



**ALTERNATIVE REPORT FOR THE UN COMMITTEE ON THE
ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION (CERD)
CONCERNING THE VIETNAMESE GOVERNMENT REPORT
DURING THE 111TH SESSION**

**SUBMITTED BY
VIETNAM HUMAN RIGHTS NETWORK (VNHRN)
AND
DEFEND THE DEFENDERS (DTD)**

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Introduction

Vietnam's population comprises 54 ethnic groups, of which Lowlanders (the Kinh) account for 85.3% and minority ethnic groups account for 14.7%. Except for the Chinese, primarily entrepreneurs in metropolitan areas, the rest of the ethnic groups live in remote mountainous regions of the Northwest and Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta region. A large number of ethnic groups have their language and customs. The policy prohibiting discrimination and divisive acts between the races is stipulated in Article 5 of the 2013 Constitution: "All ethnicities are equal and shall unite, respect and assist one another for mutual development; all acts of discrimination and division of ethnicities are prohibited." However, racial discrimination is still a grave concern for ethnic minorities.

This joint submission addresses the Vietnamese Government's discrimination affecting some ethnic minorities in Vietnam, which the VNHRN and DFD deem as serious, widespread, and systematic and has attracted the attention of international human rights bodies. Discrimination against ethnic minorities is particularly prominent in

- Economy
- Healthcare and Education
- Politics.
- Freedom of Religion and Belief

1. Economic Inequality

"Hunger Elimination and Poverty Reduction Programs," established after the Economic Reforms, have helped increase average per capita income. The increase was primarily dependent on foreign investment, aid, and remittances. Economic growth, however, only brings wealth to a few people, mostly in urban areas, widens the rich-poor gap, and exacerbates tensions among

different social strata. This disparity leaves most people, especially ethnic minorities, on the sidelines. According to a 2023 study by United Nations experts, while making up only about 15% of the population, ethnic minorities account for 90% of the country's extreme poverty and more than 50% of the multi-dimensionally poor. Their average income is only 40-50% of the national average.¹

The fruits of economic growth are concentrated among the Kinh and Hoa people. At the same time, other ethnic minority groups continue to suffer from poverty and a slower pace of development.

There are many interactive reasons for this disparity, such as geographic location, level of education, and type of culture. Nevertheless, the most fundamental reason is still unfair policy towards these minority groups, especially the policy on land ownership. The 2013 Land Law states, "During the land allocation or land lease, ethnic minority households and individuals in the locality that have no land or lack productive land shall be prioritized (Art. 133)." Nevertheless, racial discrimination against ethnic minority ownership and land use remains a thorny issue.

The vast majority of ethnic minorities depend on farming as their main livelihood. The land is their primary, if not the only, source of life. After 1975, with the population relocation and deforestation policies favoring industrial plantations, the highlanders' living space dwindled. Official figures show that the number of people with political power, money, and guns in the Central Highlands increased from 1 million in 1975 to about 6 million by 2021.² Most of the new settlers come from the North. Illegal logging, construction of infrastructures, such as hydroelectricity and irrigation, and state agricultural development policies encouraging large-scale agricultural farming and rubber production for export have pushed the native peoples farther into remote, infertile lands. According to the National Assembly's Ethnic Council, ethnic minorities and mountainous people are still in "poverty" because of a lack of land and means of production.³

Therefore, since 1975, the areas where ethnic minorities are concentrated (Northwest Highlands and Central Highlands) have often experienced significant instability due to the government's violation of land rights and religious freedom of ethnic minorities.

Some ethnic minority people's gatherings to claim land rights in 2022-2023:

- On April 21, 2023, hundreds of Ede ethnic residents in Ea Bhok commune (Cu Kuin district) protested against the project of discharging waste into the lake. Dozens of mobile police officers were sent to suppress, causing many injuries and arrests.⁴

¹ Ramla Khalidi, UNDP in Viet Nam. *Digital solutions empower ethnic minority women in Vietnam*. Asia Times on 25 March, 2023.

<https://asiatimes.com/author/ramla-khalidi/>

² Quản lý Nhà nước. *Tác động của di cư tự do đến sự phát triển kinh tế – xã hội ở khu vực Tây Nguyên hiện nay*. <https://www.quanlynhanuoc.vn/2020/11/24/tac-dong-cua-di-cu-tu-do-den-su-phat-trien-kinh-te-xa-hoi-o-khu-vuc-tay-nguyen-hien-nay/>

³ Vietnam Plus. *Cần bố trí nguồn lực giải quyết đất đai cho đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số*. <https://www.vietnamplus.vn/can-bo-tri-nguon-luc-giai-quyet-dat-dai-cho-dong-bao-dan-toc-thieu-so/729654.vnp>

⁴ RFA. *Biểu tình đòi ngưng dự án xả thải ở Đắk Lắk: Người Ê-đê bị Cảnh sát đánh đập*. <https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/protest-against-waste-releasing-system-in-daklak-04242023091309.html>

- In the last weeks of May 2022, hundreds of families in Ea Pôk commune, Dak Lak province, protested to reclaim land from the forestry company after 40 years of working as hired laborers on their own land.⁵ Ten of the protesters were later charged with “destroying property.”⁶
- In mid-March of 2022, hundreds of farmers in Cu M’Gar district, Dak Lak province, gathered and raised slogans to demand land use rights.⁷
- On February 25, 2022, hundreds of farmers protested at the construction site of a wind power farm in Dak N’Drung, Dak Lak province, protesting against inadequate compensation for land acquisition.⁸

2. Health Care and Education Opportunity Inequalities

Article 58 of the Constitution of Vietnam stipulates that the State “exercises a priority policy of health care for ethnic minorities, highlanders, islanders, and people living in tough socio-economic conditions.” However, according to a World Bank report, the stunting rate among ethnic minority children is more than twice that of Kinh children (31.4% vs. 15%), and the rate of children underweight ethnic minority children is also 2.25 times larger than Kinh children (21.9% vs. 9.7%).⁹

Another inevitable result of poverty is the lack of education. Several studies on ethnic minority children in Vietnam have concluded that ethnic minorities are the least likely to receive appropriate education.

Access to free, high-quality preschool education is limited for ethnic minorities. For example, the percentage of children out of school at the primary/middle school level is 8% nationwide but is significantly higher for children with disabilities and ethnic minority children.¹⁰

Students of ethnic minorities are less likely to attend secondary school and above. Up to 65% of Kinh and Hoa students enroll in high school, compared to 3.7% from other ethnic groups.¹¹ Another study found that 46% of students aged 18 to 22 go to college in the Kinh group (the highest), while that rate is below 10% for the Khmer and the Dao ethnic groups.¹² Kinh and Hoa

⁵ Viet Tân. *Hàng trăm người dân ở Đắk Lắk biểu tình trong 2 tuần qua đòi lại đất canh tác* (Youtube) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aloQajk3NoY>

⁶ RFA. *Mười người dân tham gia biểu tình phản đối Công ty Cà phê Ea Pôk bị khởi tố.* <https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/dak-lak-ten-protesters-against-a-coffee-company-prosecuted-and-detained-05042023082500.html>

⁷ RFA. *Đắk Lắk: Nông dân biểu tình phản đối công ty lâm trường vì không chịu “cảnh nô lệ”.* <https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/dak-lak-farmer-protests-land-appropriation-03172022080321.html>

⁸ WindPower. *Vietnamese police arrest 24 people after confrontation between protesters and security.* <https://www.windpowermonthly.com/article/1748210/vietnamese-police-arrest-24-people-confrontation-protesters-security>

⁹ The World Bank. *Persistent Malnutrition in Ethnic Minority Communities of Vietnam : Issues and Options for Policy and Interventions.* <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/ar/369601561716089327/pdf/Persistent-Malnutrition-in-Ethnic-Minority-Communities-of-Vietnam-Issues-and-Options-for-Policy-and-Interventions.pdf>

¹⁰ UNICEF. *Country Office Annual Report 2021. Op.Cit.*

¹¹ Nguyen Tran Lam, Oxfam in Vietnam. *How to tackle inequality in Vietnam?* <https://vietnam.oxfam.org/latest/publications/report-how-tackle-inequality-vietnam>

¹² Oxfam in Vietnam. *Report on Impacts of Climate Change and Disasters on Multidimensional Inequality in Vietnam.*

ethnic children have the highest upper secondary completion rate, at 64%, in stark contrast to the Khmer, whose lowest rate is only 15%.¹³

The difference is not only in quantity but also in quality. The assessment of the quality of education at the primary level of the Vietnam Escuela Nueva Project (VNEN) shows the results of the Math and Vietnamese language exams of students from grades 3 to 5 in the provinces of the Northern Mountainous Region, South Central Coast, Central Highlands, and Mekong River Delta, are only at half of the test results of students in the rest of the country, especially only at one-third of those of students in the Red River Delta and the Southeast.¹⁴

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, social distancing has increased inequality in access to education for ethnic minority children. With the online learning method, most ethnic minority children who did not have computers had to drop out. As a result, only about 51% of ethnic minority students return to school, while that rate is 90% for other students.¹⁵

3. Political Inequalities

In the 15th National Assembly, the VCP arranged for 89 people from ethnic minorities to be elected to the National Assembly (17.84% of the total MPs).

This arrangement indicates that, as with the ratio of religious or female representatives in the National Assembly, the target (or quota or projection) is only a façade put up by the CPV (Communist Party of Vietnam) for deceptive purposes. In the one-party regime in Vietnam, elections only strengthen the ruling Party's power. All candidates must be screened by the Fatherland Front, a CPV front organization, through the "Consultative Conference" and the "Voter Conference" at central and local levels. The so-called ethnic representatives are people the central government selects merely to convey orders from above.

Ethnic minorities in villages and communes have no self-government mechanism to represent their interests. The only means left for them to express their aspirations are fleeing abroad, holding rallies, or engaging in other forms of protest, leading to mass crackdowns or individual persecutions that ethnic minorities have endured. The many Montagnards who fled to Thailand to avoid Vietnamese government persecution live under challenging circumstances and can be arrested and deported to Vietnam anytime.¹⁶

The uprising in Ea Tieu and Ea Ktur communes of Cu Kuin district, Dak Lak province, on June 11, 2023, resulting in 9 government officials' deaths and more than 90 people arrested and

<https://vietnam.oxfam.org/latest/publications/report-impacts-climate-change-and-disasters-multidimensional-inequality-vietnam>

¹³ UNICEF. *Viet Nam Education - Fact Sheets 2022*. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Viet-Nam_Factsheet_21-DecFINAL.pdf

¹⁴ OXFAM. *Beyond GDP - The importance of multidimensional well-being measures*. <https://vietnam.oxfam.org/what-we-do-human-economy/beyond-gdp-importance-multidimensional-well-being-measures>

¹⁵ Young Lives. *Persistent Inequality and COVID-19 Holding Back Young People in Vietnam: Evidence from the Listening to Young Lives at Work COVID-19 Phone Survey*.

<https://www.younglives.org.uk/sites/default/files/migrated/YL-PolicyBrief-49-Jul21.pdf>

¹⁶ Luật Khoa Tạp Chí. *Khi Tây Nguyên không còn là nhà*. <https://www.luatkhoa.org/2019/09/khi-tay-nguyen-khong-con-la-nha/>

charged with domestic terrorism,¹⁷ was a predictable outcome due to the segregative and discriminatory policy of the Vietnamese Communist government towards Montagnards in the Central Highlands.¹⁸

The continued persecution and mistreatment of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands region of Vietnam stems from the suspicion of their loyalty to the current regime. Before 1975, these ethnic groups fought alongside the South Vietnamese government and the US military. After 1975, the government considered them a political threat to the regime, a suspicion reinforced by converting many of them to Christianity.

In some provinces in the Mekong Delta, the government has gone even further in the name of “national unity” to deny the rights of the Khmer Krom minority.¹⁹ In 2022 and 2023, at least six Khmer Krom people were detained, questioned, and accused of violating criminal law while only trying to disseminate UN documents on human rights, including the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (DRIP). Those people are:

- Mr. Duong Khai (arrested on February 4, 2022),
- Mr. Danh Set (detained on February 18, 2022),²⁰
- Mr. Danh Minh Quang (arrested on October 23, 2022),
- Mr. Chau Ly Na (detained on October 23, 2022). on October 24, 2022,²¹
- and Mr. Trieu Sieu (arrested on January 20, 2023.)²²

On July 31, 2023, the police arrested and prosecuted three Khmer Krom people, namely Mr. Danh Minh Quang, Mr. Thach Cuong, and Mr. To Hoang Chuong, for “abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State, the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals” according to Article 331 of the Vietnam Criminal Law.²³

4. Freedom from Religious Oppression

For the Communist government of Vietnam, controlling religions is a priority for political stability, so the government continues its repressive policy against religious organizations. Persecution of ethnic minorities’ religions is even more intense because they are small, isolated, and fragmented organizations. The adoption of Christianity by many ethnic minority groups after

¹⁷ RFA. *Đắc Lắc: Công an nói đã thu hồi hơn 4.500 loại vũ khí từ người dân sau vụ nổ súng chết người tháng trước.* <https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/dak-lak-police-says-over-4500-weapons-confiscated-from-people-after-deadly-shootings-at-commune-offices-07202023084446.html>

¹⁸ RFA. *Đắc Lắc: Các tổ chức XHDS phản đối bạo lực, bày tỏ cảm thông với người bản địa.* <https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/civil-societies-reject-violence-and-express-understanding-with-indigenous-people-06132023104659.html>

¹⁹ UNPO. *Vietnam admits arrests for possession of UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous Peoples.* <https://unpo.org/article/22158>

²⁰ Khmers Kampuchea-Krom Federation. *Human Rights Monitor.* <https://khmerkrom.org/category/news-events/human-rights-monitor/>

²¹ KKF. *Khmer-Krom Face Reprisals after Celebrating the Adoption of the 15th Anniversary of UNDRIP.* <https://khmerkrom.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/KKF-PressRelease-KhmerKromFaceReprisalCelebrateAdoptionUNDRIP.pdf>

²² KKF. *Vietnam Uses Torture to Silence Khmer-Krom Activist.* <https://khmerkrom.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/KKF-PressRelease-VN-UsingTorture-Against-TrieuSieu.pdf>

²³ RFA. *Ba người tại Sóc Trăng, Trà Vinh bị bắt theo cáo buộc chống Nhà nước.* <https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/three-arrested-with-anti-state-charges-07312023092723.html>

1975 increased the suspicion of the communist government of Vietnam. The government often labels these faithful as agents of foreign powers.

In 2022-2023, religious persecution of ethnic minorities has been carried out in the following forms:

- Harassing Ethnic Minority Faithful

- On May 18, 2023, the Investigation Security Agency, Phu Yen Provincial Police arrested missionary Nay Y Blang, a leader of the Central Highlands Christian Church, to temporary detention for the charge of “abusing democratic freedoms to infringe upon the interests of the State, and the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals” according to Article 331 of the 2015 Criminal Law.²⁴
- From July 8 to 10, 2022, the government of Ea Lam commune, Song Hinh district, Phu Yen province, continuously disturbed and harassed the Evangelical Church Of Christ followers in the Central Highlands. The government summoned three group members, Mr. Nay Y Blang and Mr. Kshr Y Them, to work on the church’s activities.²⁵
- On July 5, 2022, the police of Buon Ma Thuot City, Dak Lak province, prevented 40 Protestant believers from celebrating at a private house in K’mrong Prong B village, Ea Tu commune.²⁶
- On November 6, 2022, the police at Tan Son Nhat airport arrested two Montagnard Protestants, Mr. Y Khiu Nie, and Mr. Sy Eban, while attending the Southeast Asian Conference on Freedom of Religion and Belief in Bali, Indonesia. The police did not issue arrest warrants but took them to a detention center for interrogation.²⁷
- On September 30, 2022, public security forces arrested and detained Mr. Nay Y Blang, a Protestant believer in Bung Be village, Song Hinh district, at Phu Lam bus station in Tuy Hoa city when he traveled to Saigon to meet with a religious delegation from the US Department of State to report on the situation of persecution.²⁸
- On August 2, 2022, the authorities of Bao Lam district, Cao Bang province, sent security forces to demolish many funeral homes of Duong Van Minh sect followers.

²⁴ VOA. *Việt Nam bắt giam thầy truyền đạo thuộc Hội thánh Tin lành Đấng Christ Tây Nguyên.*
<https://www.voatiengviet.com/a/viet-nam-bat-giam-thay-truyen-dao-thuoc-hoi-thanh-tin-lanh-dang-christ-tay-nguyen/7100376.html>

²⁵ VOA. *Tín hữu tin lành Đấng Christ ở Phú Yên bị chính quyền sách nhiễu, hăm dọa.*
<https://www.voatiengviet.com/a/6666353.html>

²⁶ RFA. *Một nhóm Tin đồ Tin lành Tây Nguyên liên tục bị ngăn cản thực hành tôn giáo.*
https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/in_depth/a-group-of-independent-protestant-montagnards-said-to-be-continually-prevented-from-practicing-their-belief-07062022094633.html

²⁷ Mach Song Media. *Báo cáo viên Đặc biệt LHQ lên tiếng về trường hợp Y Khiu Niê và Y Sĩ Eban.*
<https://machsongmedia.org/vietnam/quyencongngoi/1960-bao-cao-vien-dac-biet-lhq-len-tieng-ve-truong-hop-y-khiu-nie-va-y-si-eban.html>

²⁸ RFA. *Người truyền giáo Tin lành bị sách nhiễu, tịch thu tài sản sau khi gặp đại diện ngoại giao Hoa Kỳ.*
<https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/protestant-follower-harassed-property-confiscated-after-meeting-american-diplomats-11302022075414.html>

The police also went to their houses to remove the altars and replace them with a photo of President Ho Chi Minh.²⁹

- Criminalizing Religious Activities

- On April 8, 2023, Dak Lak Provincial Police arrested and prosecuted missionary Y Krech Bya while holding an Easter vigil at home for the charge of “undermining the unity policy” (Art 116 of the 2015 Criminal Law), and at the same time prosecuted Pastor Aga, currently a refugee in the United States, with the same crime.³⁰
- Some ethnic Hmong people who joined Religion Giê Sùa and Religion Cô Dợ, variants of Christianity, were suppressed for allegedly promoting a separatist movement to establish an independent Hmong State.³¹

- Forced Faith Renunciation

- On July 16, 2023, Dan Toc Mien Nui magazine reported that the Yen Bai provincial government forced five families with 32 people to abandon the “Giê sùa” sect, and nearly 50 families with over 250 people pledged to leave the sect “Save by Grace” to return to the traditional beliefs of the Hmong people or religious organizations recognized by the government.³²
- On April 12, 2023, local authorities in Nam Quang commune, Bao Lam district, Cao Bang province, went to the house of the H’mong people to force them to sign a pledge to renounce Duong Van Minh’s sect.³³
- On November 3, 2022, Tuyen Quang Provincial Police said the government has actively propagated the campaign of abolishing Duong Van Minh Sect. As a result, 100% of the H’mong households in Tuyen Quang province who had followed the Duong Van Minh sect signed a commitment to renounce it.³⁴
- On June 15, 2022, a family of 13 H’mong ethnic people in Na Ngoi commune, Ky Son district, Nghe An province, informed the Evangelical Church of Vietnam (North) that local authorities pressured them to renounce their religion.³⁵

²⁹ RFA. *Hàng loạt điểm nhóm của đạo Dương Văn Minh tại Cao Bằng bị bố ráp trong đêm.*

https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/in_depth/a-number-of-houses-under-duong-van-minh-church-raided-at-night-08092022093521.html

³⁰ Mach Song Media. *Thư chung gửi Ngoại Trưởng Blinken: Hãy lên tiếng với Hà Nội về tình trạng đàn áp tôn giáo leo thang.*

<https://machsongmedia.org/vietnam/quyenconnguoi/1926-thu-chung-gui-ngoai-truong-blinken-hay-len-tieng-voi-viet-nam-ve-tinh-trang-dan-ap-ton-giao-leo-thang.html>

³¹ Báo Công an nhân dân. *Làm rõ bộ mặt thật của tà đạo “Giê Sùa” và “Bà Cô Dợ”.*

<http://cand.com.vn/thoi-su/Lam-ro-bo-mat-that-cua-ta-dao-Gie-Sua-va-Ba-Co-Do-613626/>

³² Dân Tộc Miền Núi. *Ngăn chặn kịp thời các tổ chức tôn giáo trái phép tại Yên Bái.*

<https://dantocmiennui.vn/ngan-chan-kip-thoi-cac-to-chuc-ton-giao-trai-pherp-tai-yen-bai/335065.html>

³³ RFA. *Chính quyền Cao Bằng ép nhiều tín đồ Dương Văn Minh ký giấy bỏ đạo.*

<https://www.rfa.org/vietnamese/news/vietnamnews/authorities-in-cao-bang-province-force-multiple-followers-of-duong-van-minh-to-renounce-their-faith-04132023083823.html>

³⁴ Dân Tộc và Miền Núi. *Bình yên trở lại trên những bản Mông (Bài 2).*

<https://dantocmiennui.vn/binh-yen-tro-lai-tren-nhung-ban-mong-bai-2/331744.html>

³⁵ Thời Báo. *13 Người H’mong Bị “Trục Xuất Khỏi Địa Phương” Vì Theo Tin Lành.*

- On February 28, 2023, the Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee said it had “successfully mobilized” 162 households/562 people to give up the Duong Van Minh sect.³⁶

- *Outlawing Ethnic Minority Religious Organizations*

- The government dispersed the Khmer-Krom Theravada Buddhist Association. It forced Khmer-Krom Buddhist monks to join the Patriotic United Buddhist Association (PUBC), an organization established in 1991 in the spirit of Directive 68-CT/TW, dated April 18, 1991, of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Party (term VI).³⁷
- The government has labeled the Duong Van Minh Cult of H’mong ethnic group a criminal organization disguised as religion to entice the Hmong people to plot against the state.³⁸
- On November 9, 2021, the Prime Minister signed Decision No. 78/QD-TTg approving the project “Fighting, preventing, and moving towards eradicating Duong Van Minh’s illegal organization in Tuyen Quang, Cao Bang, Thai Nguyen, Bac Kan, and Lao Cai provinces;” Project 78 for short.

5. Recommendations

Because Vietnam ratified CERD in 1982, it is obligated to comply with and implement the provisions of CERD. Our report reveals that ethnic minorities in Vietnam suffer severe violations of their economic, political, social, and religious rights. The Vietnamese government must take concrete action to correct the failures:

- 5.1- To stop the expropriation of ethnic minority groups’ ancestral lands and population displacement and to deliver just compensations for the damages inflicted on its population;
- 5.2- To improve democratic governance for ethnic minority groups by amending election legislation and involving the continued practice of customary law.
- 5.3- To ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to health care for ethnic minority groups by promoting health awareness and equitable health resource allocation.
- 5.4- To ensure equal and non-discriminatory access to education for ethnic minority groups by equitably allocating education resources among ethnic minorities and urban areas.

<https://www.thoibao.com/13-nguoi-hmong-bi-truc-xuat-khoi-dia-phuong-vi-theo-tin-lanh/>

³⁶ caobangtv.vn. *Hội nghị tổng kết cao điểm 100 ngày (đợt 2) đấu tranh, xóa bỏ tổ chức bất hợp pháp Dương Văn Minh*. <http://caobangtv.vn/tin-tuc-n58999/hoi-nghi-tong-ket-cao-diem-100-ngay-dot-2-dau-tranh-xoa-bo-to-chuc-bat-hop-phap-duong-van-minh.html>

³⁷ Bạch Thanh Sang. *Hội Đoàn kết Sư sãi yêu nước vùng Tây Nam Bộ với các hoạt động hướng đến đời sống xã hội và vấn đề đặt ra*. Nghiên cứu Tôn giáo, số 12, 2018 tr. 39-58.

<https://vjol.info.vn/index.php/rsr/article/view/54688>

³⁸ Thế giới & Việt Nam. *Nhận thức đúng đắn về tổ chức bất hợp pháp Dương Văn Minh*.

<https://baoquocte.vn/nhan-thuc-dung-dan-ve-to-chuc-bat-hop-phap-duong-van-minh-175989.html>

5.5- To cease religious persecution, including forced renunciations of faith and detention of religious followers on trumped-up “political” accusations, and to release immediately and unconditionally the following ethnic minority religious prisoners as a sign of goodwill:

- Mr. Rah Lan Hip,³⁹
- Mr. Rơ Lan Kly (Ama Blan),⁴⁰
- Mr. Ksor Ruk,⁴¹
- Mr. Đinh Nông (Bã Pol),⁴²
- Pastor Y Yich,⁴³
- Mr. Y Wô Niê.⁴⁴

³⁹ <https://the88project.org/profile/436/rah-lan-hip/>

⁴⁰ <https://the88project.org/profile/155/ro-lan-kly/>

⁴¹ <https://the88project.org/profile/322/ksor-ruk/>

⁴² <https://the88project.org/profile/146/dinh-nong/>

⁴³ <https://the88project.org/profile/105/y-yich/>

⁴⁴ <https://the88project.org/profile/582/y-wo-nie/>