

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

December 2013

Loan 2517-VIE: Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project

Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Tri province subproject – Additional fund

Prepared by Central Power Corporation for the Asian Development Bank.

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List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AP	Affected person
CMB	Community Management Board
CPC	Commune People's Committee
CPC	Central Power Corporation
DPC	District People's Committee
HHs	Households
kV	Kilovolt
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
MW	Megawatt
NGOs	Non Government Organizations
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Provincial People's Committee
PPTA	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
RETA	Regional Technical Assistance
RP	Resettlement Plan
SE	Socio-economic

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

1. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project (or the “Project”) consists of two investment components:

- The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighboring areas. Component 2 (for CPC) includes both new construction and rehabilitation of rural grid in Quang Tri, Thua Thien Hue, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai, Gia Lai provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who are using electricity.
- After the Component 2 (for CPC) of project has been procured in 2012, an amount of fund from ADB has not been used, and ADB approved for CPC to use the remaining fund, which consist of some subproject, including Rural Distribution Network Expansion and Rehabilitation in Quang Tri province subproject - additional fund. Cost allocation for this subproject is expecting to be VND 367,142,000,000.

2. The Project aims to promote pro-poor and balanced economic development of remote mountainous communes and poor communes in other parts of the sustainable use of electricity in an affordable manner. The outcomes of the sector Project are to (i) provide reliable and affordable supply of electricity to remote mountainous communes, (ii) improve living conditions and income.

1.2. Location and Components of the Subproject

3. Rural distribution network expansion and rehabilitation in Quang Tri province – additional fund subproject will perform on 46 communes of 7 districts and 1 city of Quang Tri province, scope of subproject as follows:

- + Medium voltage networks, length: 53.65 km.
- Erection of new lines, length: 53.65 Km.
- Erection of rehabilitated line, length: 0 Km.
- + Total transformers: 43 transformers - total capacity- 4,365 kVA.
- + Low voltage network: 490.31 km.

Subproject when putting into operation will improve power supply for 46 communes in the project area.

4. Total estimated post-tax investment of subproject (including loan interest during the construction phase) is VND 367,142,000,000. Total construction duration of the subprojects estimated to be 12 months. The construction of the subproject will be started in the first quarter of 2014 if it will be approved.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.1. Objectives

5. Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is prepared to ensure that:

- The implementation of the subproject is in accordance with the proper cultural, social and economic benefits for the involved ethnic minority people;
- The benefits from the subproject for ethnic minority people are suitable and appropriate for their culture;
- Minimize or mitigate negative impacts of the subproject when they cannot be avoided.

2.2. Legal and policy framework on Ethnic minority

2.2.1. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples

6. The ADB's policies applied to this subproject are Policy on Indigenous People (Indigenous People, 1998) and Guidebook on Indigenous people (2004).

7. ADB's Policy for Indigenous People define "indigenous people" as "those whose characteristics of society or culture distinct from those of mainstream than society in general. "The indigenous people" is a general concept that includes cultural minorities, ethnic minorities of people, the indigenous cultural communities, tribal people, natives, and primitive people. This policy recognizes the potential vulnerability of ethnic minorities in the development process that ethnic minorities must be given the opportunity to participate in and benefit from development equally with other population groups in society, and play a role and participate in designing impacts of development on their lives.

8. The policy for indigenous people is "designed to promote the participation of indigenous peoples in preparing and implementing projects to ensure that they benefit from the interventions of development that can affect them and to mitigate effectively any adverse impacts. In any ADB's interventions, the following approaches can be applied: (i) to minimize poverty of affected indigenous people, (ii) the negative impacts that are unavoidable should be mitigated by applying appropriate measures, (iii) all intervention mechanisms must be transparent and credible.

9. ADB's Policy for Indigenous People requires to produce an ethnic minority development plan for the affected ethnic minority community. The plan should incorporate the following dimensions: (i) the needs, aspirations and requirements of those affected, (ii) provide adequate information about the project to them and ensure their full participation and consultation, (iii) propose and implement measures to prevent and mitigate negative impacts and compensation to those affected by the project consistent with cultural and socio-economic characteristics of local ethnic minority community; (iv) developing measures to ensure project benefits for ethnic minority people; (v) propose and implement measures to build capacity of state agencies in manage ethnic minority issues; and (vi) determine the budget and specific implementation plan and (vii) propose and implement effective monitoring.

10. The above requirements are applied to the subproject. The Ethnic Minority Development Plan is prepared and implemented in combination with other plans/ strategies/programs of the subproject such as (i) consultation and participation of relevant stakeholders in preparation and implementation of the subproject; (ii) resettlement and compensation plan; (iii) HIV/AIDS and anti-

human trafficking minimization program and (iv) Gender equality strategy to ensure the participation of women in the subproject activities and their benefits from the subproject; (v) programs to promote the use of electricity for production so as to improve living standards and reduce poverty.

2.2.2. Legal and policy framework on ethnic minorities in Viet Nam

11. As stated in the Ethnic Minority Development Framework prepared for The Renewable Energy Development and Network expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote communes sector project, the definition of ethnic minority in Vietnam is based on the following criteria:

- (i) A language different from the national language;
- (ii) Long traditional residence on, or relationship familiar with the area and long traditional institution system;
- (iii) A self-provided production system; and
- (iv) A distinct cultural identity, and self-identification as a distinct cultural group that is accepted by neighbouring ethnic groups.

12. Article 5 of the Constitution of Viet Nam (1992) acknowledges equal rights among ethnic groups. Articles 36 and 30 of the Constitution clearly specify that any ethnic group can use their own language to preserve their cultural values.

13. The Government of Vietnam has implemented a number of National Targeted Programs for Poverty Reduction (NTPPRs) and special assistance schemes in order to provide funds for poor provinces, especially those with large ethnic minority populations to improve their livelihood and develop their culture. Specific assistance programs of the Government have been developed effectively such as Program 135 (135/1998/QĐ-TTĐ) aimed at socio-economic development for communes with special socio-economic difficulties, Program 134 focused on supporting poor households for improving their houses, Program 139, supporting health care for poor households; Program 159 focused on improve education infrastructure in poor provinces and provinces which have difficulties in socio- economic conditions or with large ethnic minority populations.

14. The basis for implementation of ethnic minority development plan falls into 3 main policy groups: (i) policies on settled agriculture and settlement (ii) policies on comprehensive economic-social-cultural development for mountainous ethnic minority groups and (iii) policies on land allocation and land management in mountainous areas and ethnic minority. List of these policies is given in Appendix 6: Ethnic minority development policies of Government of Vietnam

15. List of policies in the first category

- (i) Governmental Resolution No.38/CP dated 12 March 1968 advocating settled agriculture and settlement combining with activities of establishing cooperatives for nomadic people.
- (ii) Directive No.393-TTĐ of June 10, 1996 of the Prime Minister on planning resettlement, infrastructure enhancement and production management in ethnic minority and remote areas.
- (iii) Resolution No.24/NQ-TW by The Central Committee of Communist Party of Vietnam IX, dated 12 March 2003 on Ethnic minority development.

- (iv) Decision of the Prime Minister No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg, dated 20 July 2004 on policies of supporting cultivation land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority people (Program 134)
16. List of policies in the second category:
- (i) Directive of the Prime Minister No. 525/TTg, dated 02 November 1993 providing Guidelines on the implementation of the socio-economic development in remote and mountainous areas.
 - (ii) Decision No.135/1998/QĐ-TTg dated 31 July 1998 of the Prime Minister approving the Program on socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in remote and mountainous areas (Program 135)
 - (iii) Resolution No.22/NQ-TW of the Party Central Committee dated 11 November 2003 providing Policies on socio-economic development of remote and mountainous communes.
 - (iv) Decision No. 07/2006/QĐ-TTg dated 10 January 2006 of the Prime Minister approving the Program on socio-economic development of special difficult communes in remote and mountainous areas for the period from 2006-2010 (Program 135- Phase 2).
 - (v) Joint Circular No.676/2006/TTLT-UBND-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT, dated 8 August 2006 providing Guidance on the implementation of the Program on socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in remote and mountainous areas for the period from 2006-2010 (Program 135- Phase 2).
17. List of policies in the third category:
- (i) Decision No.327-CT of the Council of Ministers dated 15 September 1992 providing Guidelines and policies on the utilization of bare land, denuded hills, forest, alluvial coastal aquifers and surface water (also known as Program 327)
 - (ii) Decision No.163/CP of the Prime Minister dated 16 November 1999 on land allocation, forest land rent to organizations, households and individuals for their sustainable, long-term forestation.
18. Decision No.132/2002/QĐ-TTg dated 08 October 2002 of the Prime Minister on the assistance of agricultural land and residential land for ethnic minorities in their local area in Central Highland.
19. In addition to these three policy groups which are directly related to ethnic minority, there are two decrees related to village-commune democracy and people participation which are also applied in this EMDP: Decree 79/2003/NĐ-CP of the Government on regulations of implementing democracy at commune level, issued on 07 July 2003 and Decision No 80/2005/QĐ-TTg of Prime Minister on promulgation regulations on investment management of community.

III. ETHNIC MINORITY SITUATION

3.1. Ethnic minorities and ethnic minority poverty in Vietnam and in Central provinces

20. There are now 54 recognized ethnic minority communities in Vietnam. Kinh people community is the largest community (also known as Viet people) accounting for 87% of the population. The remaining communities (53 ethnic minority communities) have population sizes vary from hundreds to millions for each community. The ethnic minority groups account for 13% of the total national population, but nearly one third of the poor in Vietnam are ethnic minority people and their poverty situation change less than those of the Kinh people.

21. Most of the people in the sub-project area (Quang Tri provinces) are Kinh ethnic. Until the end of 2011, Quang Tri province has 45 ethnic groups in which Kinh group is the largest group, accounting for 81.3%; other ethnic minority groups such as Van Kieu ethnic group, accounting for 10.47%, Pa Co ethnic group accounting for 2.3% and other ethnic groups accounting for 0.26%. Ethnic minority in remote areas are all living in poverty. The poverty rate in 2012 in Quang Tri Province is estimated at 13.9%.

3.2. Cultural and socio-economic conditions of ethnic minorities people in the Subproject area

22. The subproject will be constructed in 7 districts and 1 city of Quang Tri province. The districts are as follows: Huong Hoa (01 communes), Cam Lo (07 communes), Gio Linh (06 communes), Vinh Linh (05 communes), Hai Lang (08 communes), Dakrong (08 communes), Trieu Phong (11 communes), Quang Tri town (01 communes).

23. Quang Tri province is located in the Central of Viet Nam which has a common frontier line with Lao People's Democratic Republic.

24. Within the subproject area, there are 2 group of ethnic minority will be affected, including Van Kieu and Pa Co group who live in 2 districts: Huong Hoa and Dakrong. The number of ethnic minority households affected by the subproject is presented in detail in the following table.

Table 1: Number of households affected by the subproject

No	District	No. of people	No. of communes	No. of households affected	Ethnic group	No. of affected ethnic HHs
1	Huong Hoa	78,854	1	286	Kinh, Van Kieu, Pa Co	
2	Dakrong	36,744	8	251	Kinh, Van Kieu, Pa Co	

3.2.1. Population

Huong Hoa district

25. According to 2012 statistical data, in the area of Huong Hoa district, there are about 17,079 households with 78,854 people living, mainly are Kinh, Van Kieu and Pa Co group. Average population density is 68 people/km²

26. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition only in Huong Phung commune.

Dakrong district

27. According to 2012 statistical data, in the area of Dakrong district, there has about 8,286 households with 37,190 people living. Of which, Van Kieu and Pa Co group accounting for about 80%, Kinh and other group accounting for 20%. Average population density is 33 people/km²

28. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in A Vao, Huc Nghi, Ba Nang, Ta Long, Dakrong, Huong Nghiep, Mo O, A Ngo communes.

3.2.2. Poverty situation/rate

29. Quang Tri is a province in Northern Central area, with natural area of 4,744.32 km² (accounting 1.38% area of the whole country), with $\frac{3}{4}$ area are mountainous located in 2 districts. Considering the whole province, there are 20 communes and 29 villages and hamlet, which are tremendously difficult in mountainous area, and 12 difficult/poor communes in along-coast area. In 2011, following national poverty line, there are 29,635 poor households (accounting for 19.79%) and 22,978 pro-poor households (accounting for 15.28%) in Quang Tri province.

30. The cause of poverty is that Quang Tri province was lack of ability in so many sectors, this would have never met the requirement of social-economic development. Natural-social condition have been so strictly, badly weather, natural disasters, frequently floods happen years over years. On the other hands, poor facility and infrastructures, poor traditional custom made Quang Tri province even poorer and poorer. Besides, almost all of poorer is lack of experience in business, working force or carer; Having so many children, hard diseases, bad luck also a reason for being poor.

Table 2: Number of poor-household over years

- As national poverty line in stage 2006-2010

2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
Poor HHs	Rate (%)	Poor HHs	Rate (%)	Poor HHs	Rate (%)	Poor HHs	Rate (%)	Poor HHs	Rate (%)
38,085	2.4	30,886	22.3	27,982	19.8	24,028	16.8	20,518	13.7

- As national poverty line in stage 2011-2015

2011		2012	
Poor household	Rate (%)	Poor household	Rate (%)
29,635	19.79	25,376	16.41

Huong Hoa district

31. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2013, the poverty rate in Huong Hoa district is 21.39%. Average monthly income per capita in 2013 is 515,000 VND/person/month while the income under the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND / person / month.

Dakrong district

32. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2013, the poverty rate in Dakrong district is 30.56%. This is one of sixty four poor districts in Viet Nam. Average monthly income per capita in 2013 is only 480,000 VND /person/month while the income under the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND / person / month

3.2.3. Income

33. The utilization of cropping practices suggests that the majority of farmers do not make use of modern practices. The ethnic minority people in particular utilize their own traditional practices, such as a knife, a shovel, working employees tools instead of using machinery. They often use manual methods such: manure, mostly made by hand: watering by hand, manually fertilize, harvest crops by hand and then carried on with his back or head, sometimes in combination with water pump electric or diesel oil. Twenty-eight percent of households receive 10kg/person/month rice from the government under the governmental “Program to support difficult ethnic minorities” including the five ethnic minorities of Van Kieu, Paco. Ethnic minority households have received this support from the government since 2005, which they are liable to get for five years. Many of these households have made the receipt of subsidies into a way of living; they expect the government to sustain them without putting much effort to developing their own income generation. They also sell part of the rice to other households in order to get cash.

Table 3: The area of main crops of ethnic minority within districts

Unit: ha

Commune	Grain food crop	Annual industrial crop	Perennial industrial crop	Fruit tree	Total
Huong Hoa	4,145.4	84.9	5,658.2	2,661.3	12,549.8
Dakrong	3,836	502.1	238	905.7	5,481.8

(Source: Quang Tri Statistical Yearbook in 2012)

34. The people do animal husbandry freely. They do not impound their domestic animals which are only enough to serve the people’s needs of food. No household in the commune does animal husbandry in the model of commercial goods production. The number of cattle and poultry is presented in the table below.

Table 4: Number of cattle and poultry of ethnic minority in subproject area

Unit: ea

District	Buffalo	Cow	Pig	Poultry
Huong Hoa	3,602	9,780	21,134	92,620
Dakrong	5,713	4,715	8,521	52,010

(Source: Quang Tri Statistical Yearbook in 2012)

35. According to results of socio-economic survey, the average annual income of ethnic minority households in the subproject area is 16,000,000 VND per year. Main income of the local people mainly depends on for cultivation, hunting and selling forest products (bamboo shoots, chilli, banana, ...). Most of them do business naturally and manually, mainly rely on paddy rice and do not concentrate on cattle-breeding, gardening, commercial exchange or artisanal handicraft.

3.2.4. Infrastructure and Social services

Transportation

Huong Hoa district

36. Huong Hoa district is one of mountainous district of Quang Tri province, 65 km from Dong Ha City, which contiguous to the North with Quang Binh province, to the South and West with Lao People's Democratic Republic, to the East with Gio Linh, Vinh Linh and Dakrong districts. The district have 2 important road is National Road No.9 and Ho Chi Minh National Road

Dakrong district

37. Dakrong district is one of mountainous district of Quang Tri province. Dakrong's position is very important not only with Quang Tri province, but also with Northern Central area. This is considered as the gate to Dong Ha city, Thua Thien Hue province, and contiguous to many district of Quang Tri province, and bordering with Laos democratic. Just like Huong Hoa district, the main road of the district is National Road No.9 and Ho Chi Minh National Road

Electricity

38. According to the survey data, the HHs connected to power supply in the subproject area are 92.6 % of total subproject area. Of the total ethnic minority HHs, only 0.25 % is connected to power. A significant portion of HHs obtains their power from neighbours and friends. The HHs obtains power from 3 different suppliers namely, EVN, a Co-operative and tapping into private connection.

39. The commercial businesses in the subproject area are shops, restaurants, cycle repair workshops, paddy mills, timber saw mills, furniture factories. About 50% of these units are connected to power. However, frequent power outage and low-voltage level mean most of these facilities cannot operate on a full-time basis. Discussions and interviews indicate that power outages occur 2/3/4/ times a week.

Water

40. The sources of domestic water for daily activities of local residents are from dug well or flume through plastic or public system. However, for affected ethnic minority households, mainly source of water for daily life come from dug well or flume through plastic or rubber. Public water tap system was built under Program 134 of the Government (support of productive land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minorities and hard life).

41. A few of ethnic minority households use cleaned water (3.5%) for service living activities from drilling water wells (78.5%) or wells and (18%) use water from other source as rain, river, stream, etc. Many households use water for service mainly activities such as water is used for bathing, washing rinsing, cooking, ..etc.. Ethnic minorities often use river water, spring water or ravine water.

42. The hygienic standard in subproject ethnic minority areas is very low and people's knowledge about health and hygiene is poor. There are neither bathrooms nor toilets or latrines. People wash themselves with stream water and use forest as a toilet. The population density is low and therefore this practice is not environmentally destructive at present, however, the free roaming animals eating human faces increase the risk of spreading diseases.

Education

Huong Hoa district

43. In 2012-2013 semester, Huong Hoa district has 69 schools, 1,589 teachers and 978 classes in total, including kindergarten and primary school. The total number of pupils from kindergarten, primary and secondary schools is 24,202. On average, 1 teacher takes responsibility of 15.2 pupils. Education equipments and facilities are quite good

Dakrong district

44. In total, Dakrong district has 42 schools (of which: 14 kindergartens, 28 secondary schools), mainly belong to private sector; There are 855 teachers in all grade, with total 624 classes, 13,539 pupils. The number of pupils following illiterate clearance class, supplementary class is 128.

Health

Huong Hoa district

45. Huong Hoa district has 26 medical health establishments, of which 1 hospital, 2 medical centers and 22 medical stations with 290 hospital beds, 42 doctors, 50 physicians, 59 nurses, and 53 midwives.

46. Health care and medicine supply services are provided annually. According to economic – social report of district, , the family planning has been done well, health staffs constantly educate couples in the reproductive age to implement contraception in various forms such as set a coil, take medicine or inject. In 2012, 100% children under 1 years was fully protected by vaccination, there are also 2 foodstuff poisoning happen.

Dakrong district

47. As Statistical Yearbook of Quang Tri province in 2012, Dakrong district has 1 hospital and 14 commune medical stations with 129 hospital beds, 171 medical staffs (of which 18 doctors), 14 pharmaceutical staff (mainly graduated from college). The rate of doctor per communes is too low (21.4%), only Dakrong town meet the requirement of Government's Standard on Medical System.

Trade

48. Most households are producing just enough food for household consumption, and there are few products available for selling. There is no commune market in ethnic communes, and infrastructure for marketing outside the commune is lacking. Access to district market in Huong Hoa and Dakrong town are very poor due to lacking transportation and road conditions; the average 15 km long road from centre of the ethnic commune is seasonal and regularly cut off during the rainy season. Few inhabitants in ethnic communes own motorbikes or even bicycles, and almost all transportation take place on foot.

49. The only small business activities in the ethnic minority communes consist of four small shops in the commune centre. Five of the shops are run by households registered as residents in the commune and one by a non-registered one. These shops transport basic goods on motorbike from the district town and sell mainly food and items like salt, fish sauce, soap, washing powder, clothes etc. for everyday household use.

50. The monthly profit of the largest shops is D1-1.5 million (annually about D12-18million). Trading households supplement their earnings with income from other activities. The highest annual income a trading household declared was D110 million, with a salary both from the government and income from doing business

Credit access

51. A few households in ethnic communes have taken a loan from the Social Policy Bank for income improvement, mainly for purchasing animals. Seven households have also invested in preparing fishponds. Of the surveyed households, 11 (12%) had taken micro credit with the following amounts:

* D100,000–D500,000: 35 HHs/7 communes

* D6 million: 26 HHs/7 communes

* D15 million: 11 HH/7 communes

* D20 million: 5 HH/7 communes

52. No microcredit programme or any income development projects have been implemented in some ethnic subproject so far, apart from the Social Policy Bank and mass organizations' loan schemes.

Participation in mass organizations

53. Mass organisations present in the commune are Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmers' Union, Veteran Union and Youth Union. These organizations operate independently but still cooperate closely to reach the common socio-economic development mission. Among the local organizations, Women Union works the most effectively as women are able to penetrate in the villages; they are better placed to help villagers, especially in the information dissemination about the credit fund access and family planning.

3.2.5. Cultural characteristics

54. The subproject will be located on the area of 2 ethnic minority group, including Van Kieu and Pa Co. The construction will acquire land of these groups, however it only affect on agricultural land of them, and the affected rate is quite small (0.21% of available agricultural land on average).

55. These group all use language belong to Mon – Kho Me. Main activities in production is cultivation, they practice slash-and-burn cultivation and dig holes to put seeds in. They also do animal husbandry, mainly are buffalo, pig, dog, chicken which is used mainly for worship purpose. However, some of them know how to plant wet paddy, corn, cassava, tobacco, water melon, pineapple, banana, sugar-cane, cinnamon..., but in rudimental way. They also use hand to harvest paddy field.

56. Nowadays, a part of Van Kieu, Pa Ko group also know how to apply technical, using tool, animal in farming, such as buffalo, cow, intensive farming, crop rotation, using new kind of paddy, manuring, using insecticide,...etc. Some of them also know how to grow wet rice, do cattle-breeding and poultry, which get high income every year, step-by-step developing farming model.

57. Means of transportation is the back baskets with shoulder straps. There are many types of baskets: thick woven baskets, thin woven baskets with different size appropriate for the users. Men have three compartment baskets (baskets with bat wings).

58. Ethnic minority in these areas eat ordinary rice daily and sticky rice on festivals. They have a habit of eating with their hands. They like fish and meat preserved in bamboo stems, drink water (boiled water, nowadays), cane wine, a beverage called *tavak* (extracted from a tree like coconut in forest) and wine made from rice or cassava...They smoke by tobacco pipes
59. Each village is really a community group. Each family has their own stilt house. Especially in Tri, Khua, Ma Coong group, house is divided into a lot of compartments for each members.
60. Marriage: The family of groom will accept for marriage only if needed stuff is enough (especially a sword and a copper pot). After wedding, they will conduct a so call "khovi", which mean an opening party, and recognize the bride as a member of groom's family
61. Relations in the family and their neighbor (the villages) mostly village relationships. Children take their father-names and the eldest son inherits the family property.
62. Village elders, chiefs are the elderly are respected villagers appointed to control the common work in a community of ethnic minorities. Village elders, chiefs are respected; have the authority given to the people and important voices in the village, but not on the pay roll administrative taff at the grass roots level, no wages and others social policies.
63. A village elder and in the village dignitaries of ethnic minorities in the high lands of Vietnam have previously been considered a spiritual leaders. This is a position parallel with the chief merchant, and chiefs. Being elected by the village based on reputation within the community and is responsible to uphold the law and stands out to handle problems and disputes, and voice opinions of the village.
64. As custom, the traditional address of Van Kieu and Pa Co group is that the man will wear loincloth (a one-piece garment – sometimes kept in place by a belt – which covers the genitals and, at least partially, the buttocks), while the woman will wear skirt. Jewelry usually to be a neck-ring, wrest-ring or ear-ring. In the old age, man and woman have their hairstyle as chignon (a hairstyle with the hair in a "bun"), the woman used to left their chignon on the left, and when they get married, the chignon will be on top of her head.
- 65.
66. Death will be preserved for 2 or 3 days before burying at a common place of village. The coffin is made by carving body of tree. All of stuffs will be also buried with the death.
67. Proverb, story of Van Kieu and Pa Co group are so diverse. Their traditional song are also distinct. Traditional musical instruments are also popular and change in a variety way of playing. A lot of festivals happen in relation with cycle of production and cycle of life. They always do worship to memorize their ancestor, and also do worship for a lot of genius (Yang, paddy, light, mountain, earth, river and water,...etc)

IV. SUBPROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITY

4.1. Potential positive impacts

68. Results of public consultation with the local ethnic minority people showed that the subproject will have some positive impacts on local ethnic minority community socially and economically.

69. Firstly, when subproject complete, it will improve reliability of distribution network, contribute to local authorities to enhance their infrastructure and sustainable development.

70. Secondly, preparation and operation phases of the subproject will require a large number of unskilled and skilled worker, who can hand over some simple works. Local people, especially subproject affected households will have opportunities to be trained and worked for the subproject.

71. Thirdly, during construction phase, workers who come and stay in the subproject area for 12 months increase needs of food and commodities for daily activities. Thus, trade and business in the area will be promoted.

72. Fourthly, the presence of workers who come from other areas leads to exchange of culture and civilization of other communities with local community of ethnic minority people.

4.2. Potential negative impacts

73. Results of public consultation showed that in addition to potential positive impacts, the construction of the subproject will cause some potential negative impacts on local ethnic minority community.

74. During construction, a large number of workers (mainly female) will work in the area for a long time. That may affect traditional cultural values, customs of the community and may be a risk of social order issues (thief, robber, loss of social security and solidarity,) and social evils for local community (risk of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases, women trafficking, prostitution, drug addiction,)

75. The presence of a large number of workers in the local community will increase pressure on use of natural resources (land, water, especially forest products). Illegal forest product exploiting and using may increase.

76. During transportation of building materials, vehicles will cause noise, dust and smoke that affect local people's life. Building materials, petrol, lubricant, disposal sites will pollute the environment if they are not managed well.

77. The large number of workers and some local unskilled workers without training on or experience of labour safety will be a risk of occupational accidents.

78. Areas of gathering construction machines, materials and disposal sites may become a potential risk (accident, disease) for children in the community.

79. Unsafe electricity use and electrical accident are a potential risk for local ethnic minority community in safe electricity use. However, electricity use may be a risk for local community, electric shock may occur due to lack of knowledge on safe electricity use of local people.

80. The sub-project will acquire approximately 356,125 m². Of which 105 households are ethnic minorities: Pa Co, Van Kieu, they are poor (according to the new 2010). Main source of income of households mainly depends on cultivation. Therefore, land acquisition of the subproject will directly affect daily activities and production of local people. However, land acquisition of this group is so inconsiderable. Total existing agricultural land of the households and their affected land are presented in the table below:

Table 5: Existing land area and affected land area of each household in the subproject area

No.	DISTRICT/COMMUNE	Number of households affected	Area of land affected (m ²)	Rate of acquired land
I	Huong Hoa District	286	13,342	
1	Huong Phung commune	286	13,342	under 5%
II	Dakrong District	251	29,149	
1	A Vao commune	84	7,232	under 5%
2	Huc Nghi commune	19	2,336	under 5%
3	Ba Nang commune	35	4,989	under 5%
4	Ta Long commune	22	3,186	under 5%
5	Dakrong commune	44	5,872	under 5%
6	Huong Hiep commune	9	1,264	under 5%
7	Mo O commune	29	3,135	under 5%
8	A Ngo commune	9	1,135	under 5%

(Source: Preliminary harmful evaluation result in 6/2013)

V. MITIGATION MEASURES AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

81. Measures for positive potential impact enhancement and measures for negative impact mitigation as well as community development capacity building program are key contents of the EMDP. The subproject owner and representatives of local authorities and mass organizations and people in the subproject discussed and agreed upon the measures and program to mitigate negative impact by subproject.

5.1. Measures for positive potential impact enhancement

82. The contractor in cooperation with the local authorities and the organization of cultural exchange programs between the workers and the local population will help facilitate workers to work in the local community with a sense of integration and sensitivity to the customs of the community and local people so that traditional culture is respected.

83. The subproject owner and local authorities develop production development training program on the benefit of electricity, using electricity in agricultural production (using electric machines: mill, plough,...); technique for households' weaving

5.2. Measures for negative impact mitigation

84. Based on the results of public consultations, activities to minimize potential negative effects have been proposed, specifically the following:

- Effective worker management: The subproject owner will require contractors to comply with the requirements of managing workers in communities such as temporary residence registration, building worker management regulations, training and dissemination on the sense of preserving the cultural values of local ethnic minority communities for workers.
- To construct worker camp area far from residential area and implement regulations on environmental sanitation...
- Construction workforce accommodation will be located in a suitable location at an appropriate distance from residential areas and facilities will be provided to ensure appropriate sanitation and hygiene conditions.
- The contractor shall be responsible for coordinating with local authorities, such as the police and emergency rescue authorities, a plan for emergencies and evacuation which also takes into consideration the local community as well as workers. This will be in accordance with National and local regulations and committed to
- Consultation and disclosure: the investors will work with local organizations, including women's groups to conduct programs of communication, raising awareness for the local ethnic communities, especially women about the risk of infection of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases trafficking in women, sexual abuse, prostitution, etc.; media awareness to the community about the danger of social tension and conflict when there are a large number of workers to work in the community (for example theft, drugs, prostitution, etc.).
- Strengthen the protection of forests, protection of cultural value: investors and contractors will coordinate with local authorities (the police, rangers, border guard) in strengthening forest protection and the protection of the cultural values of the ethnic minority community.

This will be stated in the agreement between the owner and the contractor, had the consent of sides.

- With respect to impacts of land acquisition: Affected households must be provided with compensation and assistance at market price for their affected assets, crops and trees and at replacement cost for their affected land and structures to restore their livelihood at least equal to their pre-subproject level.
- Make good environmental management plan as approved and are closely monitoring implementation of problems of community.
- Conducting program advocacy, guidance on use of electrical safety for the entire people in Huong Hoa, Dakrong districts.
- During the period of implementation of the subproject, the discharge of water from plant operation need to be notified in advance. Active mechanisms need to be well prepared in order to avoid affecting children and other animals.
- Concentrated areas of machinery, construction material needs to be protected and managed closely, to avoid affecting the people, especially the children.
- Building materials, land in the process of shipping must be screened, avoid falling off the road transport and leaving land was cultivated by the locals. Car shipping is only running with speed limit.
- The organization of unions and NGOs implement programs communication guide people use electrical safety in living as well as in production.

5.3. Promoting productive use of electricity program

85. According to results of community consultations with ethnic minority community in Huong Hoa, Dakrong districts, in addition to measures to enhance positive impacts and measures to minimize negative impacts, the development of community development programs is needed. Community development programs including:

- (i) The integrated capacity building program for local people including activities to raise people's awareness on gender equality, dissemination on drug addiction prevention, prostitution and prevention measures of HIV/AIDS, infectious diseases, as well as women trafficking; propaganda for local people on values and preservation of traditional cultural values. Participants in capacity building program are all households in the subproject area. The capacity building activities for the people will be implemented by the owner in coordination with relevant agencies such as local authorities, mass organizations, health center of Huong Hoa, Dakrong districts. The owner will provide fund to implement capacity building programs.
- (ii) To raise awareness and technique for safe use of electricity: CPC will conduct propaganda for local people about safe use of electricity by organizing information dissemination sessions to instruct people to use electric appliances and measures to handle electric shock, fire and explosion.
- (iii) Support access to credit and using electricity in production: The owner will cooperate with provincial Social Policy Bank, Women's Union and other local organizations to support the

increased household income from Using electricity production through activities (i) propagation of the preferential credit programs of Social Policy Bank policies and local credit organizations, (ii) guide and enhance capacity of using credit sources for the development of production and business through use of electricity, and (iii) conduct propagation program on use of electricity and guidance technical assistance in operating equipments and machines for the development production with electricity;

- (iv) Other assistance: Subsidize the cost of free electricity for households of poor families in Huong Hoa, Dakrong districts

VI. STRATEGY TO ENSURE PARTICIPATION OF ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITY: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

6.1. GENERAL STRATEGIES

86. Information of the subproject as well as its specific activities will be timely provided for and fully consulted with local ethnic minority community.

87. Consultations have to be arranged with formal commune and village leaders, as well as with traditional village leaders in each of the four villages, mass organizations including Women's Union and all Project affected households. At the commune level a Community Management Board (CMB) will be formed, consisting of the Commune leader, village leaders, men and women representatives from the mass organizations and the field staff of the Project NGO. The PPMU will have regular dialogue and meetings with the CMB and will prepare a schedule to follow set milestones throughout the project phases. Issues raised and decisions made at these meetings are requested to be recorded, and copies of these minutes of meetings to be kept and be available for the local people.

88. Apart from regular meetings with community leaders and representatives, PPMU is required to organize a participatory village meeting in each of the 9 ward at least once during the detailed project planning and once during the project implementation in order to ensure that villagers have awareness and understanding about the project content, the benefits and risks that are related to the project. It is crucial to invite all villagers to these meetings, and especially encourage participation of women and of the most vulnerable households.

89. Public consultation plan will be developed in a long-term to ensure that local ethnic minority community will be consulted in all phases of the subproject. This plan will include content, time, workforce and adequate funding.

90. The participation of women should be particularly encouraged. Potential problems in the subproject implementation and the decisions will be fully recorded. Minutes of the public consultation meetings will be kept in the CPC and village heads' house.

91. In addition to official consultation meetings, focus group discussions with different groups, different people (groups of women, ethnic minority groups, groups of village heads, and groups of business groups...) should be conducted.

92. All measures to minimize subproject negative impacts stated in section 5.2 must be fully implemented with the participation of the community until subproject completion. During construction and operation, if there is any other negative impacts mentioned apart from the impacts mentioned in this report, the subproject owner will closely consult with the community to develop and implement appropriate mitigation measures.

93. In addition to mitigating negative impacts, the subproject commits to provide community development activities including comprehensive capacity building program, capacity building for safe use of electricity, facilitating access to credit and electricity for production along with other assistances.

94. The subproject will develop a grievance redress mechanism for settling complaints and grievances reasonably and effectively to ensure complaints and grievances to be resolved accurately, quickly and appropriately.

6.2. EMDP Public consultation activities during EMDP preparation

95. During preparation of EMDP, the subproject owner and consultancy unit carried out public consultation with local ethnic minority communities in the sub-project area on ethnic minority issues.

96. Contents of the meetings are focused on the following issues:

- (i) Description of subproject
- (ii) Potential impacts of the subproject on local ethnic minority people (negative and positive impacts)
- (iii) Ethnic Minority Development Framework prepared for The Renewable Energy Development and Network expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote communes sector project of ADB
- (iv) Programs on community development assistance and development of using electricity in production
- (v) Grievance redress mechanism

97. After provided information on the subproject, participants discussed and agreed upon some issues as follows:

- (i) The local people agreed upon and support the implementation of the subproject and expected that the subproject will be implemented quickly as planned schedule.
- (ii) For households whose land will be acquired: the households expected the subproject owner to reclaim and restore temporary affected areas with local people after completion of the subproject.
- (iii) Construction activities of project will cause dust and noise that affect environment and daily activities of local people. Households, especially those who live near access road will be affected by dust and noise. The subproject owner committed that vehicle transporting building materials will not allowed operating during rest time of local people to mitigate impacts of noise. The vehicles will be carefully covered. The road will be sprayed water regularly to reduce dust.
- (iv) For absence of many workers in the community that may be a risk of social evils: subproject owner committed to coordinate with commune police to manage workers, promulgate worker management regulations and monitor implementation of the regulations, conduct propaganda on preservation of traditional cultural values of the community and awareness of negative impacts and prevention measures.

98. After the meetings, representatives and ethnic minority community agreed with and supported construction of project in the local area.

VII. STRATEGIES TO ENSURE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND THEIR BENEFITS

99. The construction of project will affect community in the subproject area, especially women. Among potential negative impacts of the subproject in section 5.2, women are the most vulnerable people. Thus, during implementation of the subproject ,negative impacts should be mitigated and benefits of local women should be ensured.

100. For information disclosure programs (HIV/AIDS prevention, prostitution, drug addiction, women trafficking ...), women are considered as most directly and regularly provided with.

101. Benefits from programs on encouragement and activities on assistance of using electricity in production must be disclosure for women. Women's Unions need to provide ethnic minority women with explanation of their opportunities and benefits in the programs. The Unions at the same time support women to credit access and technical assistances to help women use the credit effectively.

102. Agricultural extension programs and development of pilot models should be focused more on women's participation.

103. Amount of compensation, assistance for economic development and production stabilization will be only provided with absence of both wife and husband. Land use right will be provided for resettlement households under name of both wife and husband. Income restoration programs for affected households must be consulted with women.

104. Safety in electricity use need to be disseminated for people after households were provided with electricity and during their using process. Propaganda on safety in electricity using also needs to be paid attention to the participation of women because they use electricity daily - both in daily activities and production.

105. Women should be encouraged to participate in public consultation meetings on any issues of the subproject.

106. Monitoring activities of the subproject requires opinion and participation of women. In evaluation indicators of the subproject such as using electricity in production, poverty reduction, performance of environmental management plan will need to have ... gender disaggregate analysis and participation of women (benefits, negative impacts....).

107. Household economy development plans financed by mass organizations, sponsors in the community (if any) must be consulted with both men and women of households.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EMDP IMPLEMENTATION

108. Project management unit of the subproject owner (Central Power Corporation- CPC) will be responsible for implementation of EMDP and monitoring implementation activities during its implementation. The PMU will be responsible for planning and conducting regular consultation with the PMU of community, commune officers, village leaders and relevant organizations on concerns of ethnic minority issues. NGOs and mass organizations will provide technical assistances and facilitate activities to help PMU of the subproject owner to implement EMDP. The owner is responsible for carrying out all mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts of the subproject and supporting development program as said in Part V.

109. The subproject owner will cooperate with Social Policy Bank, Women's Union at all levels, provincial and district agricultural extension offices, mass organizations, etc. to conduct programs of information propagation and technical assistance to the community. Quang Tri PPC, DPCs will support the subproject owner to implement subproject activities and monitoring implementation of EMDP of the subproject owner.

110. PMU of the community will support the subproject owner in planning and implementing public consultations.

111. Social mass organizations of commune will participate in information disclosure programs and monitoring implementation of EMDP of the subproject owner.

112. Mass organizations will coordinate with PMU of the subproject owner and PMU of the community to implement subproject activities effectively.

IX. BUDGET FOR THE EMDP IMPLEMENTATION

113. Expenses for program implementation ethnic minority development are incorporated in the project budget (as part of project costs). The cost of implementing development plans minorities will include raising the cost of implementing the positive effects, the cost of implementing measures to minimize the potential negative impacts generated by subproject out (mainly the cost of media campaigns) and implementation costs development assistance (connection cost support, support equipment electrical equipment for the poor, the cost of implementing the communications program, the cost of technical support electricity production, and costs support extension) and the costs for the operation of the project management community. Estimated budget for plan implementation minority the projects is 300,750,000 VND.

Table 6: Estimated cost for implementation of EMDP

No.	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (VND)
I	Enhancement of positive impacts			145,000,000
1.1	Maintenance of access road			Included in operation cost of the subproject owner
1.2	Training on agricultural extension (cultivation and animal husbandry)	session	2	25,000,000
1.3	Develop agricultural extension models	model	6	120,000,000
II	Mitigation measures			80,000,000
2.1	Worker management	whole		included in costs of contractors
2.2	Information dissemination on risk of HIV/AIDs, women trafficking	session	2	20,000,000
2.3	Information dissemination on risk of Social evils	session	2	20,000,000
2.4	Information dissemination on indigenous cultural values and preservation of these values	session	2	20,000,000
2.5	Compensation for affected land and assets	whole		Included in RP
2.6	Environmental management	whole		Included in EIA
2.7	Information dissemination on safe use of electricity	session	2	20,000,000
III	Development assistance program			60,000,000
3.1	Information dissemination on using electricity in production	session	3	30,000,000
3.3	Credit assistance and training	whole		30,000,000

Rural Distribution Network Expansion and Rehabilitation in Quang Tri province subproject – additional fund

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

<i>No.</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Estimated cost (VND)</i>
IV	Contingency cost	5%		15,750,000
	TOTAL			300,750,000

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

114. External monitoring on implementation of EMDP is not required for the subproject. However, during business work for supervision of ADB, for any problems or activities that are inappropriately implemented or abandoned, or recognized regulations approved in EMDP, necessary amendment will be discussed with the subproject owner (CPC).

115. The PMU of the owner will be responsible for implementation of internal monitoring activities following the approval of EMDP.

Internal monitoring indicators include:

- (i) Number/percentage of ethnic minority households (including poor and female-headed households) with subsidized grid connection;
- (ii) Number/percentage of ethnic households including poor and female headed households receive free electrical appliances;
- (iii) Number/percentage of poor ethnic minority households access micro credits and receive technical assistances for effective use of credits to improve income through utilizing electricity;
- (iv) Number of outside traders increasing in the subproject area
- (v) Number of households that have transferred land use rights, property ownership, inheritance rights and dotation rights;
- (vi) Number of HIV/AIDS cases found;
- (vii) Number of human trafficking cases
- (viii) Rate of social evils in the community
- (ix) Situation of people's health relating to environmental factors.

116. Results of internal monitoring will be presented in quarter report submitted by the subproject owner (CPC) for reviewing of ADB.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

117. Implementation schedule will be divided monthly and will be applied for feasible study period and project progress later on. The implementation schedule of EMDP is expected as follows. Activities of EMDP (particular activities and development action plan) will be implemented from December 2013. Particulars of the implementation schedule of EMDP will be consulted with ethnic minority community in compliance with local condition and general progress of the project. Therefore, particular plan of these specific activities have not been determined.

Table 7: Implementation Plan

Activities	Time												Responsibility of
	2013						2014						
	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	
First consultation on subproject and its potential impacts													CPC/Consultancy
Preparation of EMDP													CPC/Consultancy
Public consultation on EMDP													CPC/Consultancy
To complete EMDP and submit to technical assistance consultant													CPC/Consultancy
To complete, update EMDP based on recommendation of TA consultants then submit to ADB													CPC/Consultancy
To completed, update EMDP based on recommendation of ADB (if any)													CPC/Consultancy
Information dissemination of the updated EMDP after approved by ADB													CPC/Consultancy
To initiate implementation of EMDP (mitigation measures, development activities) (during 12 months)													CPC/Consultancy

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1. MAP OF SUBPROJECT LOCATION



Appendix 2. Socio-economic assessment of the community

118. An assessment on economic – social – cultural of communities in the subproject area has been conducted. The assessment methods include: (i) Using the documents available in the local (statistical data at all levels, socio-economic development reports at all levels, reports of social organization) and (ii) interviews with key officials of communes (including commune chairman and vice-chairman, chairwomen of Women's Union, chairman of Fatherland Front, cadastral officer, and village heads) who are in charge of statistical, socio-economic and socio-cultural issues of the communes; (iii) focus group discussions with the affected households, the women groups, Farmers' Union, representatives of local authorities, representative of Van Kieu and Pa Co ethnic group; (iv) conducting household questionnaire for those who are affected and not affected by the subproject.

A. Population, ethnic minority, gender and poverty rate

Huong Hoa district

119. According to 2012 statistical data, in the area of Huong Hoa district, there are about 17,079 households with 78,854 people living, mainly are Kinh, Van Kieu and Pa Co group. The rate of man/woman is fairly balance. Average population density is 68 people/km2

120. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition only in Huong Phung commune.

Table 8: Gender rate among communes in Huong Hoa district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member					Number of people/HH on average
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total	%	
1	Huong Phung	1,223	4,866	2,540	52.2%	2,326	47.8%	3.98
Total		1,223	4,866	2,540	52.2%	2,326	47.8%	3.98

(Source: Quang Tri Statistical Yearbook in 2012)

Dakrong district

121. According to 2012 statistical data, in the area of Dakrong district, there has about 8,286 households with 37,190 people living. Of which, Van Kieu and Pa Co group accounting for about 80%, Kinh and other group accounting for 20%. Average population density is 33 people/km2

122. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in A Vao, Huc Nghi, Ba Nang, Ta Long, Dakrong, Huong Nghiep, Mo O, A Ngo communes

Table 9: Gender rate among communes in Dakrong district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member				Number of people/HH on average	
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total		%
1	A Vao	529	2 643	1 293	48.9%	1 350	51.1%	

								5.00
2	Huc Nghi	229	1,401	704	50.2%	697	49.8%	6.12
3	Ba Nang	530	2,943	1,488	50.6%	1,455	49.4%	5.55
4	Ta Long	614	3,141	1,601	51.0%	1,540	49.0%	5.12
5	Dakrong	1,055	5,051	2,572	50.9%	2,479	49.1%	4.79
6	Huong Hiep	858	4,057	2,105	51.9%	1,952	48.1%	4.73
7	Mo O	417	1,576	803	51.0%	773	49.0%	3.78
8	A Ngo	603	2,776	1,436	51.7%	1,340	48.3%	4.60
Total		4,835	23,588	12,002	50.8%	11,586	49.2%	4.96

(Source: Quang Tri Statistical Yearbook in 2012)

B. Poverty situation/rate

Huong Hoa district

123. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2013, the poverty rate in Huong Hoa district is 21.39%. Average monthly income per capita in 2013 is 515,000 VND/person/month while the income under the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND / person / month. Of which, some communes is too poor, such as Huong Tan, Huong Son, Huong Lap, Thanh, Xy commune. Huong Phung commune, just as Huong Tan, Huong Son and Huong Lap commune, are located in the North of Quang Tri province, where topography is diversity split, and only suitable for growing industrial tree and cattle-breeding. The poverty rate is 22.8%

Dakrong district

124. This is one of sixty four poor districts in Viet Nam as Decree No. 30a/2008/NQ-CP dated 27th December 2008 of the Government. Although Dakrong district has conducted effectively the Program 30a in 4 sector: Support for production, create job, increase receiving; training service and vocational skill, improving people's knowledge; supplement working force at management position; investment to develop utilities and facilities in village/hamlet, commune and district. Despite of a lot of efforts, according to statistical data on poverty status in 2013, the poverty rate in Dakrong district is still high with 30.56%. Average monthly income per capita in 2013 is only 480,000 VND /person/month while the income under the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND / person / month

Table 10: Poverty rate in Dakrong district

No	Commune	Number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
1	A Vao	529	243	45.96
2	Huc Nghi	229	64	28.10

No	Commune	Number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
3	Ba Nang	530	197	37.14
4	Ta Long	614	253	41.20
5	Dakrong	1,055	365	34.60
6	Huong Hiep	858	283	32.94
7	Mo O	417	117	28.03
8	A Ngo	603	240	39.80
Total		4,835	1,762	35.97

C. Income and livelihood

125. The utilization of cropping practices suggests that the majority of farmers do not make use of modern practices. The ethnic minority people in particular utilize their own traditional practices, such as a knife, a shovel, working employees tools instead of using machinery. They often use manual methods such: manure, mostly made by hand: watering by hand, manually fertilize, harvest crops by hand and then carried on with his back or head, sometimes in combination with water pump electric or diesel oil. Twenty-eight percent of households receive 10kg/person/month rice from the government under the governmental “Program to support difficult ethnic minorities” including the five ethnic minorities of Van Kieu, Paco. Ethnic minority households have received this support from the government since 2005, which they are liable to get for five years. Many of these households have made the receipt of subsidies into a way of living; they expect the government to sustain them without putting much effort to developing their own income generation. They also sell part of the rice to other households in order to get cash.

Table 11: Starvation time of ethnic minority households

Starvation time	Number of HHs	Starvation rate (%)
No starvation	10	9.5%
1-2 months	24	22.9%
2-3 months	57	54.3%
>3 months	14	13.3%
Total	105	100.0%

126. The people do animal husbandry freely. They do not impound their domestic animals which are only enough to serve the people’s needs of food. No household in the commune does animal husbandry in the model of commercial goods production. The number of cattle and poultry is presented in the table below

127. According to results of socio-economic survey, the average annual income of ethnic minority households in the subproject area is 16,000,000 VND per year. Main income of the local people mainly depends on for cultivation, hunting and selling forest products (bamboo shoots, chilli,

banana, ...). Most of them do business naturally and manually, mainly rely on paddy rice and do not concentrate on cattle-breeding, gardening, commercial exchange or artisanal handicraft.

D. Transportation and communication

Huong Hoa district

128. Huong Hoa district is one of mountainous district of Quang Tri province, 65 km from Dong Ha City, which contiguous to the North with Quang Binh province, to the South and West with Lao People's Democratic Republic, to the East with Gio Linh, Vinh Linh and Dakrong districts. The district have 2 important road is National Road No.9 and Ho Chi Minh National Road.

Dakrong district

129. Dakrong district is one of mountainous district of Quang Tri province. Dakrong district is one of mountainous district of Quang Tri province. Dakrong's position is very important not only with Quang Tri province, but also with Northern Central area. This is considered as the gate to Dong Ha city, Thua Thien Hue province, and contiguous to many district of Quang Tri province, and bordering with Laos democratic. Just like Huong Hoa district, the main road of the district is National Road No.9 and Ho Chi Minh National Road. Moreover, building mini-hydropower on Dakrong river also contributed to the development of traffic grid in the district. However, going from the center of communes to villages, hamlets facing a lot of difficulties. Dirty in dry season, wet and soak road in rainy season has isolated some hamlets and villages for short terms.

Table 12: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the 8 communes in Dakrong district

No	Commune	Distance from villages to the district center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
1	A Vao	77	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
2	Huc Nghi	70	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
3	Ba Nang	37	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
4	Ta Long	62	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
5	Dakrong	78	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
6	Huong Hiep	54	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
7	Mo O	44	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access
8	A Ngo	91	Asphalted road, Trail	Fairly hard to access

E. Health and medical service

Huong Hoa district

130. Huong Hoa district has 26 medical health establishments, of which 1 hospital, 2 medical centers and 22 medical stations with 290 hospital beds, 264 medical staffs (42 doctors, 50

physicians, 59 nurses, and 53 midwives) and 17 pharmaceutical staff (only 1 pharmacist). Facilities is still in poor stage.

131. Health care and medicine supply services are provided annually. According to economic – social report of district, , the family planning has been done well, health staffs constantly educate couples in the reproductive age to implement contraception in various forms such as set a coil, take medicine or inject. In 2012, 100% children under 1 years was fully protected by vaccination, there are also 2 foodstuff poisoning happen.

Dakrong district

132. As Statistical Yearbook of Quang Tri province in 2012, Dakrong district has 1 hospital and 14 commune medical stations with 129 hospital beds, 171 medical staffs (of which 18 doctors), 14 pharmaceutical staff (mainly graduated from college). The rate of doctor per communes is too low (21.4%), only Dakrong town meet the requirement of Government's Standard on Medical System.

133. Annually, Quang Tri province has used their budget to examine and do medical treatments for poor people. The province has organized a lot of programs for children, bought and released Medical Insurance for 97% children under 6 years old. They also mobilized and called for support from Vietnam Bank for Industry and Trade, Hoa Sen group for heart surgery for 20 children with total amount of 497 million Vietnamdong.

F. Clean water and sanitary

134. The sources of domestic water for daily activities of local residents are from dug well or flume through plastic or public system. However, for affected ethnic minority households, mainly source of water for daily life come from dug well or flume through plastic or rubber. Public water tap system was built under Program 134 of the Government (support of productive land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minorities and hard life).

135. A few of ethnic minority households use cleaned water (3.5%) for service living activities from drilling water wells (78.5%) or wells and (18%) use water from other source as rain, river, stream, etc. Many households use water for service mainly activities such as water is used for bathing, washing rinsing, cooking, ..etc.. Ethnic minorities often use river water, spring water or ravine water

136. Van Kieu, Paco inhabitants have sufficient water for agricultural irrigation and household use. Only 5% of the surveyed households stated there was a lack of water for two months (Jun-July) during the dry season. Water is taken from rivers and mountain streams. People also use rainwater for household needs. Water for household consumption is lead from water sources through pipes into water tanks provided with Program 135 support. As the stream and rainwater is considered sufficient, no wells or irrigation systems have been constructed

137. The hygienic standard in subproject ethnic minority areas is very low and people's knowledge about health and hygiene is poor. There are neither bathrooms nor toilets or latrines. People wash themselves with stream water and use forest as a toilet. The population density is low and therefore this practice is not environmentally destructive at present, however, the free roaming animals eating human faces increase the risk of spreading diseases

G. Education

Huong Hoa district

138. In 2012-2013 semester, Huong Hoa district has 69 schools, 1,589 teachers and 978 classes in total, including kindergarten and primary school. The total number of pupils from kindergarten, primary and secondary schools is 24,202. On average, 1 teacher takes responsibility of 15.2 pupils. Education equipments and facilities are quite good

Dakrong district

139. In total, Dakrong district has 42 schools (of which: 14 kindergartens, 28 secondary schools), mainly belong to private sector; There are 855 teachers in all grade, with total 624 classes, 13,539 pupils. The number of pupils following illiterate clearance class, supplementary class is 128.

140. Education for ethnic minority group used to be a concern of Quang Tri PPC, especially for pupils with so many supporting program, policies; Local agency also recruit student as policy of the Government, taking care advantages for staff, teachers who are willing to teach in remote communes area.

H. Trade activity

141. Most households are producing just enough food for household consumption, and there are few products available for selling. There is no commune market in ethnic communes, and infrastructure for marketing outside the commune is lacking. Access to district market in Huong Hoa and Dakrong town are very poor due to lacking transportation and road conditions; the average 15 km long road from centre of the ethnic commune is seasonal and regularly cut off during the rainy season. Few inhabitants in ethnic communes own motorbikes or even bicycles, and almost all transportation take place on foot.

142. The only small business activities in the ethnic minority communes consist of four small shops in the commune centre. Five of the shops are run by households registered as residents in the commune and one by a non-registered one. These shops transport basic goods on motorbike from the district town and sell mainly food and items like salt, fish sauce, soap, washing powder, clothes etc. for everyday household use

143. The monthly profit of the largest shops is D1-1.5 million (annually about D12-18million). Trading households supplement their earnings with income from other activities. The highest annual income a trading household declared was D110 million, with a salary both from the government and income from doing business.

I. Credit access

144. Regarding credit fund access, ethnic minority households in subproject area can borrow money from Social Policy Bank through support of mass organizations (women union, youth union and veterans association). The interest rate is 0.65% per year with a maximum of 30 million dong per household per year. Beneficiaries of the credit program are poor households under the standard of Ministry of Labor Invalids and Social Affairs certified by local authorities. Local authorities and mass organizations still regularly and continuously execute information dissemination about the loan program, object and process to people who live in the villages far from the commune center.

145. No microcredit program or any income development projects have been implemented in some ethnic subproject so far, apart from the Social Policy Bank and mass organizations' loan schemes

146. A few households in ethnic communes have taken a loan from the Social Policy Bank for income improvement, mainly for purchasing animals. Seven households have also invested in preparing fishponds. Of the surveyed households 11 (12%) had taken micro credit with the following amounts:

* D100,000–D500,000: 35 HHs/7 communes

* D6 million: 26 HHs/7 communes

* D15 million: 11 HH/7 communes

* D20 million: 5 HH/7 communes

J. Participation in mass organizations

147. Mass organisations present in the commune are Fatherland Front, Women's Union, Farmers' Union, Veteran Union and Youth Union. These organizations operate independently but still cooperate closely to reach the common socio-economic development mission. Among the local organizations, Women Union works the most effectively as women are able to penetrate in the villages; they are better placed to help villagers, especially in the information dissemination about the credit fund access and family planning.

K. Cultural characteristics

148. The subproject will be located on the area of 2 ethnic minority group, including Van Kieu and Pa Co. The construction will acquire land of these groups, however it only affect on agricultural land of them, and the affected rate is quite small (0.21% of available agricultural land on average).

149. These group all use language belong to Mon – Kho Me. Main activities in production is cultivation, they practice slash-and-burn cultivation and dig holes to put seeds in. They also do animal husbandry, mainly are buffalo, pig, dog, chicken which is used mainly for worship purpose. However, some of them know how to plant wet paddy, corn, cassava, tobacco, water melon, pineapple, banana, sugar-cane, cinnamon..., but in rudimental way. They also use hand to harvest paddy field.

150. Nowadays, a part of Van Kieu, Pa Ko group also know how to apply technical, using tool, animal in farming, such as buffalo, cow, intensive farming, crop rotation, using new kind of paddy, manuring, using insecticide,...etc. Some of them also know how to grow wet rice, do cattle-breeding and poultry, which get high income every year, step-by-step developing farming model.

151. Means of transportation is the back baskets with shoulder straps. There are many types of baskets: thick woven baskets, thin woven baskets with different size appropriate for the users. Men have three compartment baskets (baskets with bat wings).

152. Ethnic minority in these areas eat ordinary rice daily and sticky rice on festivals. They have a habit of eating with their hands. They like fish and meat preserved in bamboo stems, drink water (boiled water, nowadays), cane wine, a beverage called *tavak* (extracted from a tree like coconut in forest) and wine made from rice or cassava...They smoke by tobacco pipes

153. Each village is really a community group. Each family has their own stilt house. Especially in Tri, Khua, Ma Coong group, house is divided into a lot of compartments for each members.

154. Marriage: The family of groom will accept for marriage only if needed stuff is enough (especially a sword and a copper pot). After wedding, they will conduct a so call “khơì”, which mean an opening party, and recognize the bride as a member of groom’s family.

155. Relations in the family and their neighbor (the villages) mostly village relationships. Children take their father-names and the eldest son inherits the family property.

156. Village elders, chiefs are the elderly are respected villagers appointed to control the common work in a community of ethnic minorities. Village elders, chiefs are respected; have the authority given to the people and important voices in the village, but not on the pay roll administrative taff at the grass roots level, no wages and others social policies.

157. A village elder and in the village dignitaries of ethnic minorities in the high lands of Vietnam have previously been considered a spiritual leaders. This is a position parallel with the chief merchant, and chiefs. Being elected by the village based on reputation within the community and is responsible to uphold the law and stands out to handle problems and disputes, and voice opinions of the village.

158. As custom, the traditional address of Van Kieu and Pa Co group is that the man will wear loincloth (a one-piece garment – sometimes kept in place by a belt – which covers the genitals and, at least partially, the buttocks), while the woman will wear skirt. Jewelry usually to be a neck-ring, wrest-ring or ear-ring. In the old age, man and woman have their hairstyle as chignon (a hairstyle with the hair in a "bun"), the woman used to left their chignon on the left, and when they get married, the chignon will be on top of her head.

159. Death will be preserved for 2 or 3 days before burying at a common place of village. The coffin is made by carving body of tree. All of stuffs will be also buried with the death.

160. Proverb, story of Van Kieu and Pa Co group are so diverse. Their traditional song are also distinct. Traditional musical instruments are also popular and change in a variety way of playing. A lot of festivals happen in relation with cycle of production and cycle of life. They always do worship to memorize their ancestor, and also do worship for a lot of genius (Yang, paddy, light, mountain, earth, river and water,...etc.).

Appendix 3. Household's electricity usage and payment capacity

A. Electricity use situation

161. According to the survey data, the HHs connected to power supply in the subproject area are 92.6 % of total subproject area. Of the total ethnic minority HHs, only 0.25 % is connected to power. A significant portion of HHs obtains their power from neighbours and friends. The HHs obtains power from 3 different suppliers namely, EVN, a Co-operative and tapping into private connection. Table 13 shows important information on current power supply

Table 13: Electricity supply in district

Subproject District/city	Total HHs	HHs connected to power %	Ethnic minority HHs connected %	Power Suppliers % HHs		
				EVN	Co-op	Private
Dakrong	4,835	70%	42.70%	70.15%	6.33%	3.52%
Huong Hoa	1,223	87%	22.6%	89.00%	7.36%	1.96%

162. The commercial businesses in the subproject area are shops, restaurants, cycle repair workshops, paddy mills, timber saw mills, furniture factories. About 50% of these units are connected to power. However, frequent power outage and low-voltage level mean most of these facilities cannot operate on a full-time basis. Discussions and interviews indicate that power outages occur 2/3/4/ times a week

163. Mills (paddy, furniture and timber), 40% are operated by diesel oil. Though there is no operational problem with machines run by diesel oil, there are quality and cost considerations. Diesel machines cost more and the quality of output such as paddy is low. The number of mills connected to the power supply is 60%.

B. Electricity bill

164. In the area where were connected to the national grid, for the ordinary household electricity price is 1,284 VND/ kWh for first 100 kWh and 1,457 VND/kWh for the next 101-150 kWh. Poor and low income households have been used electricity with preferential price - 993 VND / kWh for 50 kWh. Price of electricity is calculated on a progressive mode. The more electricity was consumed the higher cost per kWh of electricity consumers will be paid by consumer (details are presented in Table 14). Electricity price is now actually quite higher compared with income of households. Working on a basis of 38 kWh units of power per HH per month, the monthly power cost is the lowest of VND 47,120 for EVN customers and the highest of 68,400VND for private Customers.

Table 14: Price list of domestic electricity for rural areas in Quang Tri province

No.	Monthly average electricity consumption of each HHs in rural area	Price (VND/kWh)
1	50 kWh (only for poor HHs and HHs on low income)	993
2	From 0 – 100 kWh (for normal HHs)	1,418

No.	Monthly average electricity consumption of each HHs in rural area	Price (VND/kWh)
3	From 101 – 150 kWh	1,622
4	From 151 – 200 kWh	2,044
5	From 201 – 300 kWh	2,210
6	From 301 – 400 kWh	2,361
7	From 401 kWh and over	2,420

(Source: Summary of retail price list of electricity in 2013- Central Power Corporation)

C. Payment capacity

165. Survey for all ethnic minority households who are using electricity showed that the average electricity bill of each household is 59,000 VND / household / month. Most households only use electricity for lighting and average time of electricity consumption is 5 hours / household / day, mainly in the evening.

166. Although the cost for electricity is not much, but households unable to pay their bills on time and they often pay several times because the average income of households is relatively low (according to statistical data of the communes in 2012, the average income per household is 16,000,000 VND /year)

167. Thus, if the monthly electricity bill is more than 60,000 VND / household / month, most of the households will have difficulty for paying.

Appendix 4.. Promoting electricity use in production for the community

A. Economic development capacity through electricity use in production

168. Electricity use in production has been closely consulted with local authorities, mass organizations, groups of households, especially groups of women.

169. If electricity is provided stably and households and production units are supported in using electricity in production, communes of subproject will have the potential to develop as follows:

- Almost of the communes are mountainous areas, so forest areas managed by households are pretty much. Sources of timber from tree branches and raw materials from bamboo are a good condition for local people to develop carpentry, wood processing and wood products and bamboo products.
- Electricity is also used for preservation and processing non-timber products.
- Traditional industries such as weaving, knitting and sewing of the local ethnic communities can be mechanized, improved their productivity and product quality. Products such as clothing, blankets, mattresses, “tut” may be sold in the market.
- The agricultural machines can also be used to reduce working time, increase work productivity and efficiency.
- Some new industries that use electricity will be developed such as milling, food processing, agro-forestry product processing, sale and repair of electrical appliances, etc.
- Goods are increased in type and quality that will increase transaction and exchange among local communities and other communities.

170. Potential in production development of the community with electricity use is quite clear. However, information campaign and specific assistances for knowledge, skills, techniques, models, electricity prices ... and especially the capital for production should be provided to facilitate households to use electricity in their production. Summary of general impacts on community when electricity is provided is presented in Table15.

Table 15: Summary of general impact of electricity on local people

Sector	General impacts	Description	Comments	Major stakeholders
Income generation and economic development activities				
Agriculture	Agricultural machines such as ploughs, mills will be employed to reduce workload and work time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some agricultural machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of machines will depend on HH economy and productive capacity Support programs are needed (training, credit access) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs in the subproject area
Production development	Mechanized and diversified production will be possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing , rice milling Wood processing industry Weaving, sewing industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support programs are needed (training, credit access) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HHs in the subproject area
Trade and business	Exchange of agricultural products between households within communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity increases the demand for new commodities Enhanced productivity and diversified products cause an increase transactions between households in the communes Convenient transport and better products enable a network of middle men (collectors) to be formed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scope of impacts depends on HH production capacity and extension People outside the subproject area may take the new opportunities to sell electric devices at high price and buy agricultural products of local farmers at low price 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people and traders from outside Those capable of taking new opportunities to benefit from electrification
Public services				
Public services	Improve quality of health care and education Improve road and lighting system in key	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities and equipment of schools and health centers are improve thanks to stable 	Positive impacts depend on commune economic conditions and quality of schools and health centers	People in the communes, pupils

Sector	General impacts	Description	Comments	Major stakeholders
	areas of the commune	electricity • Some main offices and roads of the commune are provided with light bulbs.		
Households				
Households' living standard	Enhance quality of life of households in the communes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting favors evening time activities of households and studying of children. • Workload will be reduced for women. They can use electrical machines in sewing and rice milling • Purchase of electric appliances like TV, CD-players, sewing machine, etc. may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time and workload are reduced; Households' life is more comfortable • Access to information and knowledge is improved • Electricity use depends on HH economic resources, so poor HHs access to electricity should be ensured for their more comfortable life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Households using electricity • Households who can afford to buy machines and other commodities
Social life	More evening time activities and public activities will be possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evening time activities like studying of children, meetings of people in villages and other public activities may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information and knowledge is improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All households in the subproject area

B. Recommendations for strengthening capacity of electricity use in production

171. Ethnic minority households in subproject area are not currently aware of and have no plan to develop the use of electricity in production. Therefore, to encourage households to use electricity for production, some specific assistance are needed. Here are some recommendations to enhance the capacity to use electricity for households in the subproject area:

- There should be information disclosure programs on electricity use in production. The programs should be specific and focused on introduction of models which can be applied.
- There should be assistances for skill training, technique for use of electric appliances and machines serving for production, processing, preservation ...
- There should be provisions to encourage and support the establishment of manufacturing, processing and trading units (agriculture, forestry productions or other areas) in the local in terms of capital, information, experience, tax incentive, costs, procedures, and premises, ...
- There should be an agency with consistent experience to support people to access sources of credit for production development (Social Policy Bank, Women's Union, Fatherland Front, Farmers' Union) and models of technical assistance, the methods on reasonable and effective use of credit to increase income.
- There should be directions on safe, economical and effective use of electricity for households.
- In addition, the subproject owner should conduct consultation regularly with households, communities and local authorities to learn and solve difficulties of households in using electricity to increase household incomes and reduce poverty in the community. The Subproject will negotiate with Social Policy Banks to increase working time of bank staffs who works regularly in the community and conduct credit access programs including conditions, participants and support local people in filling information form, preparation of necessary papers to complete the loan application.
- Develop training programs on raising public awareness of electricity use in production to increase household income for ethnic minority households and the whole communities.
- The local authorities will in cooperation with the mass organizations: the Women's Union, Farmers' Union ... to organize excursions model on effective use of electricity in production in the areas which successfully applied the model.

Appendix 5: TOR for an NGO undertaking the promoting productive use of electricity component and providing relevant support and capacity building for the project management units.

172. The overall task areas for an NGO to be contracted by the Project will be:

- To cooperate and support through relevant capacity building the PPMU in planning and implementing the subproject activities following the social guidelines, as given in the Communication and Participation Strategy, Ethnic Minority Development Framework and Gender Strategy and other relevant social documents of the subproject.

- To support and provide capacity building for the Community Management Board (CMB) to implement the sub project specific Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) and undertake other relevant tasks.
- To implement the HIV and human trafficking prevention programs within the subproject;;
- To implement the Subproject Gender Strategy accordingly ensure that gender aspects are mainstreamed in all subproject activities and that ethnic minority women are provided relevant support to participate and benefit from the subproject;
- To undertake motivational work for improving ethnic minority households' awareness of safe electricity use and possibilities in utilizing electricity;
- To support poor and households' under poor threshold access to micro credits through the available microcredit channels, and to provide them with technical assistance for efficient utilization of the loans for households' income improvement through electricity;
- To provide capacity building and to cooperate with the Social Policy Bank and Women's Union in facilitating poor households access to micro credits according to their loan schemes;
- To support District Agricultural extension center so that it is better able to assist poor ethnic minority HHs to improve their capacity to for production and income;

173. The NGO chosen to undertake above tasks is required to have wide experience in community development work among ethnic minorities and working with ethnic minority women, as well as knowledge in microcredit organization and procedures, experience and competence in supporting microcredit schemes, and in capacity building. The organization needs to have available staff with relevant experience and technical capacity in supporting various production and income generation activities, focused on ethnic minority settings in remote locations, staff with gender expertise, and with capacity for promoting HIV and human trafficking prevention program activities. The NGO needs to be familiar with the mass organizations and their work at different levels, be co-operative and establish a good working relationship with PMU and CMB, CEM, Social Policy Bank, mass organizations, authorities at different levels and especially CPC in each subproject area.

174. The NGO will provide a proposal for the detailed implementation of all the activities in the sub project areas, including detailed activities, schedule and budget, based on the following preparatory tasks:

- Investigate the professional knowledge and human capacity of the PMU to implement the subproject activities following the social guidelines of the subproject; propose and plan relevant capacity building support.
- Investigate in cooperation with health authorities and Women's Union and any other relevant agencies the specific HIV and human trafficking situation and risk in subproject areas; propose a specific implementation plan of the HIV and human trafficking prevention programs of the subproject.
- Make a capacity and training needs assessment and propose needed and relevant capacity building support to CMB in each subproject area in facilitating community participation and implementation of the EMDP and relevant Resettlement and Compensation Plan.

- Propose needed and relevant awareness raising support to local households in sub project areas in using and utilizing electricity.
- Investigate in each subproject area the microcredit information and support channels (mainly mass organizations), their capacity and organization for supporting poor and near-poor households' credit taking; based on this prepare a plan on how relevant measures for support and capacity building for these channels will be provided.
- Investigate if there are any ongoing projects or governmental initiatives at district and province level relevant for the Component; propose how project cooperation with these will be arranged.
- Identify suitable optional activities for production and income generation improvement with electricity in each subproject area.
- Define the funding needed for the identified income generation improvement for individual households and/or groups of households.
- Propose how poor and near-poor households will be supported in choosing activities for loan taking that are sustainable and can be potentially more productive with electricity.
- Identify the technical capacity building needed for households to be able to undertake the identified income generation improvement activities in an efficient way; make a plan how the identified technical capacity building will be provided.
- Assess the capacity of Agricultural extension center and any other available and relevant supportive systems in the district and province (like district veterinary services, Rural industry promotion center etc.) to provide the needed technical capacity building support for the identified income generation activities; plan relevant capacity building for these supportive systems for increasing their capacity in supporting the identified local income bringing activities.
- Formulate a suitable model for production machines leasing system at commune/village level benefitting poor households, including funding, operation and maintenance mechanism and affordability at each subproject area.
- Assess the capacity and capacity building needs of relevant health care staff and Women's Union to participate in implementing the HIV and trafficking prevention programs in each sub project area; prepare a plan for implementation of the program and the capacity building
- Prepare a plan for implementation of the subproject Gender Strategy and any relevant capacity building needed for its implementation.
- Propose monitoring indicators to evaluate the impact of the planned activities; support the community-based monitoring by CMB and the internal monitoring by PMU through capacity building and other relevant assistance.

175. The NGO will undertake the activities according to an agreed plan based on the proposal. The major activities will include:

- Supporting the PMU in all project planning and implementation tasks and other activities as needed;

- Implementing the HIV and human trafficking prevention programs;
- Mainstreaming gender concerns all subproject phases, areas and activities, following the Subproject Gender Strategy;
- Supporting the CMBs in all subproject implementation activities in subproject areas as needed;
- Implementing the promoting productive use of electricity component, including awareness building on electricity and safe electricity utilization, identifying and developing income generation opportunities related to electrification for local households, supporting households' access to microcredit's for income generation and business development, and providing relevant technical capacity building for efficient loan utilization for improving income generation.

Appendix 6: Ethnic minority development policies of Government of Vietnam

176. List of policies in the first category

- (v) Governmental Resolution No.38/CP dated 12 March 1968 advocating settled agriculture and settlement combining with activities of establishing cooperatives for nomadic people.
- (vi) Directive No.393-TTg of June 10, 1996 of the Prime Minister on planning resettlement, infrastructure enhancement and production management in ethnic minority and remote areas.
- (vii) Resolution No.24/NQ-TW by The Central Committee of Communist Party of Vietnam IX, dated 12 March 2003 on Ethnic minority development.
- (viii) Decision of the Prime Minister No. 134/2004/QĐ-TTg, dated 20 July 2004 on policies of supporting cultivation land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority people (Program 134)

177. List of policies in the second category:

- (vi) Directive of the Prime Minister No. 525/TTg, dated 02 November 1993 providing Guidelines on the implementation of the socio-economic development in remote and mountainous areas.
- (vii) Decision No.135/1998/QĐ-TTg dated 31 July 1998 of the Prime Minister approving the Program on socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in remote and mountainous areas (Program 135)
- (viii) Resolution No.22/NQ-TW of the Party Central Committee dated 11 November 2003 providing Policies on socio-economic development of remote and mountainous communes.
- (ix) Decision No. 07/2006/QĐ-TTg dated 10 January 2006 of the Prime Minister approving the Program on socio-economic development of special difficult communes in remote and mountainous areas for the period from 2006-2010 (Program 135- Phase 2).
- (x) Joint Circular No.676/2006/TTLT-UBND-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT, dated 8 August 2006 providing Guidance on the implementation of the Program on socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in remote and mountainous areas for the period from 2006-2010 (Program 135- Phase 2).

178. List of policies in the third category:

- (iii) Decision No.327-CT of the Council of Ministers dated 15 September 1992 providing Guidelines and policies on the utilization of bare land, denuded hills, forest, alluvial coastal aquifers and surface water (also known as Program 327)
- (iv) Decision No.163/CP of the Prime Minister dated 16 November 1999 on land allocation, forest land rent to organizations, households and individuals for their sustainable, long-term forestation.
- (v) Decision No.132/2002/QĐ-TTg dated 08 October 2002 of the Prime Minister on the assistance of agricultural land and residential land for ethnic minorities in their local area in Central Highland.