer exist among the EMs in Binh Dinh province. However, the 'fixed residents and shifting cultivation' practice is still exist in some EM groups in Binh Dinh province.

5. Legal Framework

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

An overall *Strategy for Ethnic Minorities and Guide Lines for EMDP* has been prepared for the Project to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by RE2 Project.

5.1 The OD 4.20 on Indigenous People of the World Bank

According to OD 4.20: "The Bank's broad objective towards indigenous people, as for all the people in its member countries, is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and cultural uniqueness. Particularly the objective at the center of this directive is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, particularly



from Bank-financed projects, and that they receive culturally compatible social and economic benefits.”, and

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

5.2 Vietnam Law

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

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

Since 1968, the GOV has promulgated resettlement policy for ethnic groups, reducing migration trends of the ethnic people. One of the most important policies on relation with ethnic groups is the Government Guidance No.525/TTG on 02 Nov.1993 regarding in detail on implementation guiding of development in high land areas and ethnic areas with the main following points:

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

5.3 National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions

According to the government guidance No. 525/TTG dt. 02.11.1993, the National Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Regions is assigned to co-ordinate with UNDP in implementation of external support for ethnic minorities' development. At the provincial level, there is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas (or Committee for Ethnic Minorities or Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Religion... depending on certain province) and its Bureaus at the district level.



5.4 Provincial Ethnic Minorities Committee

In Binh Dinh province, there is the provincial Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Region (with its district Bureau of Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Region) who, in association with the offices concerned, during 2001–2005, have :

- organized workshops on Government's ethnic minorities policy and community awareness of the ethnic minority peoples and religions with the participation of EM Chiefs of villages, representatives of commune administration and district Women Association, Farmers Association, War Veteran Association, Fatherland Front, and
- realizing the GOV policies (with GOV and provincial budgets) on *subsidy for prices and transport cost* for
 - seedlings : rice (2,594 tons), maize (36 tons) and fertilizer (14,967 tons) totaling 7,336 mil. VND;
 - aqua. seedling : 23 tons totaling 150 mil. VND;
 - iodize salt : 910 tons (free distribution) and 4,880 tons (sold) totaling 3,887 mil. VND;
 - kerosene (for lighting) totaling 684 tons (or 142 mil. VND);
- providing the poor EM households with :
 - productive land : 0.5 ha/HH or dry rice/crop land or 0.25 ha/HH or single crop wet rice field or 0.15 ha/HH of double crop wet rice field;
 - residential land : 200 m²/HH;
 - housing (mostly repairs and renovation) : 8 mil. VND/HH (5 mil. VND from GOV + 3 mil. VND from provincial budget) for 112 HHs of An Lao dist., 92 HHs of Vinh Thanh dist., 135 HHs of Van Canh dist., 73 HHs of Hoai An dist., 43 HHs of Tay Son dist. and 16 HHs of Phu Cat dist.;
 - iodine salt : 5 kg/person/year;
 - kerosene (for lighting) : 5 liter/HH/year or the equivalent amount of money to pay for electricity (in case such HH enjoy power supply);
 - cloth : 4 m/person/year (60,000 VND/person/year).
- assisting the EM communities in the far-off areas (zone 3) with
 - 11 small domestic water supply projects (gravity flow) supplying fresh water to 400 HHs of An Lao, Vinh Thanh, Van Canh and Hoai An districts;
 - 10 mil. VND/year for each commune medical station for medicines.
- assisting the EM pupils/students with



- 80,000 VND/student/month (for meals), 70,000 VND/student/school year for text books, 18,000 VND/student/school year for note books who attending the public schools;
 - 160,000 VND/student/month (12 months a year) along with clothes, sandals, quilts, mosquito-nets, rain-coats, text books, note books etc. who studying and living in the EM boarding schools;
- (There are 1 provincial EM boarding school and 4 district EM boarding schools with total number of students of 280 primary students + 720 elementary students)
- 200,000 VND/student/month who attending the vocational schools; and
 - 300,000 VND/student/month who are students of the university.
- mobilized and cooperated with commune and district Women Association, Fatherland Front, War Veteran Association, Farmers Association (for their financial contribution) and individuals (for their charity contribution) to (i) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the EM lonely old people and orphan children during lunar new year days and EM traditional festivals, (ii) buy clothes and sweet to offer to the EM orphan children during the international children's days (1 June) and, (iii) buy text books and note books for the poor EM elementary/primary school children by the beginning of the school years.

Notes Apart from the above mentioned assistance programs, the low income EM households are also receive assistance in rice (15 kg of rice per HH for three months) during certain lost harvest.

6. Project Impact on Ethnic Minorities

6.1 Impacts on EMs Groups

The Project would impact on 441 DP HHs (1,992 persons) of *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* EMs in 8 communes of 3 districts in the project areas of Binh Dinh province, of these :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| • Number of EM DPs affected by permanent land acquisition | 441 HHs
(1,992 persons) |
| • Number of EM DP affected by temporarily land acquisition | 441 HHs
(1,992 persons) |
| • Number of EM DP affected on houses/structures | Nil |
| • Number of EM DPs affected on business | Nil |
| • Impacts on customary land, sensitive places | Nil |



The productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land is minor i.e. 0.11%*.

There is no EM pagoda, communal houses, cultural sites or any sensitive places affected in this project due to close community consultation and the mitigation measures.

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

Please see Appendix 6 for *Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities*.

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

Table 6.1a – Number of EM DPs in the Project Areas by Impacted Categories

Categories	Number of HHs
1 DP who has trees, crops, which are damaged by the project during the construction period due to construction of temporary access roads or conductor stringing.	386
2 DP who has residential, garden, productive lands which are temporarily acquired during the project construction period.	347
3 DP who has houses/structures, which are partially damaged or cut, and the damaged portion will not affect to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are $\leq 10\%$ of total areas), and the lost house/structure portion could be rebuilt in adjacent areas already owned by the DP. Impact on cleared residential land in ROW would be temporary as it could be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil
4 DP who has house, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure (the dismantled areas are more than 10% of total areas or even less than 10% of total area, but the remaining area can not be used or inconvenient for using), so the house need to be totally removed and rebuild in remaining adjacent areas already owned by the DPs. Impact on cleared residential areas will be temporary as it can be reused for restricted purposes.	Nil

* It is noted that the productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land of the EM groups in the project area is 0.11% while such percentage of the overall project is 0.16%.



5 DP who has houses, which are partially or totally damaged, and the damaged portion will affects to the safety or using purpose of the entire house or structure, so the house/structure need to be totally removed and rebuild. But DP does not have sufficient spare residential land for the reconstruction of a house of equal dimensions as the house lost. The threshold of sufficient residential land is at 100 m ² for rural areas.	Nil
6 DP who has residential land, productive land which will be acquired permanently for the project, including for permanent roads construction and maintenance of the project.	
(a) acquired productive land areas is more than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.	Nil
(b) acquired productive land areas is less than 10% of total productive land DPs' holdings.	
(c) the remaining residential-garden land areas is less than 100 m ² (in rural areas).	Nil
(d) the remaining residential-garden land areas is equal or more than 100 m ² (in rural areas).	212
7 DP impacted permanently or temporarily on business or other services.	Nil
8 Impacts on public works i.e. schools, water supply resources, sewage systems, roads...	Nil
9 Tenants who have leased a house for residential purposes	Nil

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



Table 6.1b – Number of EM DPs by Impacted Categories – Locality Distribution

District/ Commune	1	2	3	4	5	6					7	8	9
						a	b	c	d				
1. An Lao													
1.1 An Quang	63	59							10				
1.2 An Nghia	74	69							25				
1.3 An Toan	76	66							31				
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>194</i>	-	-	-	-		-	66		-	-	-
2. Van Canh													
2.1 Canh Thuan	18	20							26				
2.2 Canh Lien	32	10							50				
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>30</i>	-	-	-	-		-	76		-	-	-
3. Vinh Thanh													
3.1 Vinh Hiep	15	15							15				
3.2 Vinh Son	108	108							55				
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>123</i>	<i>123</i>	-	-	-	-		-	70		-	-	-
Grand Total	386	347	-	-	-	-		-	212		-	-	-

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

6.2 Impacts on Land Use System

6.2.1 Impact on Land Acquisition of the Project

Permanently Affected Productive land

Unit : m²

Sr No	EMs	DPs		Permanently Affected Productive Land				
		HHs	Persons	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Rice land	Total
1	<i>Bana</i>	232	1,092	344	394	452		1,190
2	<i>Hre</i>	174	706	1,126	142	1,032	40	2,340
3	<i>Cham</i>	35	194	22	48			70
Total		441	1,992	1,492	584	1,484	40	3,600

It is noted that the productive land lost as percentage of the total productive land of the EM groups in the project area is 0.11% while such percentage of the overall project is 0.16%



Temporarily Affected Productive land

Unit : m²

Sr No	EMs	DPs		Temporarily Affected Productive Land				
		HHs	Persons	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Rice land	Total
1	<i>Bana</i>	232	1,092	50,324				50,324
2	<i>Hre</i>	174	706	95,068			480	95,548
3	<i>Cham</i>	35	194	1,491				1,491
Total		441	1,992	146,883			480	147,363

Please see Appendix 4 for the *Details of Temporary and Permanent Land Acquisition and Impacted Productive Land as Percentage of Total Productive Land Holding*.

The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is more than 4,000 m²). There are no EM DP affected more than 10 % of total agricultural land their holdings.

Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is almost insignificant i.e. 0.11%.

6.2.2 Impacts on Land Use System

Since the impact on land acquisition is almost marginal i.e. 0.11% of productive land holding of the EM DPs, as described in Article 6.2.1 above, the land use system of the EM DPs in the project areas is not affected.

6.3 Impacts on Houses and Structures

There is no EM DP affected on houses/structures (fully or partially).

6.4 Impacts on Farming System

6.4.1 Impacts on Productive Land

There are 441 EM DPs in the project areas with total permanently affected productive land of 3,600 m² (or 0.11% of total productive land holding) i.e. (i) crop land (1,492 m²), forest land (1,484 m²), garden land (584 m²) and rice land (40 m²).

Their productive land is also temporarily affected by the project, totaling 147,363 m² i.e. (i) crop land (146,883 m²) and, (ii) rice land (480 m²).

6.4.1 Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops



There are 441 EM HHs in the project areas with 1,492 m² of crops and 40 m² of rice would be affected.

Impacts on perennial/fruit trees

There are 441 EM HHs in the project areas with 4,059 perennial/fruit trees may be affected.

Please see Appendix 4 for the *Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees*.

6.4.2 Impacts on Farming System

Considering the impacts on land acquisition (around 0.11% of total productive land holding) and impacts on crops and trees, as described above, the farming system of the EM DPs in the project areas is not affected.

(Pls. see Appendix 7 for *Social Impact Assessment*).

7. Participation

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

The EM communities elders and representatives of the EM DPs in 7 communes belong to 3 districts in the project areas in Binh Dinh province have taken part in such community meetings.

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

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

The prevailing opinion of DPs in the project areas :

- The extension of the power supply networks are welcomed by all DPs, particularly people who have not yet enjoy the power supply and who are having the power supply but with too low service quality.



- DPs would like to be informed of the actual project implementation time-schedule well in advance so as to prepare themselves for the ground clearance.
- DPs would like to be compensated at replacement cost for their assets losses and market price for their temporarily affected crops.
- Low income DPs suggest a grant for their household connection*.

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

All feedback of DPs is integrated in this RP and EMDP.

8. Institutional Arrangement

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

To implement this EMDP smoothly, PC3 and its PMB will:

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

9. Development Activities

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

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

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

* It is noted that the Binh Dinh provincial administration has already agreed a grant shall be extended to all low income EMs to cover their total *household connection - 1 bulb* cost.



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

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

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

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

Pls. see Appendix 8 for the *Proposed Action Plan*.

9.1 For all Ethnic Minorities in Affected Areas

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

- ① Information (on sub-projects, project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc.) disclosure/dissemination
- ② Compensation for assets lost (according to DP)
- ③ Training for electric safety:
 - Leaflet to introduce the regulation electric safety measures and guidance for giving first aid in the case of electric shock. The leaflet will be disseminated to all families in the project areas.
 - Training on electric safety and first aid for electric shock in each commune for local people and pupil in primary and secondary schools.
- ④ Training on applying, use and management of loan and assist DPs to access loan from BARD.
(to be organized by the provincial and/or district BARD)
- ⑤ Special agriculture extension training courses for female-headed households who are farmers.

(to be organized by the district and/or commune Agricultural Extensions and/or Farmer's Associations in close cooperation with the district and/or commune Women Associations)



⑥ Assist EM for household connections

Most of the project areas will be served with electricity through rural energy project and rural electrification of Government. EM will be assisted for connecting to the grid. EM will be assisted for connecting to the national grids through rural energy project and rural electrification program of the Government.

The surveys show that :

EM DPs	HHs Without Power Supply	HHs having Power Supply at Fixed rate	HHs having Power Supply from Connection to Neighbors
<i>Bana</i>	145	4	14
<i>Hre</i>	120	5	6
<i>Cham</i>		3	2
Total	265	12	22
	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.	HHs required to have electric meter. (It is noted that the electric meters are to be installed by the power supplier since they are their property).	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.

The People's Committee of Binh Dinh province already agreed to extent a grant of an amount covering total cost of household connection + one bulb (average estimate of around 250,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EM households (not only EM DP HHs).

It is noted that the socio-economic surveys also show that 100% of the EM DP HHs in the project affected areas are considered as low income households.

⑦ Construction period
Various mitigation measures.

10. Implementation Program

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

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

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



Table 10 – Special Programs, Mitigation Measures and Demarcation of Responsibility

Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
1	Information disclosure/ dissemination	PC3 PMB District and commune People's Committees and CRCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on the sub-projects, proposed project implementation time-schedule, project impacts etc. (already executed by PC3 PMB and its Consultant during the T/L demarcation and socio-economic surveys : community meetings). • Entitlement matrix (already disclosed at the provincial, district and commune People's Committees by PC3 PMB/Consultant during the preparation of RP)
2	Compensation and resettlement	PC3 PMB Provincial and district CRCs	<p>Action 1</p> <p>Just after the award of capital borrows convention of WB, PC3 and its PMB will select and contract a qualified agency for independent external monitoring.</p> <p><i>Note</i> : the project related provincial and district CRCs are already exist.</p> <p>Action 2</p> <p>CRC carries out the DMS and inventory of affected assets (on the basis of the surveys for this RP/EMDP) and together with the independent monitoring and other related agencies, carry out the evaluation for the applicable unit costs in RP and propose to PPC for amendment of the applicable unit prices in RP, if it is necessary, to ensure that EM</p>



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>DP is compensated at replacement costs at the time of RP/EMDP implementation.</p> <p>Art. 56 of the Land Law defines the State controlled Land Price :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the land price defining by the State should ensure the principles i.e. ‘close to the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market and when there is large difference between the defined land price and the actual value of the transfer of land use rights on the market, adjustment should be carried out, (ii) ‘Government regulates the method of land price verification for each region at each period and land price adjustment and dealing with differences of land prices at the borders of the provinces and cities directly under the central government’, and (iii) ‘Land price defined by the People’s Committees of the provinces and cities directly under the central government is publicly announced on January 1st every year...’ <p>In order to ensure compatibility of the compensation with profitability and the prevailing land prices of the locality, the price of land for calculation of compensation for land acquired by the project is decided by the Chairman of the Provincial People’s Committee based on the proposal of the DOF shall be checked for adjustment, if necessary. ‘Consultant for Land Price’ (in accordance to Art.57 of the 2003 Land Law) may be used for the checking of land prices at the commencement of the RP implementation.</p>



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>Action 3</p> <p>Immediately after the completion of DMS and inventory survey, CRC will inspect and define the official number of EM DPs, impacted properties and total compensation amount for EM DPs.</p> <p>Action 4</p> <p>CRC will officially announce the policy, schedule of the RP to EM DPs at public meetings including issues related to compensation, resettlement and land clearance.</p> <p>Action 5</p> <p>Compensation payment for houses and deliver assistance to EM DPs affected on houses, and then compensation payment for EM DPs affected on other properties.</p> <p>EM DPs that permanently impacted more than 10% of total productive land or incomes will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance. They will be assisted for the training or TA for agriculture/husbandry or non-land based program. The amount of 700,000 (VND)/person/main labor and is delivered directly to training or TA institutions/Consultant and 800,000 VND for trainee as a subsidy allowance in the training time (total is 1,500,000 VND per trainee).</p> <p>The proposals for trainings or TA programs will be prepared by PC3 or its Consultant in the period of RP/EMDP implementation. The proposals will be developed based on the</p>



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>consultation with local authorities and the participation of EM DPs. The proposal also includes the possibility of employment after training. The proposal will be furnished to IDA for its concurrence.</p> <p>(However, there are no EM DPs with more than 10% of their total productive land or incomes permanently affected in this project. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.11%).</p> <p>Action 6</p> <p>During the project implementation, PMB and Independent External Monitoring Agency will supervise/monitor all activities of RP/EMDP implementation and rehabilitation programs.</p> <p><u>Note</u> The EMDP implementation will be in parallel with the implementation of RP. Please, see the proposed RP implementation time schedule (Art.8.4 of Chapter 8 of the RP of this subproject).</p>
2.1	<p><u>Subsidize</u> to DP who permanently lost their productive land (more than 10% of landholding) 500,000 VND for</p>	<p>Not applicable since there is no EM DP who permanently lost more than 10% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.11%.</p>	



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	fertilizer in order to rehabilitate the new land.		
2.2	<u>Allocation land</u> for DP opting land and assist DP in purchasing land	Not applicable since there is no EM DP required to be relocated.	
3	Training for electric safety	PMB and Consultant under PC3, commune authorities and RCs, teachers of primary and secondary schools and village elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commune will hold meetings with EM, schools for the times and venues of short trainings and inform PC3 and its PMB. • PMB under PC3 prepares proposal for trainings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Name of communes. ii) Agenda for trainings (in about one or half day). iii) Times and venues for each commune. iv) Cost. <p>This action is not urgent. It will be completed at least 6 months before the project completion.</p>
4	Training on	BARDs, AECs of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clearly inform DPs on the regulation of repayment, interest rate and special policy of



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
	application, use and management of loan funds	Binh Dinh province or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	<p>BADR for EM (at the first meetings with EM DPs).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare questionnaire form asking EM if (i) they want to get loan from BARD; (ii) term of borrowing loan; (iii) purpose of loan using; and (iv) require for special assistance • Collect forms and prepare the list of EM who wants loan and based on the using purposes. <p>BARD, women unions, local authorities discuss and then PMB prepare proposal, submit to IDA for its comments and concurrence.</p>
	<p>Assists DPs to access loan from the BARD with the amount of loan from 3 to 5 million VND in medium and long term.</p> <p>(applicable to all low-income DPs)</p>	PC3 and its PMB, BARD and Local authorities and Village elders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC3 and its PMB, Districts and Communes PC, BARD of Province or district • PC3 and its PMB prepares questionnaires form, Communes hold meetings with EM, explain to them about the program, the procedure to get loan and interest, repayment etc: at early time of RP implementation. • Disseminate forms of questionnaires to EM, collecting their answers and prepare the list of EM want to have loan from BARD; at the first meeting with EM: by no later than 3 months from the commencement date of the project implementation. • PMB, commune and BARD hold meetings for redressing this action: about 15 days after the first meeting. • Another meeting to be held by PMB and Communes for official informing EM on the list of EM who could get loan from BARD, assist them for accessing loan. They should get loan



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
			<p>from BARD without condition of collateral: about 01 month after the first meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMB and Commune inform EM for the times and venues they can get it: about 01 month after the first meeting. • Advise them in using this loan. This action will be done by PMB, Department of Agriculture and Rural development of Province and Districts: about 01 month after the first meeting.
5	Assisted EM for connecting to the electric grid.	Commune authorities, District Power Units and commune/hamlet representatives	<p>Through the Rural Electrification Programs of GOV and Rural Energy Project. The number of EM connect to national grid will be reported in RP quarterly report of PC3.</p> <p>The surveys show that : there are (i) 265 EM DP HHs without power supply who required to have household connection from the grid, (ii) 12 EM DP HHs having power supply at fixed rate who required to have electric meters and (iii) 22 EM DP HHs having power supply from connection to neighbors, who required to have household connection from the grid.</p> <p>It means that (i) 287 EM DP HHs required to have household connection from the grid and (ii) 12 EM DP HHs required to have electric meters (and to be installed by the power supplier).</p> <p>It is already agreed by the People's Committee of Binh Dinh province during the community meetings, that <u>all low-income EM HHs</u> (not only EM DP HHs) in the project areas <u>shall be granted</u> with an amount <u>covering total cost</u> of their <i>household connection + one bulb</i> (which is estimated at around 250,000 VND/HH).</p>



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
6	Special Agricultural Extension training for female-headed farming households in agricultural extension, livestock raising and fertilizer use	PC3 and AEC of Binh Dinh Province or districts; Communes authorities in coordination with Provincial/district Women Unions	Commune officials, district Women Union and officials for women of commune hold meetings with villagers for discussing on the topic, times and venues for this training. Based on the suggestion of EM women through meetings, PC3 and AEC prepare proposal for this training. Throughout the RP implementation.
	Training on husbandry and agricultural extension.	Not applicable since there is no EM DP who permanently lost more than 10% of productive land. Actually, their permanently affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.11%. There is no DP required to be relocated.	
7	Construction times will be implemented after harvesting crops (reasonable construction scheduling).	Design Consultant, PMB under PC3, construction companies	To be scheduled for the construction of the project. Supervise by supervisors of PMB and communes. PMB and RCs clearly inform EM on this mitigation measure in meetings in the phase of RP implementation.
7.1	Regulations of PMB and Construction	Directors of construction	• One article for this issue in the construction contract between PMB and construction companies.



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



Sr No	Program	Responsible agency	Action required/Schedule
		commune/village authorities and Independent Monitoring Agency.	

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



11. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

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

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

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

12. Estimated Budget and Financing Plan

- The detail costs of trainings will be prepared in each proposal later.
- To save costs, combination between meetings, trainings will be organized by PC3 and its PMB and all relevant institutions for RP and EMDP.
- Costs for mitigation measures will be included in the construction contracts for contractors.
- Loan will be from BARD.

Cost estimate for some special programs/actions of EMDP is as below, budget will be from counterpart i.e. the People's Committee of Binh Dinh province.

Table 12 – Cost Estimate for Special Programs of EMDP

			Unit : VND
Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in each of 8 communes (provincial or district BARD)	56,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in each of 8 communes. It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC3 PMB, Consultant)	56,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	• for credit program • for electric safety	24,000,000 24,000,000



4	Assistance to household connections	Grant of total cost covering the household connection + 1 bulb to all EM DP HHs : 250,000 VND × 287 EM DP HHs =	71,750,000
			<i>Total</i> 231,750,000
			Contingency (20%) 46,350,000
			Grand Total 278,100,000

Notes The People's Committee of Binh Dinh province already agreed to extent a grant for an amount covering total cost of household connection + 1 bulb (average estimate of around 250,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EM HHs.



Appendices

1. Project Areas with EM Communities
2. Strategy for EM and Guidelines for EMDP
3. Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups in the Project Areas
4. Details of Land Acquisition as Percentage of Total Land Holding
5. Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees
6. Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities
7. Social Impact Assessment
8. Proposed Action Plan

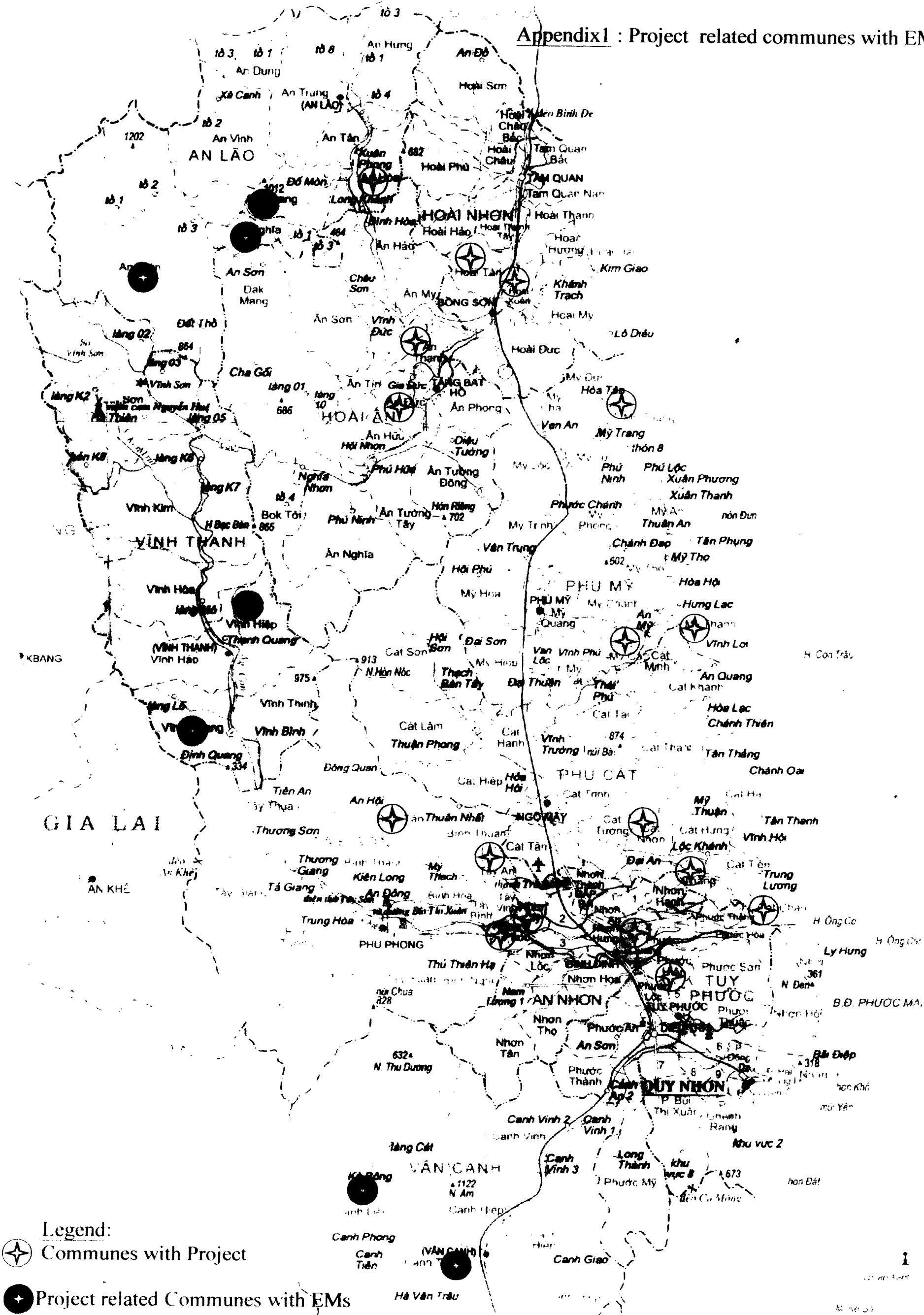


Appendix 1

**Project Related Communes
with EMs**



Appendix 1 : Project related communes with EMs



Appendix 2

**Strategy for EM
and Guidelines for EMDP**



Strategy for ethnic minorities and guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP)

Introduction

1. The overall objectives of the Rural Energy Project 2 are to contribute to the Government's poverty alleviation program in the rural areas by providing basic infrastructure services like electricity. The proposed project's main development objectives are to help Government of Vietnam implement its objectives of providing electricity to about 20 million rural people through (a) repair and maintenance of the existing rural power network in about 1000 communes; (b) conversion of existing ad-hoc local management systems in communes to local distribution utilities in legal forms like companies, cooperatives etc. and enabling mobilization of private funds; (c) expansion of community based grids in the remote and isolated areas and renewable energy projects; and (d) implementation of the national strategy for rural electrification with special focus on (a) provision of energy to the remote mountainous areas and islands, (b) capacity building in the Provinces and in EVN and (b) training. The proposed project is expected to provide energy to about 1 million households in Vietnam which includes some of the poorest communes identified in the government's special commune program.

2. There will be four major components in this proposed project: (a) rehabilitation/expansion of the Medium Voltage system to be carried out by EVN; (b) rehabilitation/expansion of Low Voltage system to be implemented by about 30 Provinces with funds being provided by MOI; (c) expansion of commune based renewable energy grids for remote areas with resources provided by the Remote Area Renewable Energy (RARE) fund operated by MOI and (d) implementation of Government's rural electrification strategy by conversion the existing commune management models into local distribution utilities (LDU's) and training and capacity building in the Provinces and in EVN as part of the country's sector reform program. The project will be prepared and implemented in phases.

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 unnecessary involuntary resettlement and adverse impacts on Ethnic Minorities. Nevertheless, some adverse impacts on land acquisition would be unavoidable. 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 Operational Directive on Indigenous Peoples (OD 4.20), an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDPs) will be developed for areas that have ethnic minority households according to this strategy 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 OD 4.20 ethnic minorities can be identified in particular geographical areas by the presence in varying degrees of the following characteristics:

- (a) a close attachment to ancestral territories and to the natural resources in these areas;
- (b) self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group;
- (c) an indigenous language, often different from the national language;
- (d) presence of customary social and political institutions; and
- (e) primarily subsistence-oriented production.

5. The purpose of this strategy 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 strategy 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 Kh'me.

7. Ethnic minorities in Viet Nam are diverse origin. A majority (39) as well as Kinh speak 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. But lack of attention from the government and the Party is not one of them. Nor have they been ignored by the donor community or by NGOs. The peoples are struggling to adapt to severe stresses placed upon them from population pressure, resource depletion, and cultural dislocation resulting from decades of externally imposed change. Development of the region must concentrate on promoting the process of adaptive change, recognizing that it must be accomplished by the people themselves, and that they will inevitably have to devise many different ways of doing it.

Policy Framework

13. Respect for their dignity, human rights, cultural uniqueness and that ethnic minorities do not suffer adverse impacts during the development process and they will receive culturally-compatible social and economic benefits. The Bank's OD 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples indicates that the strategy for addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on the *informed participation* of the indigenous people themselves. Thus, identifying local preferences through direct consultation, incorporation of indigenous knowledge into project approaches, and appropriate early use of experienced specialists are core activities for any project that affects 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/QĐ-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 strategy will applied to all of the sub-projects of Rural Energy Project no.2 where applicable.

Guidelines for Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMPD)

17. The guidelines seek to ensure that ethnic minorities are well informed, consulted and mobilized to participate in the sub-projects to be supported by Rural Energy No. 2 Project. Their participation can either provide them benefits with more certainty, or protect them from any potential adverse impacts of sub-projects to be financed by the Project. The main features/process of the EMPDP will be a preliminary screening process, then a social impact assessment to determine the degree and nature of impact of each work under the sub-project, and an action plan will be developed if warranted. Consultations with and participation of the minority population, their leaders and local government officials will be an integral part of the overall EMPDP. The EMPDP's consist of the following sections:

- (a) preliminary screening
- (b) social impact assessment
- (c) mitigation measures

- (d) development assistance
- (e) monitoring

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

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 consultants. Prior to the visit, respective PCs will send a letters to the communes informing the commune leaders that they will be visited by the respective PCs and local authorities which would like to discuss about the sub-project. The letter will request that the commune invite to the meeting representatives of farmers and women associations, village leaders, and key staff of commune for discussion on the sub-project. During the visit, the commune leaders and other participants will present their views with regards to the sub-project.

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

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

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

Social Impact Assessment

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

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

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

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

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

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

Implementation Arrangement

25. Consultants will also be responsible for training respective PCs, local Women's Union or 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 EMDP (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 EMDP. While, the external monitoring agency will visit a sample of affected households for resettlement in each relevant province on an annual basis, it will also visit a sample of at least 10% of ethnic minority households in the project affected areas.

Schedule

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

Budget

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

Reporting/Documentation

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.

Appendix 3

**Details of Land Use System
of the EM Groups in the Project Areas**



**Appendix 3 – Details of Land Use System of the EM Groups
in the Project Areas**

Bana EM

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total productive land
		Residential land	Productive land			Forest land		
			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land			
1	An Lao District, An Toan commune							
1	Đinh Văn Lý	140		8,264	250		8,654	8,514
2	Đinh Văn Nai	130		8,092	430		8,652	8,522
3	Đinh Văn Ngọc	125		8,507	260		8,892	8,767
4	Đinh Văn Huyn	85		4,865	170		5,120	5,035
5	Đinh Thị Xoai	98		5,833	190		6,121	6,023
6	Đinh Văn Mem	85		2,093	500		2,678	2,593
7	Đinh Văn Trần	90		3,129	270		3,489	3,399
8	Đinh Văn Thâm	105		17,640	500	1,000	19,245	19,140
9	Đinh Văn Giáp	100		14,021		1,300	15,421	15,321
10	Đinh Văn Thiệu	95		11,189		750	12,034	11,939
11	Đinh Văn Chát	96		3,449		670	4,215	4,119
12	Đinh Văn Ngheo	125		4,513		1,000	5,638	5,513
13	Đinh Thị Nhúa	80		12,206		1,300	13,586	13,506
14	Đinh Văn Góp	80		4,491		670	5,241	5,161
15	Đinh Văn Huênh	95		4,640		1,000	5,735	5,640
16	Đinh Văn Nai	90		7,262		1,300	8,652	8,562
17	Đinh Văn Ngọc	125		8,097		670	8,892	8,767
18	Đinh Văn Nao	93		11,058		1,300	12,451	12,358
19	Đinh Văn Ninh	123		7,321	400	670	8,514	8,391
20	Đinh Văn Rang	80		12,370		1,000	13,450	13,370
21	Đinh Văn Lý	120		8,194		1,300	9,614	9,494
22	Đinh Văn Tùng	90		4,825		1,300	6,215	6,125
23	Đinh Văn Xoa	141		8,489		750	9,380	9,239
24	Đinh Văn Giai	120		7,549		1,300	8,969	8,849
25	Đinh Văn Trương	80		4,860		670	5,610	5,530
26	Đinh Văn Lớ	105		4,447	560	750	5,862	5,757
27	Đinh Văn Hiên	95		11,356	280	670	12,401	12,306
28	Đinh Văn Lá	85		6,467		1,300	7,852	7,767
29	Đinh Văn Lía	95		6,579	250	1,200	8,124	8,029
30	Đinh Văn Thê	85		7,308		1,150	8,543	8,458
31	Đinh Văn Gìn	125		6,227		750	7,102	6,977
32	Đinh Văn Em	95		2,767		550	3,412	3,317
33	Đinh Văn Luân	125		4,399		1,300	5,824	5,699
34	Đinh Văn Ghen	81		8,833	240	670	9,824	9,743
35	Đinh Văn Huyn	85		4,035		1,000	5,120	5,035
36	Đinh Văn Nam	85		5,080		1,300	6,465	6,380
37	Đinh Văn Phúc	93		4,794		750	5,637	5,544
38	Đinh Văn Blũy	95		1,175	250		1,520	1,425
39	Đinh Văn Nhơn	104		3,460			3,564	3,460
40	Đinh Thị Xoai	89		4,342	390	1,300	6,121	6,032
41	Đinh Văn Mem	96		1,732		850	2,678	2,582
42	Đinh Văn Tất	141		4,824		750	5,715	5,574
43	Đinh Văn Chon	120		5,114	340	850	6,424	6,304
44	Đinh Văn Trần	95		2,094		1,300	3,489	3,394
45	Đinh Văn Lùn	104		3,436		670	4,210	4,106
46	Đinh Văn Gái	85		8,626		850	9,561	9,476
Subtotal An Toan		4,674	-	300,052	5,280	35,910	345,916	341,242



2	Van Canh District, Canh Lien commune						
1	Đình Văn Po	125	7,075		1,100	8,300	8,175
2	Đình Văn Mót	140	4,750	360		5,250	5,110
3	Đình Văn Tôn	126	5,124		1,500	6,750	6,624
4	Đình Văn Mạnh	95	6,885	270	1,350	8,600	8,505
5	Đình Thị Chiến	115	2,585		3,000	5,700	5,585
6	Đình Văn Quế	96	4,704		1,500	6,300	6,204
7	Đình Văn Vơn	84	2,316		2,700	5,100	5,016
8	Đình Văn Bình	94	4,156		1,950	6,200	6,106
9	Đình Văn Bay	127	673		2,300	3,100	2,973
10	Đình Văn Quai	73	6,067	360		6,500	6,427
11	Đình Văn Tiến	125	6,825	250		7,200	7,075
12	Đình Văn Tỏi	85	5,285	430		5,800	5,715
13	Đình Văn Ty	70	5,970	260		6,300	6,230
14	Đình Văn Bói	85	5,245	570		5,900	5,815
15	Đình Bộ Lĩnh	52	29			81	29
16	Đình Văn Trước	50	31			81	31
17	Đình Văn Dừa	65	6,265	170		6,500	6,435
18	Đình Văn Tuấn	65	4,245	190		4,500	4,435
19	Lơ O Bới	60	6,940	200		7,200	7,140
20	Đình Văn Út	73	3,877	250		4,200	4,127
21	Đình Văn Cáp	75	6,065	360		6,500	6,425
22	Đình Thị Hươm	81	4,269	450		4,800	4,719
23	Đình Văn Lô	85	7,245	270		7,600	7,515
24	Đình Văn Bốp	85	6,505	310		6,900	6,815
25	Đình Văn Út	85	5,485	230		5,800	5,715
26	Đình Văn Ban	73	3,727	200		4,000	3,927
27	Đình Văn Du	125	3,425	250		3,800	3,675
28	Đình Văn Góp	65	1,175	360		1,600	1,535
29	Đình Nhân Tâm	65	3,385	450		3,900	3,835
30	Đình Văn Trục	60	3,770	270		4,100	4,040
31	Đình Văn Khúc	73	7,577	350		8,000	7,927
32	Đình Văn Hùng	75	4,025	400		4,500	4,425
33	Đình thị Rươi	81	2,659	260		3,000	2,919
34	Đình Văn Lĩnh	85	3,915	200		4,200	4,115
35	Đình Văn Nguyễn	85	3,715	250		4,050	3,965
36	Đình Văn Nam	85	4,715	360		5,160	5,075
37	Đình Văn Đung	73	3,977	450		4,500	4,427
38	Đình Văn Lễ	125	5,605	270		6,000	5,875
39	Đình Văn Mọt	65	6,825	310		7,200	7,135
40	Đình Văn Hiều	68	4,502	230		4,800	4,732
41	Đình Văn Quang	75	6,425	200		6,700	6,625
42	Đình Văn Mạnh	69	6,881	250		7,200	7,131
43	Đình Thị Chiến	79	4,361	360		4,800	4,721
44	Đình Văn Quế	85	4,465	450		5,000	4,915
45	Đình Thị Cuộc	89	3,841	270		4,200	4,111
46	Đình Văn Bin	73	2,977	350		3,400	3,327
47	Đình Văn Khương	96	5,104	400		5,600	5,504
48	Đình Văn Găm	125	1,615	260		2,000	1,875
49	Đình Văn Mơ	141	4,259	200		4,600	4,459
50	Đình Văn Lũy	120	2,430	250		2,800	2,680
51	Đình Văn Tâm	93	1,937	470		2,500	2,407
52	Đình Văn Chanh	85	2,835	280		3,200	3,115
53	Đình Thị Mai	85	2,065	650		2,800	2,715
54	Đình Văn Eo	85	2,985	430		3,500	3,415
55	Đình Văn Thiệu	73	3,757	270		4,100	4,027



56	Đình Văn Dương	125	2.795	280		3.200	3.075	
57	Lê Văn Lệ	65	2.725	360		3.150	3.085	
58	Đình Văn Đô	68	1.922	510		2.500	2.432	
59	Đình Thị Cháp	75	7.455	470		8.000	7.925	
Subtotal Canh Liên		5,125	-	252,447	16,250	15,400	289,222	284,097

3	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune							
1	Trần Thanh Mai	141		937	430	1,508	1,367	
2	Đình Văn Tư	120		1,217	270	1,607	1,487	
3	Mang Thị Hải	70		301		371	301	
4	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	105		1,982		2,087	1,982	
Subtotal Canh Thuan		436	-	4,437	700	-	5,573	5,137

4	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Hiep commune							
1	Đình Vi	125	2,017	270		2,412	2,287	
2	Đình Mơ	95	579	350		1,024	929	
3	Đình Đáp	125	387	400		912	787	
4	Đình Thị Mai A	115	1,273	260		1,648	1,533	
5	Trần Tông	135	641	200		976	841	
6	Đình A Nhứt	85	513	250		848	763	
7	Đình Thị Cưng	105	545	470		1,120	1,015	
8	Đình Phoi	125	125	50		300	175	
9	Đình Thanh Quyền	95	183	650		928	833	
10	Đình Hời	150	284	430		864	714	
11	Đình Thị Đen	175	1,091	270		1,536	1,361	
12	Đình Văn Bôi	85	2,643	280		3,008	2,923	
13	Nguyễn Văn Quý	125	237	50		412	287	
14	Đình Nam	100	2,414	350		2,864	2,764	
15	Đình Dìm	135	80	15		230	95	
Subtotal Vinh Hiep		1,775	-	13,012	4,295	-	19,082	17,307

5	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Son commune						
1	Đình Quên	93	2,677	300		3,070	2,977
2	Đình Gử	100	2,225	150		2,475	2,375
3	Đình Choeng	75	2,765	100		2,940	2,865
4	Đình Ngui	114	4,366	50		4,530	4,416
5	Đình Văn Kha	68	3,117	75		3,260	3,192
6	Đình Hạnh	79	3,099	89		3,267	3,188
7	Đình H Mơ	82	373	69		524	442
8	Đình Xoa	85	1,818	120		2,023	1,938
9	Đình Au	85	2,314	310		2,709	2,624
10	Đình Búp	125	358	100		583	458
11	Đình HVeng	85	124	75		284	199
12	Đình Lác	100	238	50		388	288
13	Đình Thương	125	597	50		772	647
14	Đình Thanh	85	247	75		407	322
15	Đình Bưm	95	309	89		493	398
16	Đình Quảng	125	215	69		409	284
17	Đình Lang	95	296	86		477	382
18	Đình Duôn	125	346	97		568	443
19	Đình Túc	115	203	85		403	288
20	Đình Anham	135	391	63		589	454
21	Đình Chiêng	85	360	75		520	435
22	Đình Hoéc	105	182	125		412	307
23	Đình Đước	125	282	140		547	422
24	Đình Hnhun	95	155	320		570	475



25	Đình Văn Chớ	114	109	54	277	163
26	Đình PoK	125	21,175		21,300	21,175
27	Đình Tó	85	27,215		27,300	27,215
28	Đình Ngúc	95	2,869		2,964	2,869
29	Đình Ngông	125	922		1,047	922
30	Đình BoL	115	16,345		16,460	16,345
31	Đình Yơ	135	31,395		31,530	31,395
32	Đình Tum	125	6,345		6,470	6,345
33	Đình Thị Liên	65	11,935		12,000	11,935
34	Đình Chương	65	12,270		12,335	12,270
35	Đình Bí	60	1,090		1,150	1,090
36	Đình Xuôi	95	4,615	270	4,980	4,885
37	Đình Blời	85	5,583	350	6,018	5,933
38	Đình Reo	120	90	50	260	140
39	Đình Hủ	73	2,107	260	2,440	2,367
40	Đình HMén	125	8,705	200	9,030	8,905
41	Đình Kách	85	15,515	250	15,850	15,765
42	Đình Quyên	70	4,125	360	4,555	4,485
43	Đình XRót	125	245	450	820	695
44	Đình Nung	75	5,665	270	6,010	5,935
45	Đình Sin	73	6,467	310	6,850	6,777
46	Đình Hliên	125	1,975	230	2,330	2,205
47	Đình Dấp	125	4,687	200	5,012	4,887
48	Đình thị HRã	125	3,575	250	3,950	3,825
49	Đình Văn Ngơ	85	395	360	840	755
50	Đình Kling	95	10,345	450	10,890	10,795
51	Đình Riết	125	11,305	270	11,700	11,575
52	Đình Pynh	85	8,140	350	8,575	8,490
53	Đình DRéh	115	13,255		4,000	17,370
54	Đình Gai	125	14,725		2,300	17,150
55	Quách Ngọc Linh	125	660		1,400	2,185
56	Đình Boót	85	2,965		1,560	4,610
57	Đình Văn Him	130	10,810		1,560	12,500
58	Đình HRoK	85	9,385		1,350	10,820
59	Đình Hỷ	145	4,285		2,100	6,530
60	Đình Thị Khuyết	125	3,375		1,750	5,250
61	Đình Táp	125	505			630
62	Đình Bắc	85	1,095		500	1,680
63	Đình Pén	130	170			300
64	Đình Quân	125	85			210
65	Đình Phụng	65	435			500
66	Đình Bay	60	4,760		1,250	6,070
67	Đình Lơn	75	804		800	1,679
68	Đình Nghè	68	364			432
69	Đình Gớ	79	1,031		360	1,470
70	Đình Tương	82	243		260	585
71	Đình Văn Thao	125	995		200	1,320
72	Đình Tin	70	780		250	1,100
73	Đình Nhiều	85	345		360	790
74	Đình Trư	95	185			280
75	Đình Bai	100	720		270	1,090
76	Đình Choát	110	310			420
77	Đình Bly	82	418		230	730
78	Đình HNHưng	125	315		200	640
79	Đình Pinh	105	205		250	560
80	Đình Mớ	100	170		100	370



81	Đỉnh Chác	79	746		95	920	841
82	Đỉnh Chuân	85	967		78	1,130	1,045
83	Đỉnh TơL	89	733		105	927	838
84	Đỉnh BLốp	85	905		120	1,110	1,025
85	Đỉnh Na	96	554		1,500	2,150	2,054
86	Đỉnh Ngeo	125	1,095		2,000	3,220	3,095
87	Đỉnh Đức	50	75			125	75
88	Đỉnh thị Xốp	120	455			575	455
89	Đỉnh Cháh	123	447		2,010	2,580	2,457
90	Đỉnh Dóp	80	350			430	350
91	Đỉnh Ứng	85	565		500	1,150	1,065
92	Đỉnh Tó	96	985			1,081	985
93	Đỉnh Văn Lương	125	375			500	375
94	Đỉnh Bơn	85	775		1,000	1,860	1,775
95	Đỉnh Trưng	104	139			243	139
96	Đỉnh HRót	125	2,542	270		2,937	2,812
97	Đỉnh Thiết	125	2,860	350		3,335	3,210
98	Đỉnh GLăng	85	1,595	400		2,080	1,995
99	Đỉnh Bren	100	3,040	260		3,400	3,300
100	Đỉnh Atrôi	125	6,175	200		6,500	6,375
101	Đỉnh Tú	107	133	250		490	383
102	Đỉnh Kon	105	198	57		360	255
103	Đỉnh KLú	85	1,975	280		2,340	2,255
104	Đỉnh BDăng	82	308	650		1,040	958
105	Đỉnh Nhe	125	109	430		664	539
106	Đỉnh Hấp	108	922	270		1,300	1,192
107	Đỉnh Đước	95	2,255	530		2,880	2,785
108	Đỉnh Ríp	79	184	227		490	411
Subtotal Vĩnh Hiệp		10,800	-	357,123	11,870	28,458	408,251
Total		22,810	-	927,071	38,395	79,768	1,068,044
							1,045,234



Hre EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Land Holding						
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total produc- tive land
			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land		
1	An Lao District, An Quang commune							
1	Đinh Văn Diêu	100		4462	125		4687	4587
2	Đinh Thị Na	125		5691	115		5931	5806
3	Đinh Văn Sơn	95		6097	120		6312	6217
4	Đinh Văn Bĩa	85		4180	150		4415	4330
5	Đinh Văn Nhân	95		5152			5247	5152
6	Đinh Văn Hiền	105		5947			6052	5947
7	Đinh Văn Xê	85		1165			1250	1165
8	Đinh Văn Thành	85		3394			3479	3394
9	Đinh Văn Nghe	90		4165			4255	4165
10	Đinh Văn Diệc	88		4639	170		4897	4809
11	Đinh Văn Rì	95		2605	250		2950	2855
12	Đinh Văn Nham	81		4068	180		4329	4248
13	Đinh Văn Hiêu	85		4157	170		4412	4327
14	Đinh Văn Hanh	98		5466	185		5749	5651
15	Đinh Văn Tây	120	500	1731			2351	2231
16	Đinh Văn Nháu	100	1000	822	500		2422	2322
17	Đinh Thị Ngươi	95		1079		700	1874	1779
18	Đinh Văn Vĩ	90		5984		800	6874	6784
19	Đinh Văn Nới	100		6580		1000	7680	7580
20	Đinh Văn Bì	125		4055		960	5140	5015
21	Đinh Văn Khoa	96		1199		850	2145	2049
22	Đinh Văn Ga	85		5616		720	6421	6336
23	Đinh Văn Đá	125		6339		650	7114	6989
24	Đinh Văn Kiều	96		2722		750	3568	3472
25	Đinh Văn Ré	105		3181		670	3956	3851
26	Đinh Văn Đậu	125		2000		1000	3125	3000
27	Đinh Văn Toàn	85		3456		1200	4741	4656
28	Đinh Văn Nhớ	85		5365		1400	6850	6765
29	Đinh Thị Nháy	85		2135		900	3120	3035
30	Đinh Thị Rầy	95		1555		850	2500	2405
31	Đinh Thị Rịu	96		3072		700	3868	3772
32	Đinh Thị Nêm	95		4472		630	5197	5102
33	Đinh Văn Vê	82		2254		1200	3536	3454
34	Đinh Văn Tôn	125		2396		1300	3821	3696
35	Đinh Văn Vương	100		1907		1405	3412	3312
36	Đinh Văn Can	125		1844		1400	3369	3244
37	Đinh Văn So	135		3788		1200	5123	4988
38	Đinh Thị Mếp	85		1599		850	2534	2449
39	Đinh Thị Chĩa	96		1304		700	2100	2004
40	Đinh Thị Tin	95		620		630	1345	1250
41	Đinh Văn Xê	82		2930		1200	4212	4130
42	Đinh Thị Trắc	125		2907		1300	4332	4207
43	Đinh Văn Sợi	100		3659		1405	5164	5064
44	Đinh Văn Hùng	125		2607		1000	3732	3607
45	Đinh Văn Mạn	85		4844		960	5889	5804
46	Đinh Văn Xê	73		1394		150	1617	1544
47	Đinh Văn Thành	125		5980		720	6825	6700



48	Đình Văn Nghe	93		3021		750	3864	3771
49	Đình Văn Mai	68		6818		670	7556	7488
50	Đình Văn Ri	75		3140		1000	4215	4140
51	Đình Văn Nham	69		4864		1300	6233	6164
52	Đình Văn Hiều	79		4164		1405	5648	5569
53	Đình Văn Rím	85		7139		1400	8624	8539
54	Đình Văn Đét	89		2258		1200	3547	3458
55	Đình Văn Re	95		8867		850	9812	9717
56	Đình Văn Tiên	125		7828		700	8653	8528
57	Đình Thị Na	85		6566		630	7281	7196
58	Đình Văn Sơn	93		4638		1200	5931	5838
59	Đình Văn Bia	68		2276		1800	4144	4076
60	Đình Văn Nhân	75		652		330	1057	982
61	Đình Văn Đới	100		5225		1200	6525	6425
62	Đình Văn Hiền	125		4505		1300	5930	5805
63	Đình Xuân Tiên	70		2665		1500	4235	4165
64	Đình Văn Thương	60		6194		1000	7254	7194
65	Đình Thị Choa	50		3240		960	4250	4200
66	Đình Văn Trại	68		1946		850	2864	2796
Subtotal An Quang		6245	1500	248590	1965	49245	307545	301300

2. An Lao District, An Nghia commune							
1	Đình Văn Đim	85	4904	135	5124	5039	
2	Đình Văn Chanh	85	8394	175	8654	8569	
3	Đình Văn Nhứt	81	8230	235	8546	8465	
4	Đình Văn Nhen	85	5489	300	5874	5789	
5	Đình Văn Nhót	95	3712	450	4257	4162	
6	Đình Văn Vàng	106	3739	260	4105	3999	
7	Đình Văn Nghen	85	3157	380	3622	3537	
8	Đình Văn Thủy	85	4805	250	5140	5055	
9	Đình Văn Lỡ	125	5133	390	5648	5523	
10	Đình Văn Tỏi	100	3311	300	3711	3611	
11	Đình Văn Yêu	110	3354	400	3864	3754	
12	Đình Văn Chanh	82	7167		1405	8654	8572
13	Đình Văn Lư	105	4237		1000	5342	5237
14	Đình Văn Diêm	95	3769	300	960	5124	5029
15	Đình Văn Nhân	85	11416		850	12351	12266
16	Đình Văn Nhứt	90	7736		720	8546	8456
17	Đình Văn Hùng	125	5789	250	650	6814	6689
18	Đình Văn Tông	85	3023		750	3858	3773
19	Đình Văn Danh	93	8787	400	670	9950	9857
20	Đình Văn Sanh	85	4600		1000	5685	5600
21	Đình Văn Cá	100	2911		1300	4311	4211
22	Đình Văn Lít	89	4139	350	670	5248	5159
23	Đình Văn Khoát	95	8557		1000	9652	9557
24	Đình Văn Nheo	85	3765	360	1300	5510	5425
25	Đình Văn Ty	89	7068		1405	8562	8473
26	Đình Văn Thỏ	135	790		400	1325	1190
27	Đình Văn Mã	125	1275		700	2100	1975
28	Đình Văn Đót	85	3418		850	4353	4268
29	Đình Văn Kri	85	6069		700	6854	6769
30	Đình Văn Lá	81	7593		850	8524	8443
31	Đình Thị Rua	85	13436		720	14241	14156
32	Đình Văn Nghe	140	3077		650	3867	3727
33	Đình Văn Quán	95	5400		750	6245	6150
34	Đình Văn Lỡ	85	7890		670	8645	8560



35	Đinh Văn Nhót	89	2355		1000	3444	3355
36	Đinh Văn Vàng	135	7170		1300	8605	8470
37	Đinh Văn Khoa	125	1976		670	2771	2646
38	Đinh Văn Nghen	85	4685		750	5520	5435
39	Đinh Văn Thủy	90	3450		670	4210	4120
40	Đinh Văn Tới	125	4985		1000	6110	5985
41	Đinh Văn Yên	85	2830		1300	4215	4130
42	Đinh Thị Mương	93	4103		670	4866	4773
43	Đinh Văn Nhen	85	2490		1000	3575	3490
44	Đinh Văn The	98	5714		1300	7112	7014
45	Đinh Văn Giáo	100	7482		1405	8987	8887
46	Đinh Văn Râm	85	680	260		1025	940
47	Đinh Văn Kỹ	100	3612		850	4562	4462
48	Đinh Văn Gái	125	2427		700	3252	3127
49	Đinh Văn Kinh	100	7815		630	8545	8445
50	Đinh Văn Cúc	85	740		300	1125	1040
51	Đinh Văn Rót	98	5172	300	1300	6870	6772
52	Đinh Văn Khuya	95	7525	250	630	8500	8405
53	Đinh Văn Nề	85	1435	400	1200	3120	3035
54	Đinh Văn Nĩa	85	3171		1300	4556	4471
55	Đinh Văn Vưu	98	3001	250	1405	4754	4656
56	Đinh Văn Nề	70	2163		1000	3233	3163
57	Đinh Văn Rách	85	4482	400	750	5717	5632
58	Đinh Văn Rục	85	3856		670	4611	4526
59	Đinh Văn Bương	98	2500		1000	3598	3500
60	Đinh Văn Dia	98	7477	300	1300	9175	9077
61	Đinh Thị Giả	100	6103		670	6873	6773
62	Đinh Thị Tranh	85	4252	350	750	5437	5352
63	Đinh Văn Châm	100	5443		670	6213	6113
64	Đinh Văn Diết	125	4236		1000	5361	5236
65	Đinh Văn Trường	100	1753	500	500	2853	2753
66	Đinh Văn Canh	85	2743		670	3498	3413
67	Đinh Văn Cao	98	3163		1000	4261	4163
68	Đinh Văn Lê	95	1805		1300	3200	3105
69	Đinh Văn Cúp	125	5398		750	6273	6148
70	Đinh Văn Chót	100	2358		670	3128	3028
71	Đinh Văn Cai	125	6286		1000	7411	7286
72	Đinh Văn Đùng	85	8229		1300	9614	9529
73	Đinh Văn Thiết	95	4696		670	5461	5366
74	Đinh Văn Nhĩa	106	4373		3050	7529	7423
Subtotal An Nghia		7187	-	350274	7945	58070	423476

3. An Lao District, An Toan commune							
1	Đinh Văn Hôn	110	4654	360		5124	5014
2	Đinh Văn Râm	100	6544	570		7214	7114
3	Đinh Văn Ben	85	4685	120		4890	4805
4	Đinh Văn Đại	95	6667	350		7112	7017
5	Đinh Văn Vinh	95	4935	200		5230	5135
6	Đinh Văn Dũng	85	6186	460		6731	6646
7	Đinh Văn Nhun	98	8182	300		8580	8482
8	Đinh Văn Dên	125	6716		670	7511	7386
9	Đinh Văn Giờ	141	2884		1300	4325	4184
10	Đinh Văn Voanh	120	5425		670	6215	6095
11	Đinh Văn Út	123	1587	400	1000	3110	2987
12	Đinh Văn Búi	120	5026		750	5896	5776
13	Đinh Văn Râm	85	6379		750	7214	7129



14	Đinh Văn Giang	141	17439	670	18250	18109
15	Đinh Văn Huyền	120	6754	750	7624	7504
16	Đinh Văn Nôi	80	7113	670	7863	7783
17	Đinh Văn Môn	95	4119	1000	5214	5119
18	Đinh Văn Ngừ	125	10752	670	11547	11422
19	Đinh Văn Đại	123	5969	350	670	6989
20	Đinh Văn Xì	120	1721	460	1000	3301
21	Đinh Văn Tơ	90	4299	1300	5689	5599
22	Đinh Văn Proi	125	3980	1000	5105	4980
23	Đinh Văn Cón	104	5084	360	1300	6848
24	Đinh Văn Yêu	85	1915	850	2850	2765
25	Đinh Văn Tỉnh	95	9786	400	1260	11541
26	Đinh Văn Mán	85	7135	250	670	8140
27	Đinh Văn Viêt	96	1706	1300	3102	3006
28	Đinh Văn Liên	104	6146	1200	7450	7346
29	Đinh Văn Ron	85	7006	1150	8241	8156
30	Đinh Văn Vinh	110	4370	750	5230	5120
31	Đinh Văn Ben	125	3505	1260	4890	4765
32	Đinh Văn Dũng	93	5028	350	1260	6731
33	Đinh Văn Nhun	92	7938	550	8580	8488
34	Đinh Thị Trư	80	910	160	670	1820
Subtotal An Nghia		3555	-	192545	5090	25090
Total		16,987	1,500	791,409	15,000	132,405
						957,301
						940,314

Cham EM



Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding					Total land holding	Total produc- tive land
		Residential land	Productive land					
			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land		
4	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune							
1	Phan Dũng	68		1,044	270		1,382	1,314
2	Trần Minh Phạt	75		971	350		1,396	1,321
3	Mai Văn Một	69		1,577	400		2,046	1,977
4	Đoàn Văn Xuông	79		1,721	260		2,060	1,981
5	Mai Văn Trát	85		2,425	200		2,710	2,625
6	Mai Văn Dú	89		1,431	250		1,770	1,681
7	Mai Thước	73		1,559	470		2,102	2,029
8	Nguyễn Thị Luộc	96		786	280		1,162	1,066
9	Phạm Văn Ngự	125		719	650		1,494	1,369
10	Nguyễn V Khánh	123		1,213	280		1,616	1,493
11	Đoàn Văn Găng	80		1,863			1,943	1,863
12	Đoàn Thị Nghớp	120		242			362	242
13	Mai Văn Được	85		931			1,016	931
14	Đoàn Văn Quyên	73		1,100	170		1,343	1,270
15	Đinh Thị Trâm	125		1,037	190		1,352	1,227
16	Đoàn Mai Thuộm	85		1,712	200		1,997	1,912
17	Mai Văn Trích	70		1,368	250		1,688	1,618
18	Mai Văn Úc	125		2,802	360		3,287	3,162
19	Mai văn Thanh	75		1,181	450		1,706	1,631
20	Đoàn văn Đoàn	73		2,644	270		2,987	2,914
21	Đoàn Văn Dám	125		1,289	310		1,724	1,599
22	Mai Văn Xí	85		2,284			2,369	2,284
23	Đoàn Thị Giáo	105		3,227			3,332	3,227
24	Mang Thị Quào	125		3,216			3,341	3,216
25	Nguyễn văn Nột	95		1,665			1,760	1,665
26	Mai Thị Tiếp	107		1,989			2,096	1,989
27	Đoàn Văn Tròn	82		2,341			2,423	2,341
28	Phạm Văn Sáu	85		4,146			4,231	4,146
29	Phạm Văn Lợi	105		2,822	350		3,277	3,172
30	Đoàn Thị Trà	125		2,434	400		2,959	2,834
31	Lê Thanh Lép	95		4,204	250		4,549	4,454
32	Lê Thị Phiên	79		3,198			3,277	3,198
33	Đoàn Văn Kép	82		2,497	380		2,959	2,877
34	Mai Thị Lon	125		2,682	470		3,277	3,152
35	Mai Văn Chức	85		3,916	230		4,231	4,146
Subtotal Canh Thuan		3,298	-	70,236	7,690	-	81,224	77,926
Total		3,298	-	70,236	7,690	-	81,224	77,926



Appendix 4

**Details of Land Acquisition
as Percentage of Total Land Holding**



Appendix 4 – Details of land Acquisition as percentage of total land holding

Bana EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Land Holding							Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per	
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land	Temporary					Permanent					total land holding	total productive land holding
			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden Land	Forest Land	Total	Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Total		
1	An Lao District, An Toan commune																			
1	Đinh Văn Lý	140		8,264	250		8,654	8,514		30			30			2		2	0.023	0.023
2	Đinh Văn Nai	130		8,092	430		8,652	8,522					-			2		2	0.023	0.023
3	Đinh Văn Ngọc	125		8,507	260		8,892	8,767					-			2		2	0.022	0.023
4	Đinh Văn Huyn	85		4,865	170		5,120	5,035					-			2		2	0.039	0.040
5	Đinh Thị Xoai	98		5,833	190		6,121	6,023					-			2		2	0.033	0.033
6	Đinh Văn Mem	85		2,093	500		2,678	2,593					-			2		2	0.075	0.077
7	Đinh Văn Trần	90		3,129	270		3,489	3,399					-			2		2	0.057	0.059
8	Đinh Văn Thâm	105		17,640	500	1,000	19,245	19,140		300			300		4	4	24	32	0.166	0.167
9	Đinh Văn Giáp	100		14,021		1,300	15,421	15,321		600			600		8		12	20	0.130	0.131
10	Đinh Văn Thiệu	95		11,189		750	12,034	11,939		900			900		12		8	20	0.166	0.168
11	Đinh Văn Chát	96		3,449		670	4,215	4,119		540			540		8		4	12	0.285	0.291
12	Đinh Văn Ngheo	125		4,513		1,000	5,638	5,513		300			300		4			4	0.071	0.073
13	Đinh Thị Nhúa	80		12,206		1,300	13,586	13,506		1,200			1,200		12		8	20	0.147	0.148
14	Đinh Văn Góp	80		4,491		670	5,241	5,161		600			600		8		4	12	0.229	0.233
15	Đinh Văn Huênh	95		4,640		1,000	5,735	5,640		300			300		4		4	8	0.139	0.142
16	Đinh Văn Nai	90		7,262		1,300	8,652	8,562		600			600		8		8	16	0.185	0.187
17	Đinh Văn Ngọc	125		8,097		670	8,892	8,767		540			540		8		8	16	0.180	0.183
18	Đinh Văn Nao	93		11,058		1,300	12,451	12,358		1,200			1,200		12		8	20	0.161	0.162
19	Đinh Văn Ninh	123		7,321	400	670	8,514	8,391					-			4	8	12	0.141	0.143
20	Đinh Văn Rang	80		12,370		1,000	13,450	13,370		1,200			1,200		16		12	28	0.208	0.209
21	Đinh Văn Lý	120		8,194		1,300	9,614	9,494		240			240		4		8	12	0.125	0.126
22	Đinh Văn Tùng	90		4,825		1,300	6,215	6,125		600			600		8		4	12	0.193	0.196
23	Đinh Văn Xoa	141		8,489		750	9,380	9,239		300			300		4		4	8	0.085	0.087
24	Đinh Văn Giai	120		7,549		1,300	8,969	8,849		900			900		8		4	12	0.134	0.136
25	Đinh Văn Trương	80		4,860		670	5,610	5,530		600			600		8		4	12	0.214	0.217
26	Đinh Văn Lớ	105		4,447	560	750	5,862	5,757		600			600		8	4	4	16	0.273	0.278
27	Đinh Văn Hiên	95		11,356	280	670	12,401	12,306		900			900		12	4	8	24	0.194	0.195
28	Đinh Văn Lá	85		6,467		1,300	7,852	7,767		240			240		4		8	12	0.153	0.154
29	Đinh Văn Lía	95		6,579	250	1,200	8,124	8,029		720			720		8	4	4	16	0.197	0.199
30	Đinh Văn Thê	85		7,308		1,150	8,543	8,458		900			900		8		8	16	0.187	0.189
31	Đinh Văn Gin	125		6,227		750	7,102	6,977		840			840		8		4	12	0.169	0.172
32	Đinh Văn Em	95		2,767		550	3,412	3,317		300			300		4		4	8	0.234	0.241
33	Đinh Văn Luân	125		4,399		1,300	5,824	5,699		240			240		4		4	8	0.137	0.140
34	Đinh Văn Ghen	81		8,833	240	670	9,824	9,743		600			600		8	4	8	20	0.204	0.205
35	Đinh Văn Huyn	85		4,035		1,000	5,120	5,035		300			300		4		4	8	0.156	0.159
36	Đinh Văn Nam	85		5,080		1,300	6,465	6,380		240			240		4		4	8	0.124	0.125
37	Đinh Văn Phúc	93		4,794		750	5,637	5,544		600			600		8		4	12	0.213	0.216
38	Đinh Văn Blũy	95		1,175	250		1,520	1,425		300			300		4	4		8	0.526	0.561
39	Đinh Văn Nhơn	104		3,460			3,564	3,460		240			240		4			4	0.112	0.116
40	Đinh Thị Xoai	89		4,342	390	1,300	6,121	6,032		300			300		4	4	4	12	0.196	0.199



41	Đình Văn Mên	96		1,732		850	2,678	2,582		240			240		4		4	8	0.299	0.310
42	Đình Văn Tắt	141		4,824		750	5,715	5,574		840			840		8		4	12	0.210	0.215
43	Đình Văn Chon	120	340	5,114		850	6,424	6,304		360			360		8	4	4	16	0.249	0.254
44	Đình Văn Trần	95		2,094		1,300	3,489	3,394		240			240		4		4	8	0.229	0.236
45	Đình Văn Lùn	104		3,436		670	4,210	4,106		360			360		4		4	8	0.190	0.195
46	Đình Văn Gải	85		8,626		850	9,561	9,476		600			600		8		8	16	0.167	0.169
Subtotal An Toan		4,674	-	300,052	5,280	35,910	345,916	341,242	-	20,910	-	-	20,910	-	264	50	228	542	0.157	0.159

2	Van Canh District, Canh Lien commune																		
1	Đình Văn Po	125		7,075		1,100	8,300	8,175		-			-			8	8	0.096	0.098
2	Đình Văn Mót	140	360	4,750			5,250	5,110		-			-		4		4	0.076	0.078
3	Đình Văn Ton	126		5,124		1,500	6,750	6,624		-			-			8	8	0.119	0.121
4	Đình Văn Mạnh	95	270	6,885		1,350	8,600	8,505		-			-		8	4	12	0.140	0.141
5	Đình Thị Chiến	115		2,585		3,000	5,700	5,585		-			-			8	8	0.140	0.143
6	Đình Văn Quế	96		4,704		1,500	6,300	6,204		-			-			4	4	0.063	0.064
7	Đình Văn Vón	84		2,316		2,700	5,100	5,016		-			-			4	4	0.078	0.080
8	Đình Văn Bình	94		4,156		1,950	6,200	6,106		-			-			8	8	0.129	0.131
9	Đình Văn Bay	127		673		2,300	3,100	2,973		-			-			4	4	0.129	0.135
10	Đình Văn Quai	73	360	6,067			6,500	6,427	-				-		2		2	0.031	0.031
11	Đình Văn Tiến	125	250	6,825			7,200	7,075	24				24		2		2	0.028	0.028
12	Đình Văn Tỏi	85	430	5,285			5,800	5,715	-				-		2		2	0.034	0.035
13	Đình Văn Ty	70	260	5,970			6,300	6,230	-				-		4		4	0.063	0.064
14	Đình Văn Bói	85	570	5,245			5,900	5,815	30				30		2		2	0.034	0.034
15	Đình Bộ Lĩnh	52		29			81	29	-				-		2		2	2.469	6.897
16	Đình Văn Trước	50		31			81	31	25				25		2		2	2.469	6.452
17	Đình Văn Dừa	65	170	6,265			6,500	6,435	-				-		2		2	0.031	0.031
18	Đình Văn Tuấn	65	190	4,245			4,500	4,435	20				20		2		2	0.044	0.045
19	Lơ O Bới	60	200	6,940			7,200	7,140	-				-		2		2	0.028	0.028
20	Đình Văn Út	73	250	3,877			4,200	4,127	-				-		2		2	0.048	0.048
21	Đình Văn Cáp	75	360	6,065			6,500	6,425	-				-		4		4	0.062	0.062
22	Đình Thị Hướm	81	450	4,269			4,800	4,719	-				-		2		2	0.042	0.042
23	Đình Văn Lô	85	270	7,245			7,600	7,515	15				15		4		4	0.053	0.053
24	Đình Văn Bóp	85	310	6,505			6,900	6,815	-				-		2		2	0.029	0.029
25	Đình Văn Út	85	230	5,485			5,800	5,715	-				-		2		2	0.034	0.035
26	Đình Văn Ban	73	200	3,727			4,000	3,927	-				-		2		2	0.050	0.051
27	Đình Văn Du	125	250	3,425			3,800	3,675	20				20		2		2	0.053	0.054
28	Đình Văn Góp	65	360	1,175			1,600	1,535	15				15		4		4	0.250	0.261
29	Đình Nhân Tâm	65	450	3,385			3,900	3,835	-				-		2		2	0.051	0.052
30	Đình Văn Trục	60	270	3,770			4,100	4,040	-				-		2		2	0.049	0.050
31	Đình Văn Khúc	73	350	7,577			8,000	7,927	-				-		4		4	0.050	0.050
32	Đình Văn Hùng	75	400	4,025			4,500	4,425	-				-		2		2	0.044	0.045
33	Đình thị Rươi	81	260	2,659			3,000	2,919	45				45		2		2	0.067	0.069
34	Đình Văn Linh	85	200	3,915			4,200	4,115	-				-		2		2	0.048	0.049
35	Đình Văn Nguyễn	85	250	3,715			4,050	3,965	-				-		2		2	0.049	0.050
36	Đình Văn Nam	85	360	4,715			5,160	5,075	-				-		2		2	0.039	0.039
37	Đình Văn Đung	73	450	3,977			4,500	4,427	25				25		2		2	0.044	0.045
38	Đình Văn Lễ	125	270	5,605			6,000	5,875	-				-		4		4	0.067	0.068
39	Đình Văn Một	65	310	6,825			7,200	7,135	50				50		2		2	0.028	0.028
40	Đình Văn Hiều	68	230	4,502			4,800	4,732	-				-		2		2	0.042	0.042
41	Đình Văn Quang	75	200	6,425			6,700	6,625	-				-		4		4	0.060	0.060

42	Đình Văn Mạnh	69		6.881	250		7,200	7.131	-		-			4	4	0.056	0.056			
43	Đình Thị Chiến	79		4.361	360		4,800	4.721	-		-			2	2	0.042	0.042			
44	Đình Văn Quế	85		4.465	450		5,000	4.915	-		-			2	2	0.040	0.041			
45	Đình Thị Cuốc	89		3.841	270		4,200	4.111	-		-			2	2	0.048	0.049			
46	Đình Văn Bin	73		2.977	350		3,400	3.327	-		-			2	2	0.059	0.060			
47	Đình Văn Khương	96		5.104	400		5,600	5.504	-		-			2	2	0.036	0.036			
48	Đình Văn Gấm	125		1.615	260		2,000	1.875	-		-			2	2	0.100	0.107			
49	Đình Văn Mơ	141		4.259	200		4,600	4.459	-		-			2	2	0.043	0.045			
50	Đình Văn Lũy	120		2.430	250		2,800	2.680	-		-			2	2	0.071	0.075			
51	Đình Văn Tâm	93		1.937	470		2,500	2.407	-		-			2	2	0.080	0.083			
52	Đình Văn Chanh	85		2.835	280		3,200	3.115	-		-			2	2	0.063	0.064			
53	Đình Thị Mai	85		2.065	650		2,800	2.715	-		-			2	2	0.071	0.074			
54	Đình Văn Eo	85		2.985	430		3,500	3.415	-		-			2	2	0.057	0.059			
55	Đình Văn Thiệu	73		3.757	270		4,100	4.027	-		-			2	2	0.049	0.050			
56	Đình Văn Đương	125		2.795	280		3,200	3.075	-		-			2	2	0.063	0.065			
57	Lê Văn Lệ	65		2.725	360		3,150	3.085	-		-			2	2	0.063	0.065			
58	Đình Văn Đô	68		1.922	510		2,500	2.432	-		-			2	2	0.080	0.082			
59	Đình Thị Cháp	75		7.455	470		8,000	7.925	-		-			4	4	0.050	0.050			
Subtotal Canh Liên		5,125	-	252,447	16,250	15,400	289,222	284,097	-	269	-	-	269	-	-	130	48	178	0.062	0.063

3	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune																				
1	Trần Thanh Mai	141		937	430		1,508	1,367					-			2		2	0.133	0.146	
2	Đình Văn Tư	120		1,217	270		1,607	1,487					-			2		2	0.124	0.134	
3	Mang Thị Hải	70		301			371	301		87			87		2		2	0.539	0.664		
4	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	105		1,982			2,087	1,982		94			94		2		2	0.096	0.101		
Subtotal Canh Thuan		436		-	4,437	700	-	5,573	5,137	-	181	-	-	181	-	4	4	-	8	0.144	0.156

4	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Hiep commune																			
1	Đình Vi	125		2,017	270		2,412	2,287		152			152		2	2		4	0.166	0.175
2	Đình Mơ	95		579	350		1,024	929		139			139		2	2		4	0.391	0.431
3	Đình Đáp	125		387	400		912	787		160			160		2	2		4	0.439	0.508
4	Đình Thị Mai A	115		1,273	260		1,648	1,533		100			100		2	2		4	0.243	0.261
5	Trần Tổng	135		641	200		976	841		100			100		2	2		4	0.410	0.476
6	Đình A Nhứt	85		513	250		848	763		126			126		2	2		4	0.472	0.524
7	Đình Thị Cưng	105		545	470		1,120	1,015		120			120		2	2		4	0.357	0.394
8	Đình Phơi	125		525	150		800	675		130			130		2	2		4	0.500	0.593
9	Đình Thanh Quyền	95		183	650		928	833		126			126		2	2		4	0.431	0.480
10	Đình Hơi	150		284	430		864	714		113			113		2	2		4	0.463	0.560
11	Đình Thị Đen	175		1,091	270		1,536	1,361		300			300		4	4		8	0.521	0.588
12	Đình Văn Bôi	85		2,743	180		3,008	2,923		100			100		4	4		8	0.266	0.274
13	Nguyễn Văn Quý	125		437	150		712	587		200			200		4	4		8	1.124	1.363
14	Đình Nam	100		1,114	150		1,364	1,264		436			436		4	4		8	0.587	0.633
15	Đình Dìm	135		680	115		930	795		100			100		4	4		8	0.860	1.006
	Subtotal Vinh Hiep	1,775	-	13,012	4,295	-	19,082	17,307	-	2,402	-	-	2,402	-	40	40	-	80	0.419	0.462

5	Vinh Son commune																				
1	Đình Quên	93		2,871	106		3,070	2,977		100			100				2		2	0.065	0.067
2	Đình Gừ	100		2,268	107		2,475	2,375		85			85				2		2	0.081	0.084
3	Đình Choeng	75		2,753	112		2,940	2,865		98			98				2		2	0.068	0.070
4	Đình Ngui	114		2,307	109		2,530	2,416		89			89				2		2	0.079	0.083

5	Đình Văn Kha	68	3.082	110	3.260	3.192	90	90	2	2	0.061	0.063
6	Đình Hạnh	79	3.078	110	3.267	3.188	98	98	2	2	0.061	0.063
7	Đình HMO	82	322	120	524	442	92	92	2	2	0.382	0.452
8	Đình Xoa	85	1.823	115	2.023	1.938	100	100	2	2	0.099	0.103
9	Đình Au	85	2.510	114	2.709	2.624	100	100	2	2	0.074	0.076
10	Đình Búp	125	349	109	583	458	89	89	2	2	0.343	0.437
11	Đình HVeng	85	93	106	284	199	90	90	2	2	0.704	1.005
12	Đình Lác	100	173	115	388	288	98	98	2	2	0.515	0.694
13	Đình Thương	125	526	121	772	647	92	92	2	2	0.259	0.309
14	Đình Thanh	85	209	113	407	322	100	100	2	2	0.491	0.621
15	Đình Bùn	95	289	109	493	398	100	100	2	2	0.406	0.503
16	Đình Quảng	125	176	108	409	284	121	121	2	2	0.489	0.704
17	Đình Lang	95	265	117	477	382	114	114	2	2	0.419	0.524
18	Đình Duôn	125	327	116	568	443	113	113	2	2	0.352	0.451
19	Đình Túc	115	174	114	403	288	121	121	2	2	0.496	0.694
20	Đình Anham	135	339	115	589	454	114	114	2	2	0.340	0.441
21	Đình Chiềng	85	314	121	520	435	112	112	2	2	0.385	0.460
22	Đình Hoắc	105	194	113	412	307	113	113	2	2	0.485	0.651
23	Đình Đức	125	313	109	547	422	114	114	2	2	0.366	0.474
24	Đình Hnhun	95	360	115	570	475	100	100	2	2	0.351	0.421
25	Đình Văn Chở	114	2.051	112	2.277	2.163	100	100	2	2	0.088	0.092
26	Đình PơK	125	21.175		21.300	21.175	200	200	4	4	0.019	0.019
27	Đình Tó	85	27.215		27.300	27.215	100	100	4	4	0.015	0.015
28	Đình Ngúc	95	2.869		2.964	2.869	200	200	4	4	0.135	0.139
29	Đình Ngông	125	922		1.047	922	100	100	4	4	0.382	0.434
30	Đình BoL	115	16.345		16.460	16.345	200	200	4	4	0.024	0.024
31	Đình Yơ	135	20.395		20.530	20.395	200	200	4	4	0.019	0.020
32	Đình Tum	125	6.345		6.470	6.345	100	100	4	4	0.062	0.063
33	Đình Thị Liên	65	11.935		12.000	11.935	120	120	4	4	0.033	0.034
34	Đình Chương	65	12.270		12.335	12.270	200	200	4	4	0.032	0.033
35	Đình Bí	60	1.090		1.150	1.090	100	100	4	4	0.348	0.367
36	Đình Xuôi	95	4.615	270	4.980	4.885	200	200	4	4	0.080	0.082
37	Đình Bời	85	5.583	350	6.018	5.933	100	100	4	4	0.066	0.067
38	Đình Reo	120	740	400	1.260	1.140	200	200	4	4	0.317	0.351
39	Đình Hủ	73	2.107	260	2.440	2.367	200	200	4	4	0.164	0.169
40	Đình HMên	125	8.705	200	9.030	8.905	187	187	4	4	0.044	0.045
41	Đình Khách	85	15.515	250	15.850	15.765	192	192	4	4	0.025	0.025
42	Đình Quyên	70	4.125	360	4.555	4.485	198	198	4	4	0.088	0.089
43	Đình XRót	125	245	450	820	695	204	204	4	4	0.488	0.576
44	Đình Nung	75	5.665	270	6.010	5.935	210	210	4	4	0.067	0.067
45	Đình Sin	73	6.467	310	6.850	6.777	215	215	4	4	0.058	0.059
46	Đình Hiên	125	1.975	230	2.330	2.205	221	221	4	4	0.172	0.181
47	Đình Đáp	125	4.687	200	5.012	4.887	227	227	4	4	0.080	0.082
48	Đình thị HRă	125	3.575	250	3.950	3.825	232	232	4	4	0.101	0.105
49	Đình Văn Ngơ	85	395	360	840	755	238	238	4	4	0.476	0.530
50	Đình Kling	95	10.345	450	10.890	10.795	244	244	4	4	0.037	0.037
51	Đình Riết	125	11.305	270	11.700	11.575	250	250	4	4	0.034	0.035
52	Đình Pynh	85	8.140	350	8.575	8.490	255	255	4	4	0.047	0.047
53	Đình DRéh	115	13.255	4.000	17.370	17.255	261	261	4	4	0.023	0.023
54	Đình Gai	125	14.725	2.300	17.150	17.025	267	267	4	4	0.023	0.023

55	Quách Ngọc Linh	125	660	1,400	2,185	2,060	272	272	4	4	0.183	0.194
56	Đình Boót	85	2,965	1,560	4,610	4,525	278	278	4	4	0.087	0.088
57	Đình Văn Him	130	10,810	1,560	12,500	12,370	284	284	4	4	0.032	0.032
58	Đình HRoK	85	9,385	1,350	10,820	10,735	290	290	4	4	0.037	0.037
59	Đình Hỷ	145	4,285	2,100	6,530	6,385	295	295	4	4	0.061	0.063
60	Đình Thị Khuyết	125	3,375	1,750	5,250	5,125	301	301	4	4	0.076	0.078
61	Đình Táp	125	505		630	505	307	307	4	4	0.635	0.792
62	Đình Bắc	85	1,095	500	1,680	1,595	312	312	4	4	0.238	0.251
63	Đình Pên	130	1,170		1,300	1,170	318	318	4	4	0.308	0.342
64	Đình Quân	125	1,085		1,210	1,085	100	100	4	4	0.331	0.369
65	Đình Phụng	65	435		500	435	330	330	4	4	0.800	0.920
66	Đình Bay	60	4,760	1,250	6,070	6,010	500	500	4	4	0.066	0.067
67	Đình Lơn	75	804	800	1,679	1,604	341	341	4	4	0.238	0.249
68	Đình Ngêh	68	364		432	364	200	200	4	4	0.926	1.099
69	Đình Gở	79	1,031	360	1,470	1,391	450	450	4	4	0.272	0.288
70	Đình Trương	82	243	260	585	503	200	200	4	4	0.684	0.795
71	Đình Văn Thao	125	995	200	1,320	1,195	420	420	4	4	0.303	0.335
72	Đình Tín	70	780	250	1,100	1,030	370	370	4	4	0.364	0.388
73	Đình Nhiều	85	1,345	360	1,790	1,705	375	375	4	4	0.223	0.235
74	Đình Trư	95	185		280	185	100	100	4	4	1.429	2.162
75	Đình Bai	100	720	270	1,090	990	387	387	4	4	0.367	0.404
76	Đình Choát	110	310		420	310	150	150	4	4	0.952	1.290
77	Đình Bly	82	418	230	730	648	210	210	4	4	0.548	0.617
78	Đình HNHưng	125	315	200	640	515	213	213	4	4	0.625	0.777
79	Đình Pinh	105	1,205	250	1,560	1,455	250	250	4	4	0.256	0.275
80	Đình Móp	100	170	100	370	270	150	150	4	4	1.081	1.481
81	Đình Chắt	79	746	95	920	841	350	350	4	4	0.435	0.476
82	Đình Chuân	85	967	78	1,130	1,045	321	321	4	4	0.354	0.383
83	Đình TơL	89	733	105	927	838	432	432	4	4	0.431	0.477
84	Đình BLốp	85	905	120	1,110	1,025	438	438	4	4	0.360	0.390
85	Đình Na	96	554	1,500	2,150	2,054	444	444	4	4	0.186	0.195
86	Đình Ngeo	125	1,095	2,000	3,220	3,095	450	450	4	4	0.124	0.129
87	Đình Đức	50	75		125	75	50	50	4	4	3.200	5.333
88	Đình thị Xốp	120	455		575	455	300	300	4	4	0.696	0.879
89	Đình Chắt	123	1,447	2,010	3,580	3,457	500	500	4	4	0.112	0.116
90	Đình Dóp	80	350		430	350	240	240	4	4	0.930	1.143
91	Đình Ung	85	565	500	1,150	1,065	521	521	4	4	0.348	0.376
92	Đình Tó	96	985		1,081	985	484	484	4	4	0.370	0.406
93	Đình Văn Lương	125	375		500	375	200	200	4	4	0.800	1.067
94	Đình Bơn	85	775	1,000	1,860	1,775	500	500	4	4	0.215	0.225
95	Đình Drung	104	139		243	139	102	102	4	4	1.646	2.878
96	Đình HRót	125	2,642	170	2,937	2,812	507	507	4	4	0.136	0.142
97	Đình Thiết	125	2,860	350	3,335	3,210	512	512	4	4	0.120	0.125
98	Đình GLăng	85	1,595	400	2,080	1,995	518	518	4	4	0.192	0.201
99	Đình Bren	100	3,040	260	3,400	3,300	524	524	4	4	0.118	0.121
100	Đình Atroi	125	6,175	200	6,500	6,375	530	530	4	4	0.062	0.063
101	Đình Tú	107	1,133	250	1,490	1,383	201	201	4	4	0.268	0.289
102	Đình Kon	105	1,098	157	1,360	1,255	140	140	4	4	0.294	0.319
103	Đình KLú	85	1,975	280	2,340	2,255	547	547	4	4	0.171	0.177
104	Đình BDăng	82	1,308	650	2,040	1,958	552	552	4	4	0.196	0.204



105	Đỉnh Nhe	125		1,109	430		1,664	1,539		301			301			+		+	0.240	0.260
106	Đỉnh Hấp	108		922	270		1,300	1,192		564			564			+		+	0.308	0.336
107	Đỉnh Đước	95		2,255	530		2,880	2,785		570			570			+		+	0.139	0.144
108	Đỉnh Ríp	79		1,184	227		1,490	1,411		200			200			+		+	0.268	0.283
Subtotal Vĩnh Hiệp		10,800	-	356,773	12,220	28,458	408,251	397,451	-	26,562	-	-	26,562	-	36	170	176	382	0.094	0.096
Total		22,810	-	926,721	38,745	79,768	1,068,044	1,045,234	-	50,324	-	-	50,324	-	344	394	452	1,190	0.175	0.187

Hre EM

Sr No	Head of HHs	Land Holding							Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per	
		Residential land	Productive land			Total land holding	Total productive land	Temporary					Permanent					total land holding	total productive land holing	
			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land			Forest land	Rice field land	Crop land	Garden Land	Forest Land	Total	Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land			Total
1	An Lao District, An Quang commune																			
1	Đinh Văn Diệu	100		4,462	125		4,687	4,587		-				-		2		2	0.043	0.044
2	Đinh Thị Na	125		5,691	115		5,931	5,806		-				-		2		2	0.034	0.034
3	Đinh Văn Sơn	95		6,097	120		6,312	6,217		-				-		2		2	0.032	0.032
4	Đinh Văn Bĩa	85		4,180	150		4,415	4,330		200			200			2		2	0.045	0.046
5	Đinh Văn Nhân	95		5,152			5,247	5,152		358			358		2		2	0.038	0.039	
6	Đinh Văn Hiền	105		5,947			6,052	5,947		414			414		2		2	0.033	0.034	
7	Đinh Văn Xê	85		1,165			1,250	1,165		86			86		2		2	0.160	0.172	
8	Đinh Văn Thành	85		3,394			3,479	3,394		238			238		2		2	0.057	0.059	
9	Đinh Văn Nghe	90		4,165			4,255	4,165		292			292		2		2	0.047	0.048	
10	Đinh Văn Diệc	88		4,639	170		4,897	4,809		240			240			2		2	0.041	0.042
11	Đinh Văn Rì	95		2,605	250		2,950	2,855		-			-			2		2	0.068	0.070
12	Đinh Văn Nham	81		4,068	180		4,329	4,248		-			-			2		2	0.046	0.047
13	Đinh Văn Hiều	85		4,157	170		4,412	4,327		-			-			2		2	0.045	0.046
14	Đinh Văn Hạnh	98		5,466	185		5,749	5,651		-			-			2		2	0.035	0.035
15	Đinh Văn Tây	120	500	1,731			2,351	2,231	120	180			300	16	24			40	1.701	1.793
16	Đinh Văn Nháu	100	1,000	822	500		2,422	2,322	360	540			900	24	36	4		64	2.642	2.756
17	Đinh Thị Ngươi	95		1,079		700	1,874	1,779		240			240		16		12	28	1.494	1.574
18	Đinh Văn Vi	90		5,984		800	6,874	6,784		660			660		24		44	68	0.989	1.002
19	Đinh Văn Nơi	100		6,580		1,000	7,680	7,580		120			120		8		56	64	0.833	0.844
20	Đinh Văn Bì	125		4,055		960	5,140	5,015		540			540		36		8	44	0.856	0.877
21	Đinh Văn Khoa	96		1,199		850	2,145	2,049		200			200		4		4	8	0.373	0.390
22	Đinh Văn Ga	85		5,616		720	6,421	6,336		600			600		12		24	36	0.561	0.568
23	Đinh Văn Đá	125		6,339		650	7,114	6,989		400			400		8		4	12	0.169	0.172
24	Đinh Văn Kiều	96		2,722		750	3,568	3,472		240			240		8		12	20	0.561	0.576
25	Đinh Văn Ré	105		3,181		670	3,956	3,851		720			720		12		8	20	0.506	0.519
26	Đinh Văn Đậu	125		2,000		1,000	3,125	3,000		540			540		8		8	16	0.512	0.533
27	Đinh Văn Toàn	85		3,456		1,200	4,741	4,656		900			900		12		8	20	0.422	0.430
28	Đinh Văn Nhớ	85		5,365		1,400	6,850	6,765		1,500			1,500		16		12	28	0.409	0.414
29	Đinh Thị Nháy	85		2,135		900	3,120	3,035		1,200			1,200		8		8	16	0.513	0.527
30	Đinh Thị Rầy	95		1,555		850	2,500	2,405		600			600		4		8	12	0.480	0.499
31	Đinh Thị Rịu	96		3,072		700	3,868	3,772		1,200			1,200		8		4	12	0.310	0.318
32	Đinh Thị Nêm	95		4,472		630	5,197	5,102		1,200			1,200		16		12	28	0.539	0.549
33	Đinh Văn Vê	82		2,254		1,200	3,536	3,454		900			900		8		12	20	0.566	0.579
34	Đinh Văn Tôn	125		2,396		1,300	3,821	3,696		600			600		4		4	8	0.209	0.216
35	Đinh Văn Vương	100		1,907		1,405	3,412	3,312		1,800			1,800		12		4	16	0.469	0.483
36	Đinh Văn Can	125		1,844		1,400	3,369	3,244		600			600		8		8	16	0.475	0.493
37	Đinh Văn So	135		3,788		1,200	5,123	4,988		1,500			1,500		12		16	28	0.547	0.561
38	Đinh Thị Mếp	85		1,599		850	2,534	2,449		600			600		4		4	8	0.316	0.327
39	Đinh Thị Chĩa	96		1,304		700	2,100	2,004		300			300		4		4	8	0.381	0.399
40	Đinh Thị Tin	95		620		630	1,345	1,250		600			600		4		8	12	0.892	0.960
41	Đinh Văn Xê	82		2,930		1,200	4,212	4,130		1,800			1,800		16		12	28	0.665	0.678
42	Đinh Thị Trắc	125		2,907		1,300	4,332	4,207		1,200			1,200		8		8	16	0.369	0.380
43	Đinh Văn Sợ	100		3,659		1,405	5,164	5,064		1,500			1,500		12		8	20	0.387	0.398

44	Đình Văn Hùng	125		2,607		1,000	3,732	3,607		1,200		1,200		8		8	16		0.429	0.444
45	Đình Văn Mạn	85		4,844		960	5,889	5,804		1,400		1,400		12		16	28		0.475	0.482
46	Đình Văn Xê	73		1,394		150	1,617	1,544		1,200		1,200		8		4	12		0.742	0.777
47	Đình Văn Thành	125		5,980		720	6,825	6,700		900		900		8		16	24		0.352	0.358
48	Đình Văn Nghe	93		3,021		750	3,864	3,771		300		300		4		8	12		0.311	0.318
49	Đình Văn Mai	68		6,818		670	7,556	7,488		1,800		1,800		8		20	28		0.371	0.374
50	Đình Văn Ri	75		3,140		1,000	4,215	4,140		1,240		1,240		8		4	12		0.285	0.290
51	Đình Văn Nham	69		4,864		1,300	6,233	6,164		1,500		1,500		12		8	20		0.321	0.324
52	Đình Văn Hiều	79		4,164		1,405	5,648	5,569		1,200		1,200		8		4	12		0.212	0.215
53	Đình Văn Rìm	85		7,139		1,400	8,624	8,539		600		600		4		12	16		0.186	0.187
54	Đình Văn Đét	89		2,258		1,200	3,547	3,458		300		300		4		8	12		0.338	0.347
55	Đình Văn Re	95		8,867		850	9,812	9,717		1,500		1,500		12		16	28		0.285	0.288
56	Đình Văn Tiến	125		7,828		700	8,653	8,528		1,200		1,200		16		12	28		0.324	0.328
57	Đình Thị Na	85		6,566		630	7,281	7,196		900		900		8		8	16		0.220	0.222
58	Đình Văn Sơn	93		4,638		1,200	5,931	5,838		600		600		8		8	16		0.270	0.274
59	Đình Văn Bia	68		2,276		1,800	4,144	4,076		300		300		4		16	20		0.483	0.491
60	Đình Văn Nhân	75		652		330	1,057	982		450		450		4		4	8		0.757	0.815
61	Đình Văn Đới	100		5,225		1,200	6,525	6,425		1,500		1,500		12		8	20		0.307	0.311
62	Đình Văn Hiền	125		4,505		1,300	5,930	5,805		1,800		1,800		12		8	20		0.337	0.345
63	Đình Xuân Tiến	70		2,665		1,500	4,235	4,165		1,200		1,200		8		4	12		0.283	0.288
64	Đình Văn Thương	60		6,194		1,000	7,254	7,194		1,200		1,200		8		8	16		0.221	0.222
65	Đình Thị Choa	50		3,240		960	4,250	4,200		300		300		4		8	12		0.282	0.286
66	Đình Văn Trầu	68		1,946		850	2,864	2,796		600		600		4		4	8		0.279	0.286
Subtotal An Quang		6,245	1,500	248,590	1,965	49,245	307,545	301,300	480	47,998	-	-	48,478	40	546	22	532	1,140	0.371	0.378

2	An Lao District, An Nghia commune																			
1	Đình Văn Đim	85		4,904	135		5,124	5,039		60			60			2	2	0.039	0.040	
2	Đình Văn Chanh	85		8,394	175		8,654	8,569		30			30			2	2	0.023	0.023	
3	Đình Văn Nhứt	81		8,230	235		8,546	8,465		40			40			2	2	0.023	0.024	
4	Đình Văn Nhen	85		5,489	300		5,874	5,789		120			120			2	2	0.034	0.035	
5	Đình Văn Nhót	95		3,712	450		4,257	4,162					-			2	2	0.047	0.048	
6	Đình Văn Vàng	106		3,739	260		4,105	3,999					-			2	2	0.049	0.050	
7	Đình Văn Nghen	85		3,157	380		3,622	3,537		40			40			2	2	0.055	0.057	
8	Đình Văn Thủy	85		4,805	250		5,140	5,055					-			2	2	0.039	0.040	
9	Đình Văn Lỡ	125		5,133	390		5,648	5,523					-			2	2	0.035	0.036	
10	Đình Văn Tỏi	100		3,311	300		3,711	3,611					-			2	2	0.054	0.055	
11	Đình Văn Yêu	110		3,354	400		3,864	3,754		80			80			2	2	0.052	0.053	
12	Đình Văn Chanh	82		7,167		1,405	8,654	8,572		600			600		4		8	12	0.139	0.140
13	Đình Văn Lư	105		4,237		1,000	5,342	5,237		900			900		8		8	16	0.300	0.306
14	Đình Văn Diêm	95		3,769	300	960	5,124	5,029		300			300		4	4	8	16	0.312	0.318
15	Đình Văn Nhân	85		11,416		850	12,351	12,266		1,200			1,200		12		16	28	0.227	0.228
16	Đình Văn Nhứt	90		7,736		720	8,546	8,456		900			900		8		4	12	0.140	0.142
17	Đình Văn Hùng	125		5,789	250	650	6,814	6,689		800			800		8	4	8	20	0.294	0.299
18	Đình Văn Tông	85		3,023		750	3,858	3,773		300			300		4		4	8	0.207	0.212
19	Đình Văn Danh	93		8,787	400	670	9,950	9,857		900			900		8	4	4	16	0.161	0.162
20	Đình Văn Sanh	85		4,600		1,000	5,685	5,600		900			900		12		4	16	0.281	0.286
21	Đình Văn Cá	100		2,911		1,300	4,311	4,211		900			900		8		4	12	0.278	0.285
22	Đình Văn Lít	89		4,139	350	670	5,248	5,159		300			300		4	4	8	16	0.305	0.310
23	Đình Văn Khoát	95		8,557		1,000	9,652	9,557		600			600		12		8	20	0.207	0.209
24	Đình Văn Nheo	85		3,765	360	1,300	5,510	5,425		600			600		8	4	4	16	0.290	0.295



25	Đinh Văn Ty	89		7,068		1,405	8,562	8,473		1,200		1,200		12		8	20	0.234	0.236
26	Đinh Văn Thỏ	135		790		400	1,325	1,190		360		360		4		4	8	0.604	0.672
27	Đinh Văn Mã	125		1,275		700	2,100	1,975		800		800		8		4	12	0.571	0.608
28	Đinh Văn Đốt	85		3,418		850	4,353	4,268		1,200		1,200		12		4	16	0.368	0.375
29	Đinh Văn Kri	85		6,069		700	6,854	6,769		600		600		8		4	12	0.175	0.177
30	Đinh Văn Lá	81		7,593		850	8,524	8,443		1,200		1,200		12		8	20	0.235	0.237
31	Đinh Thị Rua	85		13,436		720	14,241	14,156		1,050		1,050		12		12	24	0.169	0.170
32	Đinh Văn Nghe	140		3,077		650	3,867	3,727		300		300		4			4	0.103	0.107
33	Đinh Văn Quán	95		5,400		750	6,245	6,150		600		600		8		4	12	0.192	0.195
34	Đinh Văn Lỡ	85		7,890		670	8,645	8,560		600		600		8		8	16	0.185	0.187
35	Đinh Văn Nhót	89		2,355		1,000	3,444	3,355		300		300		4		4	8	0.232	0.238
36	Đinh Văn Vàng	135		7,170		1,300	8,605	8,470		600		600		8		4	12	0.139	0.142
37	Đinh Văn Khoa	125		1,976		670	2,771	2,646		240		240		4			4	0.144	0.151
38	Đinh Văn Nghen	85		4,685		750	5,520	5,435		500		500		8		8	16	0.290	0.294
39	Đinh Văn Thủy	90		3,450		670	4,210	4,120		300		300		4		8	12	0.285	0.291
40	Đinh Văn Tới	125		4,985		1,000	6,110	5,985		540		540		8		8	16	0.262	0.267
41	Đinh Văn Yên	85		2,830		1,300	4,215	4,130		300		300		4		4	8	0.190	0.194
42	Đinh Thị Mương	93		4,103		670	4,866	4,773		300		300		4		8	12	0.247	0.251
43	Đinh Văn Nhen	85		2,490		1,000	3,575	3,490		240		240		4		8	12	0.336	0.344
44	Đinh Văn The	98		5,714		1,300	7,112	7,014		650		650		8		8	16	0.225	0.228
45	Đinh Văn Giáo	100		7,482		1,405	8,987	8,887		800		800		12		4	16	0.178	0.180
46	Đinh Văn Râm	85		680	260		1,025	940		300		300		4			4	0.390	0.426
47	Đinh Văn Kỹ	100		3,612		850	4,562	4,462		300		300		4		8	12	0.263	0.269
48	Đinh Văn Gái	125		2,427		700	3,252	3,127		500		500		8		4	12	0.369	0.384
49	Đinh Văn Kinh	100		7,815		630	8,545	8,445		600		600		8		8	16	0.187	0.189
50	Đinh Văn Cúc	85		740		300	1,125	1,040		300		300		4		4	8	0.711	0.769
51	Đinh Văn Rót	98		5,172	300	1,300	6,870	6,772		1,200		1,200		12	4	8	24	0.349	0.354
52	Đinh Văn Khuya	95		7,525	250	630	8,500	8,405		900		900		8	4	4	16	0.188	0.190
53	Đinh Văn Nế	85		1,435	400	1,200	3,120	3,035		850		850		8	4	8	20	0.641	0.659
54	Đinh Văn Nĩa	85		3,171		1,300	4,556	4,471		300		300		4		4	8	0.176	0.179
55	Đinh Văn Vùi	98		3,001	250	1,405	4,754	4,656		600		600		8	4	8	20	0.421	0.430
56	Đinh Văn Nế	70		2,163		1,000	3,233	3,163		240		240		4		4	8	0.247	0.253
57	Đinh Văn Rách	85		4,482	400	750	5,717	5,632		900		900		12	4	8	24	0.420	0.426
58	Đinh Văn Rực	85		3,856		670	4,611	4,526		200		200		4		4	8	0.173	0.177
59	Đinh Văn Bương	98		2,500		1,000	3,598	3,500		300		300		4		4	8	0.222	0.229
60	Đinh Văn Dia	98		7,477	300	1,300	9,175	9,077		240		240		4	4	8	16	0.174	0.176
61	Đinh Thị Già	100		6,103		670	6,873	6,773		500		500		8		8	16	0.233	0.236
62	Đinh Thị Tranh	85		4,252	350	750	5,437	5,352		240		240		4	4	4	12	0.221	0.224
63	Đinh Văn Châm	100		5,443		670	6,213	6,113		300		300		4		8	12	0.193	0.196
64	Đinh Văn Diết	125		4,236		1,000	5,361	5,236		300		300		4		8	12	0.224	0.229
65	Đinh Văn Trường	100		1,753	500	500	2,853	2,753		1,150		1,150		12	4	4	20	0.701	0.726
66	Đinh Văn Canh	85		2,743		670	3,498	3,413		600		600		8		4	12	0.343	0.352
67	Đinh Văn Cao	98		3,163		1,000	4,261	4,163		240		240		4		4	8	0.188	0.192
68	Đinh Văn Le	95		1,805		1,300	3,200	3,105		650		650		8			8	0.250	0.258
69	Đinh Văn Cúp	125		5,398		750	6,273	6,148		900		900		8		4	12	0.191	0.195
70	Đinh Văn Chót	100		2,358		670	3,128	3,028		240		240		4			4	0.128	0.132
71	Đinh Văn Cai	125		6,286		1,000	7,411	7,286		300		300		4		8	12	0.162	0.165
72	Đinh Văn Đùng	85		8,229		1,300	9,614	9,529		540		540		8		12	20	0.208	0.210
73	Đinh Văn Thiết	95		4,696		670	5,461	5,366		360		360		4		4	8	0.146	0.149
74	Đinh Văn Nhĩa	106		4,373		3,050	7,529	7,423		360		360		8		8	16	0.213	0.216



Subtotal An Nghia		7,187	-	350,274	7,945	58,070	423,476	416,289	-	36,660	-	-	36,660	-	440	74	368	882	0.208	0.212
3	An Lao District, An Toan commune																			
1	Đình Văn Hôn	110		4,654	360		5,124	5,014		60			60			2		2	0.039	0.040
2	Đình Văn Râm	100		6,544	570		7,214	7,114					-			2		2	0.028	0.028
3	Đình Văn Ben	85		4,685	120		4,890	4,805					-			2		2	0.041	0.042
4	Đình Văn Đại	95		6,667	350		7,112	7,017					-			2		2	0.028	0.029
5	Đình Văn Vinh	95		4,935	200		5,230	5,135					-			2		2	0.038	0.039
6	Đình Văn Dũng	85		6,186	460		6,731	6,646					-			2		2	0.030	0.030
7	Đình Văn Nhun	98		8,182	300		8,580	8,482					-			2		2	0.023	0.024
8	Đình Văn Dên	125		6,716		670	7,511	7,386		600			600		8		4	12	0.160	0.162
9	Đình Văn Giờ	141		2,884		1,300	4,325	4,184		150			150		4		4	8	0.185	0.191
10	Đình Văn Voanh	120		5,425		670	6,215	6,095		300			300		4		8	12	0.193	0.197
11	Đình Văn Út	123		1,587	400	1,000	3,110	2,987					-			4		4	0.129	0.134
12	Đình Văn Búi	120		5,026		750	5,896	5,776		900			900		8		8	16	0.271	0.277
13	Đình Văn Râm	85		6,379		750	7,214	7,129		900			900		8		4	12	0.166	0.168
14	Đình Văn Giang	141		17,439		670	18,250	18,109		300			300		4		8	12	0.066	0.066
15	Đình Văn Huyện	120		6,754		750	7,624	7,504		240			240		4		4	8	0.105	0.107
16	Đình Văn Nói	80		7,113		670	7,863	7,783		300			300		4		4	8	0.102	0.103
17	Đình Văn Môn	95		4,119		1,000	5,214	5,119		300			300		4		4	8	0.153	0.156
18	Đình Văn Ngừ	125		10,752		670	11,547	11,422		540			540		8		8	16	0.139	0.140
19	Đình Văn Đại	123		5,969	350	670	7,112	6,989		600			600		8	4	4	16	0.225	0.229
20	Đình Văn Xì	120		1,721	460	1,000	3,301	3,181		240			240		4	4	4	12	0.364	0.377
21	Đình Văn Tơ	90		4,299		1,300	5,689	5,599		300			300		4		8	12	0.211	0.214
22	Đình Văn Proi	125		3,980		1,000	5,105	4,980		240			240		4		4	8	0.157	0.161
23	Đình Văn Cón	104		5,084	360	1,300	6,848	6,744		240			240		4	4	4	12	0.175	0.178
24	Đình Văn Yêu	85		1,915		850	2,850	2,765		240			240		4		4	8	0.281	0.289
25	Đình Văn Tỉnh	95		9,786	400	1,260	11,541	11,446		300			300		8	4	8	20	0.173	0.175
26	Đình Văn Man	85		7,135	250	670	8,140	8,055		300			300		4	4	8	16	0.197	0.199
27	Đình Văn Viết	96		1,706		1,300	3,102	3,006		300			300		4		4	8	0.258	0.266
28	Đình Văn Liên	104		6,146		1,200	7,450	7,346		300			300		4		4	8	0.107	0.109
29	Đình Văn Ron	85		7,006		1,150	8,241	8,156		600			600		8		4	12	0.146	0.147
30	Đình Văn Vinh	110		4,370		750	5,230	5,120		600			600		8		4	12	0.229	0.234
31	Đình Văn Ben	125		3,505		1,260	4,890	4,765		360			360		4		4	8	0.164	0.168
32	Đình Văn Dũng	93		5,028	350	1,260	6,731	6,638		600			600		8	4	4	16	0.238	0.241
33	Đình Văn Nhun	92		7,938		550	8,580	8,488		300			300		4		8	12	0.140	0.141
34	Đình Thị Trư	80		910	160	670	1,820	1,740		300			300		4	4		8	0.440	0.460
Subtotal An Toan		3,555	-	192,545	5,090	25,090	226,280	222,725	-	10,410	-	-	10,410	-	140	46	132	318	0.141	0.143
Total		16,987	1,500	791,409	15,000	132,405	957,301	940,314	480	95,068	-	-	95,548	40	1,126	142	1,032	2,340	0.240	0.244



Cham EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Land Holding							Impact land										Percentage of impact land as per		
		Residential land	Productive land				Total land holding	Total productive land	Temporary					Permanent					total land holding	total productive land holing	
			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land			Rice field land	Crop land	Garden Land	Forest Land	Total	Rice field land	Crop land	Garden land	Forest land	Total			
1	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune																				
1	Phan Dũng	68		1,044	270		1,382	1,314		72				72			2		2	0.145	0.152
2	Trần Minh Phậ	75		971	350		1,396	1,321		84				84			2		2	0.143	0.151
3	Mai Văn Một	69		1,577	400		2,046	1,977		64				64			2		2	0.098	0.101
4	Đoàn Văn Xuông	79		1,721	260		2,060	1,981						-			2		2	0.097	0.101
5	Mai Văn Trát	85		2,425	200		2,710	2,625						-			2		2	0.074	0.076
6	Mai Văn Dú	89		1,431	250		1,770	1,681		67				67			2		2	0.113	0.119
7	Mai Thươi	73		1,559	470		2,102	2,029						-			2		2	0.095	0.099
8	Nguyễn Thị Luốp	96		786	280		1,162	1,066						-			2		2	0.172	0.188
9	Phạm Văn Ngư	125		719	650		1,494	1,369		43				43			2		2	0.134	0.146
10	Nguyễn V Khánh	123		1,213	280		1,616	1,493						-			2		2	0.124	0.134
11	Đoàn Văn Găng	80		1,863			1,943	1,863		98				98		2			2	0.103	0.107
12	Đoàn Thị Nghớp	120		242			362	242		97				97		2			2	0.552	0.826
13	Mai Văn Đưọc	85		931			1,016	931		92				92		2			2	0.197	0.215
14	Đoàn Văn Quyên	73		1,100	170		1,343	1,270						-			2		2	0.149	0.157
15	Đinh Thị Trâm	125		1,037	190		1,352	1,227						-			2		2	0.148	0.163
16	Đoàn Mai Thuợm	85		1,712	200		1,997	1,912						-			2		2	0.100	0.105
17	Mai Văn Trích	70		1,368	250		1,688	1,618		97				97			2		2	0.118	0.124
18	Mai Văn Úc	125		2,802	360		3,287	3,162		99				99			2		2	0.061	0.063
19	Mai văn Thanh	75		1,181	450		1,706	1,631						-			2		2	0.117	0.123
20	Đoàn văn Đoan	73		2,644	270		2,987	2,914						-			2		2	0.067	0.069
21	Đoàn Văn Dắm	125		1,289	310		1,724	1,599						-			2		2	0.116	0.125
22	Mai Văn Xí	85		2,284			2,369	2,284		87				87		2			2	0.084	0.088
23	Đoàn Thị Giáo	105		3,227			3,332	3,227		91				91		2			2	0.060	0.062
24	Mang Thị Quáo	125		3,216			3,341	3,216		97				97		2			2	0.060	0.062
25	Nguyễn văn Nột	95		1,665			1,760	1,665		92				92		2			2	0.114	0.120
26	Mai Thị Tiếp	107		1,989			2,096	1,989		87				87		2			2	0.095	0.101
27	Đoàn Văn Tròn	82		2,341			2,423	2,341		63				63		2			2	0.083	0.085
28	Phạm Văn Sáu	85		4,146			4,231	4,146		94				94		4			4	0.095	0.096
29	Phạm Văn Lợi	105		2,822	350		3,277	3,172						-			2		2	0.061	0.063
30	Đoàn Thị Trà	125		2,434	400		2,959	2,834						-			2		2	0.068	0.071
31	Lê Thanh Lép	95		4,204	250		4,549	4,454						-			2		2	0.044	0.045
33	Đoàn Văn Kép	82		2,497	380		2,959	2,877						-			2		2	0.068	0.070
34	Mai Thị Lon	125		2,682	470		3,277	3,152						-			2		2	0.061	0.063
35	Mai Văn Chức	85		3,916	230		4,231	4,146						-			2		2	0.047	0.048
Subtotal Canh Thuan		3,298	-	70,236	7,690	-	81,224	77,926	-	1,491	-	-	1,491	-	22	48	-	70	0.086	0.090	
	Total	3,298	-	70,236	7,690	-	81,224	77,926	-	1,491	-	-	1,491	-	22	48	-	70	0.086	0.090	

Appendix 5

**Details of Impacts
on Crops and Trees**



Appendix 5 – Details of Impacts on Crops and Trees

Impacts on Crops

Bana EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Rice	Crops	Total
An Lao District, An Toan commune				
1	Đinh Văn Lý		30	30
2	Đinh Văn Thâm	-	304	304
3	Đinh Văn Giáp	-	608	608
4	Đinh Văn Thiệu	-	912	912
5	Đinh Văn Chát	-	548	548
6	Đinh Văn Ngheo	-	304	304
7	Đinh Thị Nhúa	-	1,212	1,212
8	Đinh Văn Góp	-	608	608
9	Đinh Văn Huênh	-	304	304
10	Đinh Văn Nai	-	608	608
11	Đinh Văn Ngọc	-	548	548
12	Đinh Văn Nao	-	1,212	1,212
13	Đinh Văn Rang	-	1,216	1,216
14	Đinh Văn Lý	-	244	244
15	Đinh Văn Tùng	-	608	608
16	Đinh Văn Xoa	-	304	304
17	Đinh Văn Giai	-	908	908
18	Đinh Văn Trương	-	608	608
19	Đinh Văn Lớ	-	608	608
20	Đinh Văn Hiền	-	912	912
21	Đinh Văn Lá	-	244	244
22	Đinh Văn Lía	-	728	728
23	Đinh Văn Thê	-	908	908
24	Đinh Văn Gin	-	848	848
25	Đinh Văn Em	-	304	304
26	Đinh Văn Luân	-	244	244
27	Đinh Văn Ghen	-	608	608
28	Đinh Văn Huyền	-	304	304
29	Đinh Văn Nam	-	244	244
30	Đinh Văn Phúc	-	608	608
31	Đinh Văn Blũy	-	304	304
32	Đinh Văn Nhơn	-	244	244
33	Đinh Thị Xoai	-	304	304
34	Đinh Văn Mem	-	244	244
35	Đinh Văn Tắt	-	848	848
36	Đinh Văn Chon	-	368	368
37	Đinh Văn Trần	-	244	244
38	Đinh Văn Lùn	-	364	364
39	Đinh Văn Gái	-	608	608
<i>Subtotal An Toan</i>		-	21,174	21,174



2	Van Canh District, Canh Lien commune			
1	Đình Văn Tiến	-	24	24
2	Đình Văn Bôi	-	30	30
3	Đình Văn Trước	-	25	25
4	Đình Văn Tuấn	-	20	20
5	Đình Văn Lô	-	15	15
6	Đình Văn Du	-	20	20
7	Đình Văn Góp	-	15	15
8	Đình thị Rươi	-	45	45
9	Đình Văn Đung	-	25	25
10	Đình Văn Một	-	50	50
	<i>Subtotal Canh Lien</i>	-	-	269
3	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune		-	-
1	Mang Thị Hải	-	25	25
2	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	-	70	70
	<i>Subtotal Canh Thuan</i>	-	-	95
4	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Hiep commune		-	-
1	Đình Vi	-	152	152
2	Đình Mơ	-	139	139
3	Đình Adáp	-	160	160
4	Đình Thị Mai A	-	100	100
5	Trần Tổng	-	100	100
6	Đình A Nhứt	-	126	126
7	Đình Thị Cưng	-	120	120
8	Đình Phơi	-	130	130
9	Đình Thanh Quyền	-	126	126
10	Đình Hời	-	113	113
11	Đình Thị Đen	-	300	300
12	Đình Văn Bôi	-	100	100
13	Nguyễn Văn Quý	-	200	200
14	Đình Nam	-	436	436
15	Đình Dim	-	100	100
	<i>Subtotal Vinh Hiep</i>	-	-	2,402
5	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Son commune		-	-
1	Đình Quên	-	100	100
2	Đình Gử	-	85	85
3	Đình Choeng	-	98	98
4	Đình Ngui	-	89	89
5	Đình Văn Kha	-	90	90
6	Đình Hạnh	-	98	98
7	Đình H Mơ	-	92	92
8	Đình Xoa	-	100	100
9	Đình Au	-	100	100
10	Đình Búp	-	89	89
11	Đình HVeng	-	90	90
12	Đình Lác	-	98	98
13	Đình Thương	-	92	92
14	Đình Thanh	-	100	100



15	Đình Bửm	-	100	100
16	Đình Quảng	-	121	121
17	Đình Lang	-	114	114
18	Đình Duôn	-	113	113
19	Đình Túc	-	121	121
20	Đình Anham	-	114	114
21	Đình Chiềng	-	112	112
22	Đình Hoắc	-	113	113
23	Đình Đước	-	114	114
24	Đình Hnhun	-	100	100
25	Đình Văn Chớ	-	100	100
26	Đình PơK	-	200	200
27	Đình Tó	-	100	100
28	Đình Ngúc	-	200	200
29	Đình Ngông	-	100	100
30	Đình BôL	-	200	200
31	Đình Yơ	-	200	200
32	Đình Tăm	-	100	100
33	Đình Thị Liên	-	120	120
34	Đình Chương	-	200	200
35	Đình Bí	-	100	100
36	Đình Xuôi	-	200	200
37	Đình Bơi	-	100	100
38	Đình Reo	-	200	200
39	Đình Hú	-	200	200
40	Đình HMên	-	187	187
41	Đình Khách	-	192	192
42	Đình Quyên	-	198	198
43	Đình XRót	-	204	204
44	Đình Nung	-	210	210
45	Đình Sín	-	215	215
46	Đình Hliên	-	221	221
47	Đình Dấp	-	227	227
48	Đình thị HRă	-	232	232
49	Đình Văn Ngơ	-	238	238
50	Đình Kling	-	244	244
51	Đình Riết	-	250	250
52	Đình Pynh	-	255	255
53	Đình DRéh	-	261	261
54	Đình Gai	-	267	267
55	Quách Ngọc Linh	-	272	272
56	Đình Boót	-	278	278
57	Đình Văn Him	-	284	284
58	Đình HRoK	-	290	290
59	Đình Hỷ	-	295	295
60	Đình Thị Khuyết	-	301	301
61	Đình Táp	-	307	307
62	Đình Bắc	-	312	312
63	Đình Pên	-	318	318
64	Đình Quân	-	100	100
65	Đình Phung	-	330	330



66	Đình Bay	-	500	500
67	Đình Lon	-	341	341
68	Đình Nghê	-	200	200
69	Đình Gở	-	450	450
70	Đình Tương	-	200	200
71	Đình Văn Thao	-	420	420
72	Đình Tin	-	370	370
73	Đình Nhiều	-	375	375
74	Đình Trư	-	100	100
75	Đình Bai	-	387	387
76	Đình Choát	-	150	150
77	Đình Bly	-	210	210
78	Đình H Nhung	-	213	213
79	Đình Pinh	-	250	250
80	Đình Móp	-	150	150
81	Đình Chác	-	350	350
82	Đình Chuân	-	321	321
83	Đình TơL	-	432	432
84	Đình BLốp	-	438	438
85	Đình Na	-	444	444
86	Đình Ngeo	-	450	450
87	Đình Đức	-	50	50
88	Đình thị Xốp	-	300	300
89	Đình Cháh	-	500	500
90	Đình Dóp	-	240	240
91	Đình Ứng	-	521	521
92	Đình Tó	-	484	484
93	Đình Văn Lương	-	200	200
94	Đình Bơn	-	500	500
95	Đình Trưng	-	102	102
96	Đình HRót	-	507	507
97	Đình Thiết	-	512	512
98	Đình GLăng	-	518	518
99	Đình Bren	-	524	524
100	Đình Atroi	-	530	530
101	Đình Tú	-	201	201
102	Đình Kon	-	140	140
103	Đình KLú	-	547	547
104	Đình BDăng	-	552	552
105	Đình Nhe	-	301	301
106	Đình Hấp	-	564	564
107	Đình Đước	-	570	570
108	Đình Ríp	-	200	200
Subtotal Vĩnh Hiệp		-	26,562	26,562
Total		-	50,502	50,502



Hre EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Rice	Crops	Total
1	An Lao District, An Quang commune			-
1	Đình Văn Bia		200	200
2	Đình Văn Nhân		360	360
3	Đình Văn Hiền		416	416
4	Đình Văn Xê		88	88
5	Đình Văn Thành		240	240
6	Đình Văn Nghe		294	294
7	Đình Văn Đיע		240	240
8	Đình Văn Tây	136	204	340
9	Đình Văn Nhàu	384	576	960
10	Đình Thị Ngươi	-	256	256
11	Đình Văn Vi	-	684	684
12	Đình Văn Nơi	-	128	128
13	Đình Văn Bi	-	576	576
14	Đình Văn Khoa	-	204	204
15	Đình Văn Ga	-	612	612
16	Đình Văn Đá	-	408	408
17	Đình Văn Kiều	-	248	248
18	Đình Văn Ré	-	732	732
19	Đình Văn Dậu	-	548	548
20	Đình Văn Toàn	-	912	912
21	Đình Văn Nhớ	-	1516	1516
22	Đình Thị Nháy	-	1208	1208
23	Đình Thị Rầy	-	604	604
24	Đình Thị Ríu	-	1208	1208
25	Đình Thị Nêm	-	1216	1216
26	Đình Văn Vê	-	908	908
27	Đình Văn Tôn	-	604	604
28	Đình Văn Vương	-	1812	1812
29	Đình Văn Can	-	608	608
30	Đình Văn So	-	1512	1512
31	Đình Thị Mếp	-	604	604
32	Đình Thị Chĩa	-	304	304
33	Đình Thị Tin	-	604	604
34	Đình Văn Xé	-	1816	1816
35	Đình Thị Trắc	-	1208	1208
36	Đình Văn Sợi	-	1512	1512
37	Đình Văn Hùng	-	1208	1208
38	Đình Văn Mạn	-	1412	1412
39	Đình Văn Xê	-	1208	1208
40	Đình Văn Thành	-	908	908
41	Đình Văn Nghe	-	304	304
42	Đình Văn Mai	-	1808	1808
50	Đình Văn Ri	-	1248	1248
51	Đình Văn Nham	-	1512	1512
52	Đình Văn Hiều	-	1208	1208



53	Đinh Văn Rím	-	604	604
54	Đinh Văn Đét	-	304	304
55	Đinh Văn Re	-	1512	1512
56	Đinh Văn Tiến	-	1216	1216
57	Đinh Thị Na	-	908	908
58	Đinh Văn Sơn	-	608	608
59	Đinh Văn Bia	-	304	304
60	Đinh Văn Nhân	-	454	454
61	Đinh Văn Đới	-	1512	1512
62	Đinh Văn Hiền	-	1812	1812
63	Đinh Xuân Tiến	-	1208	1208
64	Đinh Văn Thương	-	1208	1208
65	Đinh Thị Choa	-	304	304
66	Đinh Văn Trạu	-	604	604
<i>Subtotal An Quang</i>		520	48544	49064

2	An Lao District, An Nghia commune			-
1	Đinh Văn Đim		60	60
2	Đinh Văn Chanh		30	30
3	Đinh Văn Nhứt		40	40
4	Đinh Văn Nhen		120	120
5	Đinh Văn Nghen		40	40
6	Đinh Văn Yêu		80	80
7	Đinh Văn Chanh	-	604	604
8	Đinh Văn Lư	-	908	908
9	Đinh Văn Diêm	-	304	304
10	Đinh Văn Nhân	-	1212	1212
11	Đinh Văn Nhứt	-	908	908
12	Đinh Văn Hùng	-	808	808
13	Đinh Văn Tông	-	304	304
14	Đinh Văn Danh	-	908	908
15	Đinh Văn Sanh	-	912	912
16	Đinh Văn Cá	-	908	908
17	Đinh Văn Lít	-	304	304
18	Đinh Văn Khoát	-	612	612
19	Đinh Văn Nheo	-	608	608
20	Đinh Văn Ty	-	1212	1212
21	Đinh Văn Thố	-	364	364
22	Đinh Văn Mã	-	808	808
23	Đinh Văn Đốt	-	1212	1212
24	Đinh Văn Kri	-	608	608
25	Đinh Văn Lá	-	1212	1212
26	Đinh Thị Rua	-	1062	1062
27	Đinh Văn Nghe	-	304	304
28	Đinh Văn Quán	-	608	608
29	Đinh Văn Lỡ	-	608	608
30	Đinh Văn Nhót	-	304	304
31	Đinh Văn Vàng	-	608	608
32	Đinh Văn Khoa	-	244	244
33	Đinh Văn Nghen	-	508	508
34	Đinh Văn Thủy	-	304	304



35	Đinh Văn Tới	-	548	548
36	Đinh Văn Yên	-	304	304
37	Đinh Thị Mương	-	304	304
38	Đinh Văn Nhen	-	244	244
39	Đinh Văn The	-	658	658
40	Đinh Văn Giáo	-	812	812
41	Đinh Văn Râm	-	304	304
42	Đinh Văn Kỳ	-	304	304
48	Đinh Văn Gái	-	508	508
49	Đinh Văn Kinh	-	608	608
50	Đinh Văn Cúc	-	304	304
51	Đinh Văn Rót	-	1212	1212
52	Đinh Văn Khuya	-	908	908
53	Đinh Văn Nế	-	858	858
54	Đinh Văn Nĩa	-	304	304
55	Đinh Văn Vùi	-	608	608
56	Đinh Văn Nế	-	244	244
57	Đinh Văn Rách	-	912	912
58	Đinh Văn Rục	-	204	204
59	Đinh Văn Bương	-	304	304
60	Đinh Văn Dĩa	-	244	244
61	Đinh Thị Giã	-	508	508
62	Đinh Thị Tranh	-	244	244
63	Đinh Văn Châm	-	304	304
64	Đinh Văn Điết	-	304	304
65	Đinh Văn Trường	-	1162	1162
66	Đinh Văn Canh	-	608	608
67	Đinh Văn Cao	-	244	244
68	Đinh Văn Lê	-	658	658
69	Đinh Văn Cúp	-	908	908
70	Đinh Văn Chót	-	244	244
71	Đinh Văn Cai	-	304	304
72	Đinh Văn Đùng	-	548	548
73	Đinh Văn Thiết	-	364	364
74	Đinh Văn Nhĩa	-	368	368
Subtotal An Nghia		-	37100	37100

3	An Lao District, An Toan commune			-
1	Đinh Văn Hôn		60	60
2	Đinh Văn Dên	-	608	608
3	Đinh Văn Giờ	-	154	154
4	Đinh Văn Voanh	-	304	304
5	Đinh Văn Búi	-	908	908
6	Đinh Văn Râm	-	908	908
7	Đinh Văn Giang	-	304	304
8	Đinh Văn Huyện	-	244	244
9	Đinh Văn Nói	-	304	304
10	Đinh Văn Môn	-	304	304
11	Đinh Văn Ngừ	-	548	548
12	Đinh Văn Đại	-	608	608
13	Đinh Văn Xi	-	244	244



14	Đinh Văn Tơ	-	304	304
15	Đinh Văn Proi	-	244	244
16	Đinh Văn Còn	-	244	244
17	Đinh Văn Yêu	-	244	244
18	Đinh Văn Tĩnh	-	308	308
19	Đinh Văn Mạn	-	304	304
20	Đinh Văn Viết	-	304	304
21	Đinh Văn Liên	-	304	304
22	Đinh Văn Ron	-	608	608
23	Đinh Văn Vinh	-	608	608
24	Đinh Văn Ben	-	364	364
25	Đinh Văn Dũng	-	608	608
36	Đinh Văn Nhun	-	304	304
27	Đinh Thị Trư	-	304	304
<i>Subtotal An Toan</i>		-	10550	10550
Total		520	96,194	96,74



Cham EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Rice	Crops	Total
1	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune			
1	Đoàn Văn Găng		40	40
2	Đoàn Thị Nghớp		50	50
3	Mai Văn Được		30	30
4	Mai Văn Xi		26	26
5	Đoàn Thị Giáo		30	30
6	Mang Thị Quáo		50	50
7	Nguyễn văn Nột		40	40
8	Mai Thị Tiếp		60	60
9	Đoàn Văn Tròn		62	62
10	Phạm Văn Sáu		48	48
	Total	-	436	436



Impacts on Trees

Bana EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Eucalyptus	Willow	Others	Total
1	An Lao District, An Toan commune										
1	Đinh Văn Lý					1				1	2
2	Đinh Văn Ngọc					2					2
3	Đinh Văn Huyn									1	1
4	Đinh Thị Xoai					1					1
5	Đinh Văn Mem				1						1
6	Đinh Văn Ninh						1			3	4
7	Đinh Văn Lớ				1		1			4	6
8	Đinh Văn Hiền					2	2			2	6
9	Đinh Văn Lía					1	1				2
10	Đinh Văn Ghen						2			4	6
11	Đinh Văn Blũy					1	1				2
12	Đinh Thị Xoai			25			1			10	36
13	Đinh Văn Chon				1					6	7
	<i>Subtotal An Toan</i>	-	-	25	3	8	9	-	-	31	76
2	Van Canh District, Canh Lien commune										
1	Đinh Văn Po							1		3	4
2	Đinh Văn Mót									5	5
3	Đinh Văn Ton							2			2
5	Đinh Thị Chiên									2	2
6	Đinh Văn Quê								4		4
7	Đinh Văn Vơn									2	2
8	Đinh Văn Bay							1		45	46
9	Đinh Văn Tiến					1					1
10	Đinh Văn Tỏi									1	1



11	Đinh Văn Bôi									1	1
12	Đinh Văn Trước									1	1
13	Đinh Văn Tuấn					1					1
14	Đinh Thị Hươu					1					1
15	Đinh Văn Bốp									1	1
16	Đinh Văn Du					1					1
17	Đinh Văn Trục					1					1
18	Đinh thị Rươi									1	1
19	Đinh Văn Lĩnh									1	1
20	Đinh Văn Nam					1				1	2
21	Đinh Văn Lễ					1					1
22	Đinh Văn Hiếu									1	1
23	Đinh Văn Mạnh					1					1
24	Đinh Thị Cuộc							1			1
25	Đinh Văn Lũy							1			1
26	Đinh Thị Mai							1			1
27	Đinh Văn Đương									1	1
28	Lê Văn Lệ							1			1
29	Đinh Văn Đò					1					1
Subtotal Canh Liên		-	-	-	-	9	4	4	4	66	87

3	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune										
Subtotal Canh Thuan		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

4	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Hiep commune										
1	Đinh Vi									2	2
2	Đinh Mơ				2					5	7
3	Đinh Đáp									3	3
4	Đinh Thị Mai A			1						4	5
5	Trần Tổng	1								2	2
6	Đinh A Nhứt									2	2
7	Đinh Thị Cưng									4	4
8	Đinh Phơi					1				3	4



9	Đình Thanh Quyền									4	4
10	Đình Hối									1	1
11	Đình Thị Đen									3	3
12	Đình Văn Bôi									2	2
13	Nguyễn Văn Quý	1		1						3	4
14	Đình Nam									3	3
15	Đình Dim				2					4	6
Subtotal Vĩnh Hiệp		2	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	45	52

5	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Son commune										
1	Đình Quên									3	3
2	Đình Gù		1							5	5
3	Đình Choeng					2				1	3
4	Đình Ngui	1								3	3
5	Đình Văn Kha		5							2	2
6	Đình Hanh									4	4
7	Đình H'Mơ					1				3	4
8	Đình Xoa	2		1						4	5
9	Đình Au									2	2
10	Đình Búp					1				2	3
11	Đình HVeng									4	4
12	Đình Lác									3	3
13	Đình Thương				1					5	6
14	Đình Thanh									1	1
15	Đình Bùn	1				1				3	4
16	Đình Quảng									4	4
17	Đình Lang									1	1
18	Đình Duôn									3	3
19	Đình Túc									2	2
20	Đình Anham	1		1		1				3	5
21	Đình Chiêng									3	3
22	Đình Hoéc				2					4	6
23	Đình Đước	2								4	4



24	Đỉnh Hnhun		2						4	4
25	Đỉnh Văn Chở	1				1			4	5
26	Đỉnh PơK	1							3	4
27	Đỉnh Tó		1		1				3	5
28	Đỉnh Ngúc		2				1		2	5
29	Đỉnh Ngông	1					3		3	7
30	Đỉnh BoL								2	2
31	Đỉnh Yơ		2			1			1	4
32	Đỉnh Tum		3						2	5
33	Đỉnh Thị Liên	1					2		3	6
34	Đỉnh Chương								5	5
35	Đỉnh Bí								1	1
36	Đỉnh Xuôi	1							3	4
37	Đỉnh Bơi						1		2	3
38	Đỉnh Reo								5	5
39	Đỉnh Hủ		5						3	8
40	Đỉnh HMên	3							4	7
41	Đỉnh Kách								2	2
42	Đỉnh Quyên						8		2	10
43	Đỉnh XRót					1			4	5
44	Đỉnh Nung	2	5				5		1	13
45	Đỉnh Sin								1	1
46	Đỉnh Hliên								1	1
47	Đỉnh Dấp				1				2	3
48	Đỉnh thị HRă		7						5	12
49	Đỉnh Văn Ngơ	5							5	10
50	Đỉnh Kling						1		5	6
51	Đỉnh Riết			1					5	6
52	Đỉnh Pynh				1				3	4
53	Đỉnh DRéh		4				4		2	10
54	Đỉnh Gai	1							2	3
55	Quách Ngọc Linh					1			2	3
56	Đỉnh Boót								3	3



57	Đình Văn Him		1					5	6
58	Đình HRoK					2		1	3
59	Đình Hý	1						3	4
60	Đình Thị Khuyết		5					2	7
61	Đình Táp							4	4
62	Đình Bắc					1		3	4
63	Đình Pên	2		1				4	7
64	Đình Quân							2	2
65	Đình Phụng					1		2	3
66	Đình Bay							4	4
67	Đình Lon							3	3
68	Đình Nghê				1			5	6
69	Đình Gờ							1	1
70	Đình Tương	1				1		3	5
71	Đình Văn Thao							2	2
72	Đình Tin			2				5	7
73	Đình Nhiều							3	3
74	Đình Trư			1				4	5
75	Đình Bai	1						2	3
76	Đình Choát							2	2
77	Đình Bly							4	4
78	Đình HNHung				1			3	4
79	Đình Pinh							4	4
80	Đình Móp							1	1
81	Đình Chắc							3	3
82	Đình Chuẩn							2	2
83	Đình TơL	1		1				3	5
84	Đình BLốp							3	3
85	Đình Na			2				4	6
86	Đình Ngoe							4	4
87	Đình Đức							1	1
88	Đình thị Xốp							3	3
89	Đình Chấn							2	2



90	Đỉnh Dóp	1		1		1			3	6	
91	Đỉnh Ứng								3	3	
92	Đỉnh Tó				2				4	6	
93	Đỉnh Văn Lương	2							4	6	
94	Đỉnh Bơn		2						4	6	
95	Đỉnh Trưng	1				1			4	6	
96	Đỉnh HRót								1	1	
97	Đỉnh Thiết								1	1	
98	Đỉnh GLăng								1	1	
99	Đỉnh Bren								1	1	
100	Đỉnh Atrôi								1	1	
101	Đỉnh Tú								1	1	
102	Đỉnh Kon								1	1	
103	Đỉnh KLú								1	1	
104	Đỉnh BDăng								1	1	
105	Đỉnh Nhe								1	1	
106	Đỉnh Hấp								1	1	
107	Đỉnh Đước								1	1	
108	Đỉnh Ríp								1	1	
Subtotal Vĩnh Hiệp		33	45	7	11	8	37	-	-	296	421
Total		35	47	34	18	26	50	4	4	438	636



Hre EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Eucalyptus	Willow	Others	Total
1	An Lao District, An Quang commune										
1	Đinh Văn Diêu	1		1						3	4
2	Đinh Thị Na					1					1
3	Đinh Văn Bìa									2	2
4	Đinh Văn Nhân					1					1
5	Đinh Văn Hiền									8	8
6	Đinh Văn Xê						2			2	4
7	Đinh Văn Nghe					1					1
8	Đinh Văn Diệc									3	3
9	Đinh Văn Nham									4	4
10	Đinh Văn Hiếu									4	4
11	Đinh Văn Tây									18	18
12	Đinh Văn Nhẫu			25	1					15	41
13	Đinh Thị Ngươi									56	56
14	Đinh Văn Vĩ									150	150
15	Đinh Văn Nới									217	217
16	Đinh Văn Bi									141	141
17	Đinh Văn Khoa									85	85
18	Đinh Văn Ga									75	75
19	Đinh Văn Đa									35	35
20	Đinh Văn Kiều									150	150
21	Đinh Văn Ré									36	36
22	Đinh Văn Dậu									125	125
23	Đinh Văn Toàn									47	47
24	Đinh Văn Nhớ									39	39
25	Đinh Thị Nhảy									55	55
26	Đinh Thị Rầy									82	82
27	Đinh Thị Rủ									47	47
28	Đinh Thị Nêm									59	59
29	Đinh Văn Vê									65	65





66	Đình Văn Trại									55	55
Subtotal An Quang		1	-	26	1	3	2	-	-	3701	3733

2	An Lao District, An Nghia commune										
1	Đình Văn Đim									3	3
2	Đình Văn Chanh				1					6	7
3	Đình Văn Nhứt									2	2
4	Đình Văn Nhen									1	1
5	Đình Văn Nhót									5	5
6	Đình Văn Vàng	1								4	4
7	Đình Văn Nghen									7	7
9	Đình Văn Thủy									1	1
10	Đình Văn Lỡ									2	2
12	Đình Văn Tỏi				1					4	5
13	Đình Văn Yêu									2	2
15	Đình Văn Điềm			1							1
16	Đình Văn Hùng				1	1					2
17	Đình Văn Danh									3	3
18	Đình Văn Lít			1						2	3
19	Đình Văn Nheo									2	2
20	Đình Văn Rót									5	5
21	Đình Văn Khuya				1					1	2
22	Đình Văn Nê									3	3
23	Đình Văn Vưu					1				2	3
24	Đình Văn Rách					1					1
25	Đình Văn Địa			1							1
26	Đình Thị Tranh			2							2
27	Đình Văn Trường				1					5	6
Subtotal An Nghia		1	-	-	5	5	3	-	-	60	73

3	An Lao District, An Toan commune											
1	Đình Văn Hôn									2	2	
2	Đình Văn Rằm									3	3	



3	Đinh Văn Ben				1						1
4	Đinh Văn Đại				1						1
5	Đinh Văn Vinh			1							1
6	Đinh Văn Út					1					1
7	Đinh Văn Đại				3				10		13
8	Đinh Văn Xi						1		1		2
9	Đinh Văn Còn				2		1		4		7
10	Đinh Văn Tĩnh								5		5
11	Đinh Văn Man				1		1		3		5
12	Đinh Văn Dũng					2					2
13	Đinh Thị Trư								4		4
<i>Subtotal An Toàn</i>		-	-	1	8	3	3	-	-	32	47
Total		2	-	27	14	11	8	-	-	3,793	3,853



Cham EM

Sr. No.	Herd of HHs	Coconut	Banana	Bamboo	Mango	Jack fruit	Grape fruit	Eucalyptus	Willow	Others	Total
4	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune										
1	Mai Văn Một									2	2
2	Mai Văn Dú									2	2
3	Phạm Văn Ngự									2	2
4	Đoàn Văn Găng					1					1
5	Mai Văn Được									1	1
6	Mai Văn Trích			1							1
7	Mai Văn Úc			1							1
8	Đoàn Thị Giáo									2	2
9	Nguyễn Văn Nột									2	2
10	Mai Thị Tiếp									2	2
11	Phạm Văn Sáu									2	2
12	Lê Thị Phiên									2	2
<i>Subtotal Canh Thuan</i>		-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	17	20



Appendix 6

**Preliminary Screening
of Ethnic Minorities**



Appendix 6 – Preliminary Screening of Ethnic Minorities

Apart from the majority of *Viet* people, there are *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* ethnic minority peoples in the project areas.

Brief of EM DP HH characteristics

	(% of HH)		
	<i>Bana</i>	<i>Hre</i>	<i>Cham</i>
• Average family size	4.71	4.06	5.54
– Man	49.73	46.03	48.97
– Women	50.27	53.97	51.03
– Children (≤17 years old)	31.68	34.42	39.69
– Heads of HHs			
Male	78.88	90.23	85.71
Female	21.12	9.77	14.29
• Education			
– Secondary	12.27	8.23	5.67
– Primary	33.33	34.70	37.63
– Elementary	37.09	39.09	42.27
– Illiterates	17.31	17.99	14.43
• Occupation	DPs are mainly earning their living by farming and household scale aquaculture/live-stock breeding		
• Income (VND/HH/year)	3,057,198	1,580,230	1,437,429

Please note that the ~~statistic~~ figures shown above are not typically illustrate the statistics of certain EM community since these statistics are from the surveys covering the project affected EM HHs only. The project affected EM HHs are :

- *Bana* 232 DP HHs (1,092 persons)
- *Hre* 174 DP HHs (706 persons)
- *Cham* 35 DP HHs (194 persons)

Project Affected Households

Localities	<i>Bana</i>	<i>Hre</i>	<i>Cham</i>
1. An Lao dist.			
1.1 An Nghia com.	-	74	-
1.2 An Quang com.	-	66	-
1.3 An Toan com.	46	34	-
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	46	174	-
2. Van Canh dist.			
2.1 Canh Lien com.	59	-	-
2.2 Canh Thuan com.	4	-	35
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	63	-	35



3. Vinh Thanh dist.			
3.1 Vinh Son com.	108	-	-
3.2 Vinh Hiep com.	15	-	-
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	123	-	-
Total	232	174	35

The names of the Heads of HHs of the project affected EM HHs with addresses are listed in the table below :

Heads of HHs and Addresses

Bana EM

Sr. No.	Head of HHs	Address of Household
1	An Lao District, An Toan commune	
1	Đinh Văn Lý	Thôn 2
2	Đinh Văn Nai	Thôn 2
3	Đinh Văn Ngọc	Thôn 2
4	Đinh Văn Huyn	Thôn 3
5	Đinh Thị Xoai	Thôn 3
6	Đinh Văn Mem	Thôn 3
7	Đinh Văn Trần	Thôn 3
8	Đinh Văn Thâm	Thôn 2
9	Đinh Văn Giáp	Thôn 2
10	Đinh Văn Thiệu	Thôn 2
11	Đinh Văn Chát	Thôn 2
12	Đinh Văn Ngheo	Thôn 2
13	Đinh Thị Nhúa	Thôn 2
14	Đinh Văn Góp	Thôn 2
15	Đinh Văn Huênh	Thôn 2
16	Đinh Văn Nai	Thôn 2
17	Đinh Văn Ngọc	Thôn 2
18	Đinh Văn Nao	Thôn 2
19	Đinh Văn Ninh	Thôn 2
20	Đinh Văn Rang	Thôn 2
21	Đinh Văn Lý	Thôn 2
22	Đinh Văn Tùng	Thôn 2
23	Đinh Văn Xoa	Thôn 2
24	Đinh Văn Giai	Thôn 2
25	Đinh Văn Trương	Thôn 3
26	Đinh Văn Lớ	Thôn 3
27	Đinh Văn Hiên	Thôn 3
28	Đinh Văn Lã	Thôn 3
29	Đinh Văn Lía	Thôn 3
30	Đinh Văn Thê	Thôn 3
31	Đinh Văn Gin	Thôn 3
32	Đinh Văn Em	Thôn 3
33	Đinh Văn Luôn	Thôn 3



34	Đinh Văn Ghen	Thôn 3
35	Đinh Văn Huyn	Thôn 3
36	Đinh Văn Nam	Thôn 3
37	Đinh Văn Phúc	Thôn 3
38	Đinh Văn Blũy	Thôn 3
39	Đinh Văn Nhon	Thôn 3
40	Đinh Thị Xoai	Thôn 3
41	Đinh Văn Mem	Thôn 3
42	Đinh Văn Tắt	Thôn 3
43	Đinh Văn Chon	Thôn 3
44	Đinh Văn Trần	Thôn 3
45	Đinh Văn Lùn	Thôn 3
46	Đinh Văn Gái	Thôn 3

2	Van Canh District, Canh Lien commune	
1	Đinh Văn Po	Làng Cà Nâu
2	Đinh Văn Mót	Làng Cà Nâu
3	Đinh Văn Tơn	Làng Cà Nâu
4	Đinh Văn Mạnh	Làng Cà Nâu
5	Đinh Thị Chiến	Làng Cà Nâu
6	Đinh Văn Quế	Làng Cà Nâu
7	Đinh Văn Vơn	Làng Cà Nâu
8	Đinh Văn Bình	Làng Cà Nâu
9	Đinh Văn Bay	Làng Cà Nâu
10	Đinh Văn Quai	Làng Cà Nâu
11	Đinh Văn Tiến	Làng Cà Nâu
12	Đinh Văn Tội	Làng Cà Nâu
13	Đinh Văn Ty	Làng Cà Nâu
14	Đinh Văn Bói	Làng Cà Nâu
15	Đinh Bộ Lĩnh	Làng Hà Giao
16	Đinh Văn Trước	Làng Hà Giao
17	Đinh Văn Dừa	Làng Hà Giao
18	Đinh Văn Tuân	Làng Hà Giao
19	Lơ O Bói	Làng Hà Giao
20	Đinh Văn Ứt	Làng Hà Giao
21	Đinh Văn Cáp	Làng Kon Lót
22	Đinh Thị Hươu	Làng Kon Lót
23	Đinh Văn Lô	Làng Kon Lót
24	Đinh Văn Bốp	Làng Kon Lót
25	Đinh Văn Ứt	Làng Kon Lót
26	Đinh Văn Ban	Làng Kon Lót
27	Đinh Văn Du	Làng Kon Lót
28	Đinh Văn Góp	Làng Kon Lót
29	Đinh Nhân Tâm	Làng Kon Lót
30	Đinh Văn Trục	Làng Kon Lót
31	Đinh Văn Khúc	Làng Kon Lót
32	Đinh Văn Hùng	Làng Kon Lót
33	Đinh thị Rươi	Làng Kon Lót



34	Đinh Văn Linh	Làng Kon Lót
35	Đinh Văn Nguyên	Làng Kon Lót
36	Đinh Văn Nam	Làng Kon Lót
37	Đinh Văn Đung	Làng Kon Lót
38	Đinh Văn Lễ	Làng Kon Lót
39	Đinh Văn Một	Làng Kon Lót
40	Đinh Văn Hiều	Làng Kon Lót
41	Đinh Văn Quang	Làng Kon Lót
42	Đinh Văn Mạnh	Làng Kon Lót
43	Đinh Thị Chiến	Làng Kon Lót
44	Đinh Văn Quế	Làng Kon Lót
45	Đinh Thị Cuốc	Làng Kon Lót
46	Đinh Văn Bin	Làng Kon Lót
47	Đinh Văn Khương	Làng Kon Lót
48	Đinh Văn Găm	Làng Cà Bưng
49	Đinh Văn Mơ	Làng Cà Bưng
50	Đinh Văn Lũy	Làng Cà Bưng
51	Đinh Văn Tâm	Làng Cà Bưng
52	Đinh Văn Chanh	Làng Cà Bưng
53	Đinh Thị Mai	Làng Cà Bưng
54	Đinh Văn Eo	Làng Cà Bưng
55	Đinh Văn Thiểu	Làng Cà Bưng
56	Đinh Văn Dương	Làng Cà Bưng
57	Lê Văn Lê	Làng Cà Bưng
58	Đinh Văn Đô	Làng Cà Bưng
59	Đinh Thị Cháp	Làng Cà Bưng

3	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune	
1	Trần Thanh Mai	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
2	Đinh Văn Tư	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
3	Mang Thị Hải	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
4	Nguyễn Thị Nhung	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới

4	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Hiep commune	
1	Đinh Vi	Thôn Vinh Khương
2	Đinh Mơ	Thôn Vinh Khương
3	Đinh Adap	Thôn Vinh Khương
4	Đinh Thị Mai A	Thôn Vinh Khương
5	Trần Tổng	Thôn Vinh Khương
6	Đinh A Nhứt	Thôn Vinh Khương
7	Đinh Thị Cưng	Thôn Vinh Khương
8	Đinh Phoi	Thôn Vinh Khương
9	Đinh Thanh Quyền	Thôn Vinh Khương
10	Đinh Hời	Thôn Vinh Khương
11	Đinh Thị Đen	Thôn Vinh Khương
12	Đinh Văn Bôi	Thôn Vinh Khương
13	Nguyễn Văn Quý	Thôn Vinh Khương
14	Đinh Nam	Thôn Vinh Khương



15	Đình Dìm	Thôn Vĩnh Khương
5	Vinh Thanh District, Vinh Son commune	
1	Đình Quên	Làng K2
2	Đình Gử	Làng K2
3	Đình Choeng	Làng K2
4	Đình Ngui	Làng K2
5	Đình Văn Kha	Làng K2
6	Đình Hạnh	Làng K2
7	Đình HMO	Làng K2
8	Đình Xoa	Làng K2
9	Đình Au	Làng K2
10	Đình Búp	Làng K3
11	Đình HVeng	Làng K3
12	Đình Lác	Làng K3
13	Đình Thương	Làng K3
14	Đình Thanh	Làng K3
15	Đình Bùn	Làng K3
16	Đình Quảng	Làng K3
17	Đình Lang	Làng K3
18	Đình Duôn	Làng K3
19	Đình Túc	Làng K3
20	Đình Anham	Làng K3
21	Đình Chiêng	Làng K3
22	Đình Hoéc	Làng K3
23	Đình Đước	Làng K3
24	Đình Hnhun	Làng K3
25	Đình Văn Chớ	Làng K3
26	Đình PoK	Làng K8
27	Đình Tó	Làng K8
28	Đình Ngúc	Làng K8
29	Đình Ngông	Làng K8
30	Đình BoL	Làng K8
31	Đình Yơ	Làng K8
32	Đình Tum	Làng K8
33	Đình Thị Liên	Làng K8
34	Đình Chương	Làng K8
35	Đình Bí	Làng K8
36	Đình Xuôi	Làng K8
37	Đình Bơi	Làng K8
38	Đình Reo	Làng K8
39	Đình Hú	Làng K8
40	Đình HMên	Làng K8
41	Đình Khách	Làng K8
42	Đình Quyên	Làng K8
43	Đình XRót	Làng K8
44	Đình Nung	Làng K8
45	Đình Sin	Làng K8



46	Đình Hiến	Làng K8
47	Đình Đáp	Làng K8
48	Đình thị HRã	Làng K8
49	Đình Văn Ngơ	Làng K8
50	Đình Kling	Làng K8
51	Đình Riết	Làng K8
52	Đình Pynh	Làng K8
53	Đình DRéh	Làng K8
54	Đình Gai	Làng K8
55	Quách Ngọc Linh	Làng K8
56	Đình Boót	Làng K8
57	Đình Văn Him	Làng K8
58	Đình HRoK	Làng K8
59	Đình Hý	Làng K8
60	Đình Thị Khuyết	Làng K8
61	Đình Táp	Làng K4
62	Đình Bắc	Làng K4
63	Đình Pên	Làng K4
64	Đình Quân	Làng K4
65	Đình Phụng	Làng K4
66	Đình Bay	Làng K4
67	Đình Lon	Làng K4
68	Đình Ngêh	Làng K4
69	Đình Gớ	Làng K4
70	Đình Tương	Làng K4
71	Đình Văn Thao	Làng K4
72	Đình Tin	Làng K4
73	Đình Nhiều	Làng K4
74	Đình Trư	Làng K4
75	Đình Bai	Làng K4
76	Đình Choắt	Làng K4
77	Đình Bly	Làng K4
78	Đình HNĐưng	Làng K4
79	Đình Pinh	Làng K4
80	Đình Móp	Làng K4
81	Đình Chắt	Làng K4
82	Đình Chuân	Làng K4
83	Đình ToL	Làng K4
84	Đình BLốp	Làng K4
85	Đình Na	Làng K4
86	Đình Ngeo	Làng K4
87	Đình Đức	Làng K4
88	Đình thị Xốp	Làng K4
89	Đình Chắt	Làng K4
90	Đình Dóp	Làng K4
91	Đình Ung	Làng K4
92	Đình Tó	Làng K4
93	Đình Văn Lương	Làng K4



94	Đình Bơn	Làng K4
95	Đình Trưng	Làng K4
96	Đình HRót	Làng K4
97	Đình Thiết	Làng K4
98	Đình GLăng	Làng K4
99	Đình Bren	Làng K4
100	Đình Atroi	Làng K4
101	Đình Tú	Làng K4
102	Đình Kon	Làng K4
103	Đình KLú	Làng K4
104	Đình BDăng	Làng K4
105	Đình Nhe	Làng K4
106	Đình Hấp	Làng K4
107	Đình Đước	Làng K4
108	Đình Ríp	Làng K4

Hre EM

1	An Lao District, An Quang commune	
1	Đình Văn Điều	Thôn 6
2	Đình Thị Na	Thôn 5
3	Đình Văn Sơn	Thôn 5
4	Đình Văn Bia	Thôn 5
5	Đình Văn Nhân	Thôn 5
6	Đình Văn Hiền	Thôn 5
7	Đình Văn Xê	Thôn 4
8	Đình Văn Thành	Thôn 4
9	Đình Văn Nghe	Thôn 4
10	Đình Văn Diệc	Thôn 4
11	Đình Văn Rì	Thôn 4
12	Đình Văn Nham	Thôn 4
13	Đình Văn Hiều	Thôn 4
14	Đình Văn Hanh	Thôn 4
15	Đình Văn Tày	Thôn 3
16	Đình Văn Nháu	Thôn 3
17	Đình Thị Ngươi	Thôn 3
18	Đình Văn Vĩ	Thôn 3
19	Đình Văn Nới	Thôn 3
20	Đình Văn Bì	Thôn 3
21	Đình Văn Khoa	Thôn 3
22	Đình Văn Ga	Thôn 3
23	Đình Văn Đá	Thôn 3
24	Đình Văn Kiêu	Thôn 3
25	Đình Văn Ré	Thôn 3
26	Đình Văn Dậu	Thôn 3
27	Đình Văn Toàn	Thôn 3
28	Đình Văn Nhớ	Thôn 3
29	Đình Thị Nháy	Thôn 3



30	Đinh Thị Rầy	Thôn 3
31	Đinh Thị Riu	Thôn 3
32	Đinh Thị Nêm	Thôn 3
33	Đinh Văn Vê	Thôn 3
34	Đinh Văn Tôn	Thôn 3
35	Đinh Văn Vương	Thôn 3
36	Đinh Văn Can	Thôn 3
37	Đinh Văn So	Thôn 3
38	Đinh Thị Mếp	Thôn 3
39	Đinh Thị Chĩa	Thôn 3
40	Đinh Thị Tin	Thôn 3
41	Đinh Văn Xé	Thôn 3
42	Đinh Thị Trắc	Thôn 3
43	Đinh Văn Sỏi	Thôn 3
44	Đinh Văn Hùng	Thôn 4
45	Đinh Văn Man	Thôn 4
46	Đinh Văn Xê	Thôn 4
47	Đinh Văn Thành	Thôn 4
48	Đinh Văn Nghe	Thôn 4
49	Đinh Văn Mai	Thôn 4
50	Đinh Văn Ri	Thôn 4
51	Đinh Văn Nham	Thôn 4
52	Đinh Văn Hiều	Thôn 4
53	Đinh Văn Rím	Thôn 4
54	Đinh Văn Đét	Thôn 4
55	Đinh Văn Re	Thôn 4
56	Đinh Văn Tiến	Thôn 4
57	Đinh Thị Na	Thôn 5
58	Đinh Văn Sơn	Thôn 5
59	Đinh Văn Bia	Thôn 5
60	Đinh Văn Nhân	Thôn 5
61	Đinh Văn Đới	Thôn 5
62	Đinh Văn Hiền	Thôn 5
63	Đinh Xuân Tiến	Thôn 5
64	Đinh Văn Thương	Thôn 5
65	Đinh Thị Choa	Thôn 5
66	Đinh Văn Trau	Thôn 5

2	An Lao District, An Nghia commune	
1	Đinh Văn Đim	Thôn 2
2	Đinh Văn Chanh	Thôn 2
3	Đinh Văn Nhứt	Thôn 2
4	Đinh Văn Nhen	Thôn 2
5	Đinh Văn Nhót	Thôn 2
6	Đinh Văn Vàng	Thôn 3
7	Đinh Văn Nghen	Thôn 3
8	Đinh Văn Thủy	Thôn 3
9	Đinh Văn Lỡ	Thôn 3



10	Đinh Văn Tới	Thôn 3
11	Đinh Văn Yêu	Thôn 3
12	Đinh Văn Chanh	Thôn 1
13	Đinh Văn Lư	Thôn 1
14	Đinh Văn Điềm	Thôn 1
15	Đinh Văn Nhân	Thôn 1
16	Đinh Văn Nhứt	Thôn 1
17	Đinh Văn Hùng	Thôn 1
18	Đinh Văn Tông	Thôn 1
19	Đinh Văn Danh	Thôn 1
20	Đinh Văn Sanh	Thôn 1
21	Đinh Văn Cá	Thôn 1
22	Đinh Văn Lít	Thôn 1
23	Đinh Văn Khoát	Thôn 1
24	Đinh Văn Nheo	Thôn 1
25	Đinh Văn Ty	Thôn 1
26	Đinh Văn Thỏ	Thôn 1
27	Đinh Văn Mã	Thôn 1
28	Đinh Văn Đốt	Thôn 1
29	Đinh Văn Kri	Thôn 1
30	Đinh Văn Lá	Thôn 1
31	Đinh Thị Rua	Thôn 1
32	Đinh Văn Nghe	Thôn 1
33	Đinh Văn Quán	Thôn 2
34	Đinh Văn Lỡ	Thôn 2
35	Đinh Văn Nhót	Thôn 2
36	Đinh Văn Vàng	Thôn 2
37	Đinh Văn Khoa	Thôn 2
38	Đinh Văn Nghen	Thôn 2
39	Đinh Văn Thủy	Thôn 2
40	Đinh Văn Tới	Thôn 2
41	Đinh Văn Yên	Thôn 2
42	Đinh Thị Mương	Thôn 2
43	Đinh Văn Nhen	Thôn 2
44	Đinh Văn The	Thôn 2
45	Đinh Văn Giáo	Thôn 2
46	Đinh Văn Râm	Thôn 2
47	Đinh Văn Kỹ	Thôn 2
48	Đinh Văn Gái	Thôn 2
49	Đinh Văn Kinh	Thôn 2
50	Đinh Văn Cúc	Thôn 2
51	Đinh Văn Rót	Thôn 4
52	Đinh Văn Khuya	Thôn 4
53	Đinh Văn Nề	Thôn 4
54	Đinh Văn Nía	Thôn 4
55	Đinh Văn Viu	Thôn 4
56	Đinh Văn Nề	Thôn 4
57	Đinh Văn Rách	Thôn 4



58	Đình Văn Rục	Thôn 4
59	Đình Văn Bương	Thôn 4
60	Đình Văn Dĩa	Thôn 4
61	Đình Thị Giả	Thôn 4
62	Đình Thị Tranh	Thôn 4
63	Đình Văn Châm	Thôn 4
64	Đình Văn Điết	Thôn 4
65	Đình Văn Trường	Thôn 4
66	Đình Văn Canh	Thôn 4
67	Đình Văn Cao	Thôn 4
68	Đình Văn Lê	Thôn 4
69	Đình Văn Cúp	Thôn 4
70	Đình Văn Chót	Thôn 4
71	Đình Văn Cai	Thôn 4
72	Đình Văn Đùng	Thôn 4
73	Đình Văn Thiết	Thôn 4
74	Đình Văn Nhia	Thôn 4
3	An Lao District, An Toan commune	
1	Đình Văn Hôn	Thôn 2
2	Đình Văn Răm	Thôn 2
3	Đình Văn Ben	Thôn 3
4	Đình Văn Đại	Thôn 3
5	Đình Văn Vinh	Thôn 3
6	Đình Văn Dũng	Thôn 3
7	Đình Văn Nhun	Thôn 3
8	Đình Văn Dên	Thôn 2
9	Đình Văn Giờ	Thôn 2
10	Đình Văn Voanh	Thôn 2
11	Đình Văn Út	Thôn 2
12	Đình Văn Búi	Thôn 2
13	Đình Văn Răm	Thôn 2
14	Đình Văn Giang	Thôn 2
15	Đình Văn Huyện	Thôn 2
16	Đình Văn Nói	Thôn 2
17	Đình Văn Môn	Thôn 2
18	Đình Văn Ngừ	Thôn 2
19	Đình Văn Đại	Thôn 3
20	Đình Văn Xị	Thôn 3
21	Đình Văn Tơ	Thôn 3
22	Đình Văn Proí	Thôn 3
23	Đình Văn Còn	Thôn 3
24	Đình Văn Yêu	Thôn 3
25	Đình Văn Tĩnh	Thôn 3
26	Đình Văn Man	Thôn 3
27	Đình Văn Viết	Thôn 3
28	Đình Văn Liên	Thôn 3
29	Đình Văn Ron	Thôn 3
30	Đình Văn Vinh	Thôn 3



31	Đình Văn Ben	Thôn 3
32	Đình Văn Dũng	Thôn 3
33	Đình Văn Nhun	Thôn 3
34	Đình Thị Trư	Thôn 3

Cham EM

1	Van Canh District, Canh Thuan commune	
1	Phan Dũng	Thôn Hòn Mè
2	Trần Minh Phật	Thôn Hòn Mè
3	Mai Văn Một	Thôn Hòn Mè
4	Đoàn Văn Xuồng	Thôn Hòn Mè
5	Mai Văn Trật	Thôn Hòn Mè
6	Mai Văn Dú	Thôn Hòn Mè
7	Mai Thươi	Thôn Hòn Mè
8	Nguyễn Thị Luộc	Thôn Hòn Mè
9	Phạm Văn Ngư	Thôn Hòn Mè
10	Nguyễn Văn Khánh	Thôn Hòn Mè
11	Đoàn Văn Găng	Thôn Hòn Mè
12	Đoàn Thị Nghóp	Thôn Hòn Mè
13	Mai Văn Được	Thôn Hòn Mè
14	Đoàn Văn Quyền	Thôn Hòn Mè
15	Đình Thị Trạm	Thôn Hòn Mè
16	Đoàn Mai Thuợm	Thôn Hòn Mè
17	Mai Văn Trích	Thôn Hòn Mè
18	Mai Văn Úc	Thôn Hòn Mè
19	Mai văn Thanh	Thôn Hòn Mè
20	Đoàn văn Đoan	Thôn Hòn Mè
21	Đoàn Văn Dám	Thôn Hòn Mè
22	Mai Văn Xi	Thôn Hòn Mè
23	Đoàn Thị Giáo	Thôn Hòn Mè
24	Mang Thị Quảo	Thôn Hòn Mè
25	Nguyễn văn Nột	Thôn Hòn Mè
26	Mai Thị Tiếp	Thôn Hòn Mè
27	Đoàn Văn Tròn	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
28	Phạm Văn Sáu	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
29	Phạm Văn Lợi	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
30	Đoàn Thị Trà	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
31	Lê Thanh Lép	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
32	Lê Thị Phiên	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
33	Đoàn Văn Kép	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
34	Mai Thị Lon	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới
35	Mai Văn Chức	Thôn Hà Văn Dưới

Appendix 7

Social Impact Assessment



Appendix 7 – Social Impact Assessment

A. Demographic Social Cultural and Economic Situation

1. Percentage of EM DP households below the poverty line (MOLISA)	441*
2. Number of ethnic minority girls attending elementary school	132
3. Number of ethnic minority boys attending elementary school	123
4. Number of ethnic minority girls attending primary school	92
5. Number of ethnic minority boys attending primary school	98
6. Number of ethnic minority girls attending secondary school	33
7. Number of ethnic minority boys attending secondary school	48
8. Average number of visits to the hospital by each ethnic minority household per year	1
9. Availability of water supply facility (wells, streams etc) in the community	Yes
10. Availability of electricity in the community	Pls. see table 1 below
11. No. of households in community with connection to electricity	Pls. see table 2 below

Existing Power Supply Capacity in the Project Areas

District/ Commune	Population		Existing Capacity					
	HHs	Persons	Total D/L (km)		Capacity (KVA)	Pop. with power supply		
			MV	LV		HHs	Persons	%HHs
1. An Lao								
1.1 An Hoa	2,321	9,145	8.54	7.27	1,210	2,089	8,231	90
1.2 An Quang	248	1,038	6.63	1.84	90	199	837	80.24
1.3 An Nghia	115	562	-	-	-			-
1.4 An Toan	106	590	-	-	-			-
<i>Sub-total 1</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>11,335</i>	<i>15.17</i>	<i>9.11</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>2,288</i>	<i>9,068</i>	<i>82.01</i>
2. Hoai Nhon								
2.1 Hoai Xuan	2,516	10,027	9.73	1.50	590	2,125	10,000	84.46
2.2 Hoai Tan	4,101	19,075	5.02	5.69	1020	4,059	18,884	98.98
<i>Sub-total 2</i>	<i>6,617</i>	<i>29,102</i>	<i>14.75</i>	<i>7.19</i>	<i>1,610</i>	<i>6,184</i>	<i>28,884</i>	<i>93.46</i>
3. Hoai An								
3.1 An Duc	2,185	9,251	4.98	8.04	980	1,806	8,152	82.65
3.2 An Thanh	2,047	9,513	10.00	9.69	830	1,945	9,037	95.02
<i>Sub-total 3</i>	<i>4,232</i>	<i>18,764</i>	<i>14.97</i>	<i>17.73</i>	<i>1,810</i>	<i>3,751</i>	<i>17,189</i>	<i>88.63</i>
4. Phu My								
My Cat	1,509	7,524	7.55	11.10	450	1,490	7,505	98.74
My Thanh	1,995	9,972	13.37	9.01	1370	1,965	9,852	98.50
My Thang	2,269	11,653	14.57	10.50	1,165	2,145	11,599	94.54
<i>Sub-total 4</i>	<i>5,773</i>	<i>29,149</i>	<i>35.48</i>	<i>30.61</i>	<i>2,985</i>	<i>5,600</i>	<i>28,956</i>	<i>97.0</i>
5. Phu Cat								
5.1 Cat Nhon	2,225	10,897	6.96	10.25	1100	2,201	10,795	98.92
5.2 Cat Chanh	1,410	7,200	5.83	8.20	750	1,360	6,940	96.45

* All the 441 EM DP HHs are considered as low income households.



5.3 Cat Thang	1,839	9,052	6.41	8.20	680	1,836	9,049	99.84
<i>Sub-total 5</i>	<i>5,474</i>	<i>27,149</i>	<i>19.20</i>	<i>26.65</i>	<i>2,530</i>	<i>5,397</i>	<i>26,784</i>	<i>98.59</i>
6. Tuy Phuoc								
6.1 Phuoc Hung	2,706	13,918	5.41	13.30	1,310	2,706	13,918	100
6.2 Ph. Quang	2,621	14,322	7.44	6.30	1,610	2,621	14,322	100
<i>Sub-total 6</i>	<i>5,327</i>	<i>28,240</i>	<i>12.85</i>	<i>19.60</i>	<i>2,920</i>	<i>5,327</i>	<i>28,240</i>	<i>100</i>
7. An Nhon								
7.1 Nhon Phuc	2,512	11,986	2.39	14.25	1,800	2,502	11,940	99.60
7.2 Nhon My	2,713	13,031	13.98	15.62	2,640	2,713	13,031	100
<i>Sub-total 7</i>	<i>5,225</i>	<i>25,017</i>	<i>16.36</i>	<i>29.87</i>	<i>4,440</i>	<i>5,215</i>	<i>24,971</i>	<i>99.81</i>
8. Tay Son								
8.1 Tay An	1,300	6,061	12.88	7.15	410	1,220	5,670	93.85
8.2 Binh Tan	1,545	6,431	7.16	11.20	710	1,233	5,331	79.81
<i>Sub-total 8</i>	<i>2,845</i>	<i>12,492</i>	<i>20.03</i>	<i>18.35</i>	<i>1,120</i>	<i>2,453</i>	<i>11,001</i>	<i>86.22</i>
9. Vinh Thanh								
9.1 Vinh Quang	2,162	9,309	4.50	12.60	1,500	2,140	9,218	98.98
9.2 Vinh Hiep	640	2,816	18.65	8.59	360	608	2,675	95.0
9.3 Vinh Son	534	2,778	12.14	3.67	325	340	1,772	63.67
<i>Sub-total 9</i>	<i>3,336</i>	<i>14,903</i>	<i>35.28</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>2,185</i>	<i>3,088</i>	<i>13,665</i>	<i>92.57</i>
10. Van Canh								
10.1 Ca Thuan	538	2,653	12.68	3.10	400	538	2,653	100
10.2 Canh Lien	424	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sub-total 10</i>	<i>962</i>	<i>4,707</i>	<i>12.68</i>	<i>3.10</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>2,653</i>	<i>55.93</i>
Grand Total	42,581	200,858	196.77	187.05	21,300	39,841	191,411	93.57

Notes □ : Project related communes with EM DPs.

EM DPs – Power Supply Situation

The table below shows the power supply situation of the 441 EM DP HHs :

EM DPs	HHs Without Power Supply	HHs With Power Supply	
		HHs having Power Supply at Fixed Rate	HHs having Power Supply from connection to Neighbors
<i>Bana</i>	145	4	14
<i>Hre</i>	120	5	6
<i>Cham</i>		3	2
Total	265	12	22
	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.	HHs required to have electric meters.	HHs required to have household connection from the grid.



Notes The People's Committee of Binh Dinh province already agreed to extent a grant for an amount covering total cost of *household connection* + *1 bulb* (average estimate of around 250,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EM HHs.

The electric meters shall be installed by the power supplier.

12. Economic information of ethnic minority community

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

	Natural Resource	Check		Natural Resource	Check
i.	Forest	Yes	iv.	Aquaculture/fishing	Yes
ii.	Lake, river	Yes	v.		
iii.	Titan mining	Yes	vi.		

b) *Economic and livelihood systems:*

	Main Activity	% of EM HHs		Secondary Activity	% of EM
i.	sedentary agriculture	85.98	i.	sedentary agriculture	0
ii.	shifting agriculture	1.53	ii.	shifting agriculture	0
iii.	forestry	3.73	iii.	forestry	0
iv.	landless farm worker	0	iv.	landless farm worker	0
v.	off farm work	1.41	v.	off farm work	0
vi.	wage earners	5.94	vi.	wage earners	0
vii.	business	1.41	vii.	business	0

Notes

- Apart from the main activity of cassava, maize, sweet potato and wet rice planting, the small-scale aquaculture, fishing, live-stock breeding, forest product gathering... can be considered as secondary activities. It is difficult to define the exact percentages of such 'secondary activities'.
- The 'nomadic residents and shifting cultivation' practice is no longer exist among the EMs in Binh Dinh province. However, the 'fixed residents and shifting cultivation' practice is still exist in some EM groups in Binh Dinh province.

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

The land ownership of 441 HHs of EM households is the private ownership without gender differences in ownership. All 441 HHs have got LURCs for their residential and productive lands.

12. Social information of ethnic minority community*

* Please see details in Chapter 2 of EMDP report.



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

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

The EM communities in the project areas have their own '*communal houses*' where they used to have certain 'get-togethers' for festivities and meetings.

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

Currently, the majority of the *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* school children in Binh Dinh province are going to the common public schools where the Vietnamese is taught.

All the children of the *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* in Binh Dinh province are attending the public schools where the Vietnamese language is taught. There are 1 provincial boarding school for EM and 4 district boarding schools for EM (with total number of 280 primary students and 720 elementary students) and 9 semi-boarding schools for EM with total number of 1,600 students.*

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

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

However, at home, the *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* men are the decision makers.

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

However, at home, the *Bana*, *Hre* and *Cham* men are the decision makers.

* EM students of boarding schools receive the scholarship of 160,000 VND/student (12 months/year) and EM students of semi-boarding schools receive the scholarship of 80,000 VND/student (school year).



B. Social, Cultural and Economic Impact

Views from men and women on:

1. Potential positive impacts:

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

Yes.

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

Once the project completed with a larger power supply network people would like to use it not only for lighting but also for services, aquaculture activities.

- b. Increased access to electricity

Yes.

The EM DP households (265 HHs without power supply + 12 HHs having power supply at fixed rate + 22 HHs having power supply from the neighbors' connections) would like to have connection to the power supply networks. The low-income EM households would like to have grant for the connection.*

- c. Other positive impacts in social and economic development:

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

2. Potential negative impacts:

- a. Electric security:

Yes.

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

- b. Physical and social problems related to subproject:

Yes.

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

- c. Land acquisition for subproject construction:

* It is noted that the Binh Dinh People's Committee already agreed that a grant (covering total cost of the household connection which is estimated at 250,000 VND/HH) shall be extended to all low-income EM HHs in the project areas.



Yes.

There are 441 EM DPs with permanently acquired land for tower foundations. Total acquired area is 3,600 m². The acquired area is insignificant in comparison with total area of their land holdings (average EM DPs productive land holding is around 4,000 m² HH). There are no EM DP affected more than 10 % of total agricultural land their holdings. Actually, the EM DP affected productive land is minor i.e. 0.11%.

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

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

No.

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

- e. Other negative influences:

Even by the completion of the project, the project efficiency can not cover 100% of the communities in the communes. Therefore, there may be negative influences to the communities that not yet having power supply networks.

C. Suggestions and Recommendations for Project

From Men:

- *Earliest implementation of the project.*
- *Employment of local labors.*
- *Compensation for land at replacement cost and trees/crops at market prices.*
- *Ready to donate certain minor assets i.e. bamboo fences and certain short terms crops i.e. banana, papaya, manioc...*

From Women:

- *Construction workers will not cause any trouble (particularly with the women) in the local communities.*
- *The prevailing market prices will not be higher during the construction period.*

D. Other Comments

- *Grant to cover total cost for household connections.*



Appendix 8

Proposed Action Plan



Appendix 8 – Proposed Action Plan

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

Potential of negative impacts

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

Mitigation measures

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

- Training on Agricultural Extension Program for EM households in the project areas.
 - Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils in the project areas.
 - Training on utilization of small credit from BARD.
- d. Land acquisition and compensation: Where there is land acquisition in ethnic minorities, the project will ensure that their rights will not be violated and that they will be compensated for the use of any part of their land in a manner that culturally acceptable to them. The compensation will follow the Resettlement Policy for Project Affected Person under the Project. Ethnic minority leaders will assist with consultation of affected households and with compensation activities.
- Compensation for land shall be at replacement cost as defined in RP in respect of any part of the land. However, it is noted that all 441 EM DP HHs already have their LURCs for their overall land holding.
 - There is always one representative of EM DPs in each of the 7 communes in the project areas with EM communities.
 - The EM enjoys similar compensation administrative and grievance redressal structures and monitoring procedures as defined in RP.

3. Technical Identification of Development Assistance

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

Training

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

Gender Assistance

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



List proposed development assistance and schedule:

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

4. Institutional Arrangement

Describe about all required activities and responsible institutions

Proposed Assistance	Action	Responsible institution
1. Utilization of small credit from BARD	All necessary actions i.e. establishment of training programs/schedule, printing of necessary documentation and realizing the training programs	Provincial/district BARs
2. Electric Safety	1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC3 PMB and Consultant • Communes' People's Committees
	2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC3 PMB and Consultant • Communes' People's Committees • TAs
	3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC3 PMB and Consultant
	4. Realizing the training programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PC3 PMB and Consultant • TAs



		in close cooperation with the Communes' People's Committees.
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5. Implementation Schedule

Figure out the schedule for each action :

Action	Schedule
1. Establishment of training program/schedule, in close cooperation with communes' relevant authorities and TAs	15 days (prior to the commencement of project implementation)
2. Fixing the training time schedule at communes	15 days – do –
3. Printing of necessary documentation, pamphlets...	15 days – do –
4. Realizing the training programs	3 districts × 1 day (at each district) (at the beginning of project implementation)

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

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

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

- Indicators
 - inventory forms and assessment of compensation (randomly checked);
 - payment of compensation to DPs in comparison to the level of compensation specified in this RP;
 - public information and public consultation;
 - procedures for response to appeals;
 - provision of assistance and rehabilitation allowances;
 - provision of training to DPs, and
 - the schedule of resettlement implementation.
- Payment of compensation
 - payment to be made to all DPs sufficiently ahead of land acquisition;



- adequacy of the method for valuation of – and compensation for – land and other assets;
- adequacy of payment to replace the affected assets, including compensation for temporary damages and losses.
- Linkage of RP and construction
The RP activities, with exception of DP training, should be completed at least one month before the start of the construction and stringing
- Provision of training to DPs
- Restoration of economic activities
DPs should be monitored for the restoration of income earning capacity and procedures.
- Level of satisfaction
 - the level of satisfaction of DPs with various aspects of the RP implementation; and
 - the responsiveness in dealing with appeals.
- Standard of living
Throughout the implementation process, the DPS' standard of living will be observed and compared to the situation before the RP implementation. Potential problems in the restoration of standard of living will be identified and reported.

The following schedule is foreseen for 7 communes with *EM* communities in the project areas.

Activity	Monitoring Schedule	Visited by	If completed
1. Screening	1 week	Internal Monitoring External Monitoring	By commencement of RP/EMDP implementation
2. Conduct SIA	1 week	External Monitoring	
3. Discuss findings of SIA with community	1 week	External Monitoring	
4. Preparation of Action Plan	1 week	Internal Monitoring	



5. Discussion with local authorities, engineer of mitigation measures	1 week	Internal Monitoring	
6. Visit one month prior to construction work	1 week	Internal Monitoring External Monitoring	By completion of RP/EMDP implementation
7. Visit one month after construction work	1 week	Internal Monitoring External Monitoring	
8. Visit six months after construction work	1 week	External Monitoring	

7. Cost Estimate for Special Programs for EMDP

Unit : VND

Sr. No.	Item	Details	Total
1	Credit program	One (or ½ day) training course to be organized in each of 8 communes (provincial or district BARD)	56,000,000
2	Training on electric safety for villagers and pupils	One day training course to be organized in each of 8 communes. It is proposed that such course will be hold at the commune school. (PC3 PMB, Consultant)	56,000,000
3	Meetings, pamphlet etc.	• for credit program • for electric safety	24,000,000 24,000,000
4	Assistance to household connections	Grant of total cost covering the household connection + 1 bulb to all EM DP HHs : 250,000 VND × 287 EM DP HHs =	71,750,000
Total			231,750,000
Contingency (20%)			46,350,000
Grand Total			278,100,000



Notes The People's Committee of Binh Dinh province already agreed to extent a grant for an amount covering total cost of the *household connection* - 1 bulb (average estimate of around 250,000 VND/HH in the project areas) to all low-income EM HHs.



