

Ethnic Minority Development Plan

June 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 Nam 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 Quang Nam, 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, Quang Nam, 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 Nam province subproject - additional fund. Cost allocation for this subproject is expecting to be VND 449,705,068,000
- Approximately 58,809 households in about 137 communes are expected to receive electricity under this component.

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 Nam province – additional fund subproject will perform on 137 communes of 15 districts and 2 cities of Quang Nam province, scope of subproject as follows:

+ Medium voltage networks, length: 65.985 km.

- Erection of new lines, length: 63.985 Km.
- Erection of rehabilitated line, length: 2 Km.
- + Total transformers: 93 transformers - total capacity- 12,015 kVA.
- + Low voltage network: 813.583 km.
- Erection of new lines, length: 729.43 Km.
- Erection of rehabilitated line, length: 84.153 Km.

Subproject when putting into operation will improve power supply for 137 communes in the project area.

4. Total estimated post-tax investment of subproject (including loan interest during the construction phase) is VND 449,705,068,000. 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/QD-TTg) 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-TTg 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/QD-TTg, dated 20 July 2004 on polices 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/QD-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 Nam provinces) are Kinh ethnic. Until the end of 2011, Quang Nam province has 33 ethnic groups in which Kinh group is the largest group with 1,306,951 people, accounting for 91.9%; other ethnic minority groups such as Co-tu with 45,715 people, accounting for 3.2%, Xo Dang ethnic group with 37,900 people (2.7%), M'ong group with 4,026 people (0.3%); Gie Trieng group with 19,007 people (1.3 %); Co group with 5,361 people (0.38%), Hoa group 943 people (0.06%), Tay group with 608 people (0.04%), Muong group with 692 people (0.05%), Nung group with 370 people (0.01%) and other ethnic groups accounting for 0.06%. Ethnic minority in remote areas are all living in poverty. The poverty rate in 2012 in Quang Nam Province is estimated at 17.9%.

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

22. The subproject will be constructed in 15 districts and 2 cities of Quang Nam province.

23. Quang Nam 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 6 group of ethnic minority will be affected, including Xo Dang, Co Tu, Co, Gie Trieng, M'ong and Bhnoong group who live in 6 districts: Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Nam Giang, Hiep Duc and Phuoc Son. The number of ethnic minority households affected by the subproject is presented in detail in the following table.

Table 1: Number of ethnic minority households affected by the subproject

No	District	No. of people	No. of communes	No. of ethnic HHs	Ethnic group	No. of affected ethnic HHs
1	Bac Tra My	38,397	5	71	Kinh, Ka Dong, Xo Dang	23
2	Nam Tra My	26,021	1	12	Kinh, Ka Dong, M'nong, Xo Dang	10
3	Dong Giang	23,978	4	24	Kinh, Co Tu	23
4	Nam Giang	22,964	3	83	Kinh, Co Tu, Gie Trieng	36
5	Hiep Duc	38,226	10	518	Kinh, M'nong, Bhnoong	27
6	Phuoc Son	23,067	6	80	Kinh, M'nong, Bhnoong	27

3.2.1. Population

Bac Tra My district

25. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Bac Tra My district, there are 9,293 households with 38,397 people living. Of 38,397 people, Ka Dong group accounting for 34.12%, Xo Dang group accounting for 0.29%, Bhnoong accounting for 1.76%, Kinh accounting for 51.4%, Co accounting for 10.95% and other group accounting for 1.48%. Average population density is 47 people/km²

26. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in 05 communes Tra Giang, Tra Tan, Tra Son, Tra Nu, Tra Duong

Nam Tra My district

27. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Nam Tra My district, there has 5,827 households with 26,021 people living. Of which, Ka Dong group accounting for 54.49%, Xo Dang group accounting for 35.40%, Bhnoong accounting for 7.11%, Kinh accounting for 2.84%, Co accounting for 0.09% and other group accounting for 0.07%. Average population density is 29 people/km²

28. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition only in Tra Mai commune.

Dong Giang district

29. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Dong Giang district, there has 5,609 households with 23,978 people living. Mainly are Co Tu group (accounting for 73.26%, the remaining group are Kinh (26.77%). They live dispersedly with average population density is 30 people/km²

30. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in Ma Cooi commune, Jo Ngay commune, Ba commune and Prao town.

Nam Giang district

31. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Nam Giang district, there has 5,296 households with 22,964 people living. Mainly are Co Tu group (accounting for 57.8%, Gie Trieng accounting for 18.8%, Kinh with 21.8%, the remaining other accounting for 1.6%. They live dispersedly with average population density is 12 people/km²

32. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in La Dee, Ta Bhing commune and Thanh My town

Hiep Duc district

33. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Hiep Duc district, there has 10,176 households with 38,226 people living. Mainly are Kinh, Xo Dang and Gie Trieng. They live dispersedly with average population density is 77 people/km²

34. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in Que Binh, Que Luu, Thang Phuoc, Song Tra, Phuoc Tra, Binh Son, Que Tho, Binh Lam, Hiep Hoa communes and Tan An town.

Phuoc Son district

35. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Phuoc Son district, there has 5,713 households with 23,067 people living. Mainly are Bhnoong who accounting for 65.3%, the other remain group are Kinh, M'nong, Brau, Co Tu

36. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in Phuoc Duc, Phuong Nang, Phuoc My, Phuoc Chanh, Phuoc Cong commune and Kham Duc town.

3.2.2. Poverty situation/rate

37. Quang Nam is a province with 9 mountainous districts out of 16 districts and 2 cities, of which 3 districts are under the list of the most poorest districts along the country, including Phuoc Son, Nam Tra My and Tay Giang district. According to the survey data in 2012, the poverty rate of Quang Nam province is 17.9%, this is decrease 3% comparing to the last year; The rate of pro-poor is 12.6%, 2% less than the rate of 2011. The poverty rate is double than the average poverty rate of country during 2012 (9.6%). The cause of poverty is that Quang Nam province has so many mountainous districts, border district with difficult socio-economic conditions, almost population in these mountainous area are ethnic minority people with low intellectual standard. Agricultural production is the main industry but its productivity is not high due to backward cultivation techniques and limitation of application of technical and scientific advances in cultivation.

Table 2: Number of poor household and poverty rate in Quang Nam province in 2011

No	District/City	Total households	Poor household		Pro-poor household	
			Total household	Rate (%)	Total household	Rate (%)
1	Tam Ky	27,442	1,736	6.33	2,507	9.14
2	Hoi An	20,547	613	2.98	908	4.42
3	Dong Giang	5,609	2,946	52.52	391	6.97
4	Tay Giang	3,660	2,363	64.56	215	5.87
5	Nam Giang	5,296	3,661	69.13	232	4.38
6	Phuoc Son	5,713	3,680	64.41	615	10.76
7	Nam Tra My	5,827	4,688	80.45	140	2.40
8	Bac Tra My	9,293	5,690	61.23	822	8.85
9	Hiep Duc	10,167	4,452	43.79	2,514	24.73
10	Tien Phuoc	17,574	5,395	30.70	4,762	27.10
11	Nong Son	8,079	4,690	58.05	1,965	24.32
12	Dai Loc	38,899	5,990	15.40	5,776	14.85

13	Dien Ban	50,936	3,884	7.63	3,460	6.79
14	Duy Xuyen	33,399	6,618	19.81	6,145	18.40
15	Que Son	25,921	5,442	20.99	7,088	27.34
16	Thang Binh	50,641	9,615	18.99	8,102	16.00
17	Nui Thanh	40,248	5,236	13.01	4,949	12.30
18	Phu Ninh	20,960	2,783	13.28	2,856	13.63
Total		380,211	79,482	20.90	53,447	14.06

(Source: Approval decision on poor household, pro-poor household survey data in Quang Nam province in 2011)

Bac Tra My district

38. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Bac Tra My district is 61.23% (5,690 out of total 9,293 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 8.85%, which accounting for 882 households. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 387,500 VND /person/month while the income under the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND / person / month.

Nam Tra My district

39. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Tra My district is 80.45% (4,688 out of total 5,827 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 2.4%, which accounting for 140 households. This is one of three poor districts in Quang Nam province. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is only 192,700 VND /person/month which is far away from the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas.

Dong Giang district

40. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Dong Giang district is 52.52% (2,946 out of total 5,609 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 6.97%, which accounting for 391 households. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 635,800 VND/person/month

Nam Giang district

41. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Giang district is 69.13% (3,661 out of total 5,296 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 4.38%, which accounting for 232 households. Although it is

not in the list of poorest district of Quang Nam province, its poverty rate also higher than Tay Giang and Phuoc Son district, cause at the time Decision 30a of the Government about Program to decrease poverty rate and sustainable development for 61 districts of Vietnam, Nam Giang was not considered poor district. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 483,000 VND/person/month

Hiep Duc district

42. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Hiep Duc district is 43.79% (4,452 out of total 10,176 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 24.73%, which accounting for 2,514 households. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 521,600 VND/person/month

Phuoc Son district

43. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Giang district is 64.41% (3,680 out of total 5,713 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 10.76%, which accounting for 615 households. Just like Nam Tra My district, Phuoc Son is one of 3 poorest district in Quang Nam province, where is a mountainous area, with extremely bad weather, bad traffic condition, especially in rainy season; mentality and physically life of local people are not good, some harmful custom are still available. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 433,000 VND/person/month

3.2.3. Income

44. Ethnic minority households in the subproject area rely mainly on agriculture production but their cultivation technique is still poor. The people fell trees with axe and bush-whacker, then burn them and use stick to dig holes to sow seeds. They weed with an iron scraper with curved blade and thresh rice by hand. Their main crops are grain food crops (wet rice, upland rice and maize), starchy bulb crops (cassava and sweet potato) other crops (bean of all types, vegetable), annual industrial crop (sugar cane, pineapple, banana), perennial industrial crop (rubber) and fruit tree (orange, longan, Lansium domesticum loong boong). They already known to grow wet rice but they only grow wet rice in one season. They do not use any cultivation technique or chemical fertilizers. Their cultivation fully depends on the weather. Therefore, people in this area have been suffered one to 3 three of starvation each year.

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

Unit: ha

Commune	Grain food crop	Starchy bulb crop	Annual industrial crop	Perennial industrial crop	Fruit tree	Total
Bac Tra My	2,524	1,094	311	16	258	4,203
Nam Tra My	2,110	359	43	40	108	2,660
Dong Giang	2,403	632	94	832	644	4,605
Nam Giang	3,562	597	163	1,042	726	6,090
Hiep Duc	2,822	771	399	3,341	454	7,787
Phuoc Son	1,765	636	64	408	486	3,359

(Source: Quang Nam Statistical Yearbook in 2011)

45. 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	Goat	Pig	Poultry
Bac Tra My	4,849	7,478	923	10,854	68,000
Nam Tra My	982	2,350	2.33	6,804	38,000
Dong Giang	1,296	4,539	2,715	6,332	28,000
Nam Giang	1,323	5,216	740	7,534	61,000
Hiep Duc	3,930	10,322	230	10,753	108,000
Phuoc Son	2,133	4,007	480	3,548	64,000

(Source: Quang Nam Statistical Yearbook in 2011)

46. According to results of socio-economic survey, the average annual income of ethnic minority households in the subproject area is 18,000,000 VND per year. Main income of the local people mainly depends on for cultivation, hunting and selling forest products. They develop their economic naturally, that is mainly rely

on paddy field and did not pay attention to do animal husbandry, garden, commercial exchange or handwork. However, nowadays they also have other source of income from growing rubber tree and Ngoc Linh ginseng. However, rubber trees have been nurselings and not to be harvested, so the employees have been paid only for caring of the trees with an average of 600,000 VND / month / employee. This additional income has also contributed to improve the local people's lives.

3.2.4. Infrastructure and Social services

Transportation

Bac Tra My district

47. Bac Tra My district is one of mountainous district of Quang Nam province, 50km from Tam Ky City, which contiguous to the North with Tien Phuoc district and Hiep Duc district, to the South with Nam Tra My district, to the East with Quang Ngai province and to the West with Phuoc Son district. Due to the disadvantage of waterway, the road becomes very important. The road DT 616 connects Bac Tra My – Tien Phuoc – Tam Ky is the main road of Bac Tra My district. This is the road which was approved by Provincial People's Committee and the Government to be the one connecting Tam Thanh and Dak To district. Currently, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied 92.31%

Nam Tra My district

48. Nam Tra My district is one of mountainous district of Quang Nam province, 100km from Tam Ky city to the Southwest. With extremely complex topography, there are only 06/10 communes that vehicles can go across. For the entire district, there are only 35km asphalt road (including DT616, South of Quang Nam road and district road). The other remain are still trail, so it is difficult to access. Nowadays, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied only 60%.

Dong Giang district.

49. Dong Giang district is one of mountainous district of Quang Nam province, 145km from Tam Ky city to the Northwest, however traffic system is pretty good. The district has 10 communes and 1 town, which almost of them located along Ho Chi Minh national way and DT604. Many of inter-communal road has been enlarged, such as Ka Dang – Jo Ngay, Ka Dang – Ma Cooih, Ba –Vau commune, Za Hung – A Rooih and internal road system of Prao town. Nowadays, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied 90.1%

Nam Giang

50. Due to the complexity in term of topography of Nam Giang district, inter-communal roads within district are still trail. It is very difficult to access through communes, especially in rainy season. Currently, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied 91.67%

Hiep Duc district

51. Hiep Duc district is 40km from Tam Ky city and 50km from Da Nang City to the South; some main road are National way 14E, DT611B, DT614. However, some sections are being downgrade. Currently, 100% of the number of communes, towns is connected to the center of District.

Phuoc Son district

52. Phuoc Son district is a mountainous district to the Northwest of Quang Nam, 130km from Tam Ky City. Although 100% of the number of communes, towns are connected to the center of District, but with the complexity of topography, inter-communal road almost in bad condition, that cause so many difficulties for commercial exchange.

Electricity

53. According to the survey data, 100% of communes, towns of Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Hiep Duc district have been connected with the national grid. The only remain district is Phuoc Son, with rate of electricity supplied is 91.67%, while Nam Giang district is only 66.67%

54. Out of 146 households who are affected by the subproject, 129 households have been connected to national grid (occupied 88.35%). The remains mainly use lamp or connected to available network by themselves. Currently, 67% households have already owned audio-visual facilities, and 60% have bought vehicle such as bicycle, motor-cycle, ...etc.

Water

55. 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).

56. The hygiene condition of ethnic minority households within subproject area is not good. The survey showed that 2% of the households has septic tank latrines; 39.7% is using latrines; 37.4% has temporary latrines and 21.9% has no latrines.

Education

Bac Tra My district

57. Bac Tra My district has 834 teachers and 543 classes in total, including kindergarten and primary school. The total number of pupils from kindergarten, primary and secondary schools is 11,523. On average, 1 teacher takes responsibility of 13.8 pupils. Education equipments and facilities are quite good

Nam Tra My district

58. In total, Nam Tra My district has 29 education units (of which: 05 Secondary schools, 01 ethnic high school, 01 high school, 07 primary school, 10 kindergartens, 03 secondary schools, and 02 elementary school); There are 561 teachers in all grade, with total 398 class, 8,378 pupils, 402 classroom including 30 temporary class.

Dong Giang district

59. Dong Giang district has 26 schools, including 442 teachers 288 classrooms and 6,639 pupils in all grades. On average, 1 teacher takes responsibility of 15.02 pupils. Investment on education is on progress, and has been considered important during recently years.

Nam Giang district

60. Nam Giang has 24 schools, with total 411 teachers and 272 classrooms. There are 6,389 pupils in all grades. On average, 1 teacher take responsibility of 15.54 pupils

Hiep Duc district

61. Hiep Duc district has 574 teachers with 350 classrooms. In total, the number of pupils studying in kindergarten, primary school and secondary school is 9,265. On average, 1 teacher take responsibility of 16.14 pupils

Phuoc Son district

62. Phuoc Son district have in total 446 teachers and 295 classrooms. The number of pupils studying in kindergarten, primary school and secondary school is 7,135. On average, 1 teacher take responsibility of 15.99 pupils

Health

Bac Tra My district

63. Bac Tra My district has in total 15 Initial Medical Unit, with 130 patient beds. There have 14 doctors, 45 assistant physicians, 35 nurses and 20 midwives.

64. 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 2011, the total number of couples using the contraceptive method is 4,571 pairs.

Nam Tra My district

65. According to the socio-economic report in 2011, Nam Tra My district continues to implementing the national health and disease prevention program. In total, there are 74 medical staffs, including 8 doctors, 35 assistant physicians, 14 nurses and 17 midwives. All communes have medical center.

Dong Giang district

66. Dong Giang district has in total 12 Initial Medical Unit with 105 patient beds. The number of medical staff is 95. The rate of communes in Dong Giang district have doctor is pretty high (54.55%)

Nam Giang district

67. According to the socio-economic report in 2011, medical system of Nam Giang district is good. The district has 14 Initial Medical Unit with 117 patient beds. In total, there are 90 medical staffs, 100% communes have health center. Health staffs have conducted medical examinations and treatments for local people, and prevent diseases

68. Annually, Quang Nam province has used their budget to examine and do medical treatments for poor people. In particular, they already bought and issue 250,505 Health Insurance Card for poor people and ethnic minority with total cost VND 132.1 billion; 181,498 Health Insurance Card for pro-poor households with total cost VND 63.3 billion in 2012

Trade

69. Trading in the area of ethnic minority is now gradually developed, but only concentrated in the centre of the commune area and the goods is not yet plentiful. Many communes have no market and villagers are engaged in barter trade with their neighbors within villages. The commercial and service activities include retail

and wholesale grocery, hostel, food, information technology services and communication. However, these facilities are concentrated in the commune centre; the other villages have only 2-3 households selling grocery. There are only one or two Kinh people selling fresh foods by motorcycles when it is needed.

Credit access

70. Currently, in Quang Nam province, there have 23 credit organization, of which 6 State Commercial Bank, 12 Joint Stock Commercial Bank, Social Policy Bank, Cathay United Chu Lai Branch and 3 Credit Fund. 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 Labour 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 centre

Participation in mass organizations

71. 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

72. The subproject will be located on the area of 6 ethnic minority group, including Co Tu, Gie Trieng, Ka Dong, Xo Dang, M'nong and Bhnoong. The construction will acquire land of these groups, however it only affect on agricultural land of them, and the affected rate is quite small (0.18% of available agricultural land on average).

73. 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.

74. 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).

75. 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

76. The marriage custom of the Gie Trieng and Cotu has a lot of similarities. The young girl decides her marriage on her own initiative and her choice is respected by her family. Matrimonial rites are numerous to connect the bride and groom (eating rice and chicken liver and drink the same wine bowl or in the same blanket) and the young woman must have 100 faggots of firewood ready for supply to the young man's family at wedding party. The young man's family will give girls knit tools and receive textile products. The newly married couple generally accepts matrilocality in 3-4 years then shift to patrilocality in equal years, in rotation until the parents of one side are no more to decide their fixed settlement. The marriage custom of Cotu includes the following steps: an offer of marriage, engagement and wedding ceremony which last in 2 days. The marriage relations between two families and between cousins are somewhat unique. When coming to the man's family, the girl must prepare some "tut" garments as the marriage portion made by her or buy in somewhere.

77. The marriage custom of Xo Dang group is not always the same. However, they always migrate to various destinations during their life until their parent has gone. There are no commercial purposes in marriage.

78. Marriage custom of Ka Dong group let men and women freely to set up their relationship. After marriage, they have a faith on their partner, and with a good relationship, they rarely getting divorce. Ka Dong group do not allow couple to get marriage in case they are relative.

79. In Ka Dong's funeral custom, the death is considered still have chance to make trouble. Therefore, when the death is still not buried, so all of the worship

must be applied for the death, while all other remain group bury the death together with their relative in a common place of village

80. The marriage custom of Bhnoong group is so individual and distinct. In general, when a girl is being to get marriage, her parent will build a tent for her in the forest, where couple use for dating. She will give a present for her lover some kind of fruit, like water melon, corn, bean...etc. To response, the boy will give her a present with pork, goat meat, beef,..etc. Then the girl will invite her lover to live with her for 5 nights. However, they are not daring to go so far. The girl used to tell with her parents all of her top secret from bottom of her heart, so if there is an illegal affair occur, the boy's family will be extremely punished. But surprisingly, they sleep together under the witness of villagers, until a dream has come. Whether the dream is good or bad, if the boy does not give any offers relating to engagement, his family must compensate for the girl's family in various ways. Otherwise they will get engagement thereafter. They do this in secret and any other villagers do not know. In their way of thinking, how secret and surprise the wedding party is organized, how happy the couple will be.

81. The most popular musical instruments of Gie Trieng comprise gongs and drums. They can use three gongs with seven or nine or six or four drums. Gongs can be played with drums or bamboo flutes. Flutes are also popular musical instruments. Flutes, trumpets and drums are simple and popular in the living. On the other hand, Cotu people are famous for a set of three pattern gongs, drum, flutes and sort of vertical violin with two strings. The Cotu are well known by their dances. Decorative sculptures for funerary structures and the communal house are particularly unique with the images of buffalo, bird, snake, chicken and wild forest animals.

82. Matriarchy is observed and the children take the family name of their mother. In the family, the wife holds the key position but the husband is free from differentiation of treatment. Wife and husband show mutual respect. Aging parents used to live with their youngest daughter. According to old habits, Minong grown-ups must file their teeth before talking of love and marriage. Marriage goes through 3 steps-proposal, engagement and wedding. After marriage, the young couple can live with the husband's or the wife's family according to the consent of both families. The M'nong like to have many children, especially daughters, One year after birth, the baby is given the true name. At and beat and drums by the side of the coffin the whole day and night. After placing the coffin in the grave, they cover it with plants, a tree bought and leaves before filling up with earth. After 7 days or month, the family holds a rite to go out of mourning.

83. Among traditional ceremonies and festivities, the buffalo-stabbing rituals are held most vividly. The Xo Dang like songs, dances, gong beating and old tales. Men not only have martial skills but also are good at architecture, sculpture and painting as expressed in the style of the communal house and the decorative pole at the buffalo-stabbing ceremony

84. The most popular musical instruments of Bhnoong are gongs. Gongs of Bhnoong group comprises of 3 type: a set of 12 pieces (chinh honh, goong), set of 6 pieces (chinh hlong), set of 4 pieces (chinh tuk, chinh guk). All of them often used in ceremony and festival. When using them, they must stand on the ground and move in reversed clock-wise direction.

IV. SUBPROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITY

4.1. Potential positive impacts

85. 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.

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

87. 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.

88. 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.

89. 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

90. 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.

91. 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,)

92. 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.

93. 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.

94. 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.

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

96. 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.

97. The sub-project will acquire approximately 37,200 m². However, the area of ethnic minority households' land that is permanently acquired is very small, just only 338m². 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.	Household head	Ethnic group	District	Number of household member	Total existing agricultural land (m ²)	Affected area (m ²)	Scope of impact (%)
1	Ho Quang Hai	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	5	1,500	2.16	0.14
2	Ho Van Ba	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	7	950	1.50	0.16
3	Ho Van Hien	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	7	1,250	3.00	0.24
4	Ho Van Sang	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	5	1,425	2.16	0.15
5	Ho Van Binh	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	6	980	2.16	0.22
6	Ho Quang Nghia	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	9	1,368	2.16	0.16
7	Ho Van Sam	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	7	1,250	3.00	0.24
8	Ho Van Hung	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	6	1,012	1.50	0.15
9	Ho Trong Tin	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	6	1,455	1.50	0.10
10	Ho Van Lop	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	5	1,328	2.16	0.16
11	Ho Van Hong	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	3	1,122	1.50	0.13
12	Ho Van Long	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	6	1,245	1.50	0.12
13	Ho Van Chin	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	4	1,310	1.50	0.11
14	A Lang Huynh	Xo dang	Bac Tra My	4	1,450	1.50	0.10
15	Bnuoch Viet	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	6	1,122	2.16	0.19

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16	Ho Van Phap	Xo dang	Bac Tra My	6	1,680	3.00	0.18
17	Ho Van Lam	Xo dang	Bac Tra My	5	1,315	1.50	0.11
18	Ho Van Minh	Xo dang	Bac Tra My	3	1,245	1.50	0.12
19	A Khoi	Xo dang	Bac Tra My	6	1,520	2.16	0.14
20	A Lang Quoc	Xo dang	Bac Tra My	5	1,368	3.00	0.22
21	Blup Tri	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	5	1,140	2.16	0.19
22	Blup Ha	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	7	1,215	2.16	0.18
23	Blup Ban	Ka Dong	Bac Tra My	4	1,850	2.16	0.12
24	A Thoi	Xo dang	Nam Tra My	5	980	1.50	0.15
25	A Thanh	Xo dang	Nam Tra My	7	1,368	2.16	0.16
26	Ho Van Can	Ka Dong	Nam Tra My	4	1,250	1.50	0.12
27	Ho Van Khach	Ka Dong	Nam Tra My	5	1,012	1.50	0.15
28	Ho Van Thuan	Ka Dong	Nam Tra My	5	1,365	1.50	0.11
29	Ho Van Cong	Ka Dong	Nam Tra My	4	1,210	1.50	0.12
30	Blup Hang	M'nong	Nam Tra My	6	1,500	1.50	0.10
31	Blup Thang	M'nong	Nam Tra My	5	950	2.16	0.23
32	Blup A Dien	M'nong	Nam Tra My	7	1,450	2.16	0.15
33	Blup Ho	M'nong	Nam Tra My	8	1,042	4.32	0.41
34	A Lang Dinh	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,620	2.16	0.13
35	ALang Pari	Co Tu	Dong Giang	4	1,310	2.16	0.16
36	A Rat GRo	Co Tu	Dong Giang	6	1,450	2.16	0.15
37	A Lang Dau	Co Tu	Dong Giang	4	1,680	2.16	0.13
38	Ra Pat ABua	Co Tu	Dong Giang	4	1,315	2.16	0.16
39	Bhinh Rap	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,245	4.32	0.35
40	A Rat Lien	Co Tu	Dong Giang	7	1,520	4.32	0.28
41	Ho Van Nam	Co Tu	Dong Giang	4	1,368	2.16	0.16
42	A Lang Ho	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,140	4.32	0.38
43	Bon Uoch Rap	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,215	1.50	0.12
44	Bon Uoch Ha	Co Tu	Dong Giang	4	1,850	2.16	0.12
45	A Chieng	Co Tu	Dong Giang	6	1,630	3.00	0.18
46	A Cong	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,356	1.50	0.11
47	A Lang Huy	Co Tu	Dong Giang	7	1,630	1.50	0.09
48	A Lang Mung	Co Tu	Dong Giang	8	1,356	2.16	0.16
49	A Lap	Co Tu	Dong Giang	6	1,365	2.16	0.16
50	A Chac	Co Tu	Dong Giang	7	1,210	1.50	0.12
51	Aho Roang	Co Tu	Dong Giang	6	1,450	1.50	0.10
52	Aho Bon	Co Tu	Dong Giang	4	1,042	1.50	0.14

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53	Aho Gia	Co Tu	Dong Giang	6	1,241	1.50	0.12
54	Aho Chap	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,210	1.50	0.12
55	Aho Quy	Co Tu	Dong Giang	6	1,204	2.16	0.18
56	Briu Bich	Co Tu	Dong Giang	5	1,250	3.00	0.24
57	Hien Danh	Co Tu	Nam Giang	5	1,315	2.16	0.16
58	Blup Du	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,245	1.50	0.12
59	Brao Muocb	Co Tu	Nam Giang	8	1,520	2.16	0.14
60	Alang Ngon	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,368	2.16	0.16
61	Zo Ram Huyen	Co Tu	Nam Giang	5	1,140	1.50	0.13
62	To Ngoc Huyen	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,215	2.16	0.18
63	A Lang Mat	Co Tu	Nam Giang	9	1,850	2.16	0.12
64	A Lang Tiep	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,630	4.32	0.27
65	Bnuoch Tia	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,356	4.32	0.32
66	A Viet Bot	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,250	2.16	0.17
67	Briu Ghinh	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,425	4.32	0.30
68	Coos A Dung	Co Tu	Nam Giang	5	980	3.00	0.31
69	A Lang Mai	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,368	1.50	0.11
70	A Lang Tot	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,250	3.00	0.24
71	A Su	Co Tu	Nam Giang	4	1,012	2.16	0.21
72	A Lang Muot	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,365	1.50	0.11
73	Bon Uoch Chien	Co Tu	Nam Giang	5	1,210	1.50	0.12
74	A Lang Pa	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,425	3.00	0.21
75	A Rat Dien	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	4	995	2.16	0.22
76	Aho Buoi	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	5	1,256	2.16	0.17
77	Blup Thuyen	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	6	1,630	3.00	0.18
78	Brao Mam	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	3	1,356	3.00	0.22
79	Brao Bab	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	4	1,250	1.50	0.12
80	Brao Hlinh	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	4	1,425	2.16	0.15
81	Bon Uoch Lam	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	7	1,450	2.16	0.15
82	Bon Uoch Pa	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	5	1,122	4.32	0.39
83	A Viet Duc	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	7	1,042	4.32	0.41
84	A Viet Ho	Gie-Trieng	Nam Giang	5	1,241	1.50	0.12
85	A Dinh	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,620	1.50	0.09
86	A Lang Hnong	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,250	1.50	0.12
87	A Lang Rap	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,310	2.16	0.16
88	A Roong	Co Tu	Nam Giang	7	1,455	4.32	0.30

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89	A Mua	Co Tu	Nam Giang	6	1,368	2.16	0.16
90	Blup Moc	Co Tu	Nam Giang	5	1,250	2.16	0.17
91	A Lang Ba	Co Tu	Nam Giang	4	950	4.32	0.45
92	A Linh	Co Tu	Nam Giang	5	1,450	2.16	0.15
93	Ho Van Son	M'nong	Hiep Duc	5	1,122	2.16	0.19
94	Ho Van Hong	M'nong	Hiep Duc	6	1,455	2.16	0.15
95	Ho Van Doi	M'nong	Hiep Duc	4	1,328	3.00	0.23
96	Ho Van Lia	M'nong	Hiep Duc	5	1,620	1.50	0.09
97	Ho Van Som	M'nong	Hiep Duc	4	1,250	1.50	0.12
98	Ho Van Thanh	M'nong	Hiep Duc	4	1,310	2.16	0.16
99	Ho Van Lieng	M'nong	Hiep Duc	3	1,315	1.50	0.11
100	Ho Van Ruy	M'nong	Hiep Duc	5	1,146	3.00	0.26
101	Ho Ngoc Hai	M'nong	Hiep Duc	4	1,058	1.50	0.14
102	Ho Van Trung	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	5	1,215	1.50	0.12
103	Ho Van An	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	5	1,245	2.16	0.17
104	Ho Van Hat	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	6	1,521	3.00	0.20
105	Ho Van Ngoc	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	4	1,120	1.50	0.13
106	Ho Van Nam	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	5	1,219	1.50	0.12
107	Ho Van Ba	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	4	1,026	2.16	0.21
108	Ho Van Muop	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	4	996	3.00	0.30
109	Ho Van Bop	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	6	1,485	2.16	0.15
110	Tran Van Can	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	6	1,490	2.16	0.14
111	Ho Van Mui	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	5	1,369	2.16	0.16
112	Ho Hong	M'nong	Hiep Duc	6	1,210	1.50	0.12
113	Ho Van Ba	M'nong	Hiep Duc	9	1,204	1.50	0.12
114	Ho Van Yen	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	6	1,328	2.16	0.16
115	Ho Van Dien	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	4	1,620	4.32	0.27
116	Ho Van Van	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	6	1,012	2.16	0.21
117	Ho Van Nhieu	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	4	1,365	3.00	0.22
118	Ho Van Hoa	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	5	1,210	4.32	0.36
119	Ho Van Bay	Bhnoong	Hiep Duc	5	1,500	2.16	0.14
120	Ho Van Mam	M'nong	Phuoc Son	5	1,120	2.16	0.19
121	Ho Van Toan	M'nong	Phuoc Son	7	1,500	1.50	0.10
122	Ho Van Bon	M'nong	Phuoc Son	4	950	2.16	0.23
123	Ho Van Han	M'nong	Phuoc Son	6	1,450	1.50	0.10
124	Ho Van Xieu	M'nong	Phuoc Son	3	1,042	1.50	0.14
125	Ho Van Thuan	M'nong	Phuoc Son	4	1,241	1.50	0.12

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126	Ho Van Kinh	M'ngong	Phuoc Son	4	1,210	1.50	0.12
127	Ho Van Tham	M'ngong	Phuoc Son	5	1,204	1.50	0.12
128	Ho Van Deo	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	7	1,620	2.16	0.13
129	A Vung	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	4	1,250	2.16	0.17
130	Ho Van Xeo	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,310	4.32	0.33
131	Ho Van Doan	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,450	4.32	0.30
132	Ho Van Lap	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	4	1,122	2.16	0.19
133	Ho Van Tang	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	6	1,680	4.32	0.26
134	Ho Van Chien	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	3	942	3.00	0.32
135	In Van Duoi	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	6	1,450	3.00	0.21
136	Ho Ha	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	6	1,122	1.50	0.13
137	Ho Quan	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,680	1.50	0.09
138	Briu Giang	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	4	1,620	2.16	0.13
139	Bnuoch Ha	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,250	4.32	0.35
140	Bnuoch Hai	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,310	4.32	0.33
141	Briu Bung	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	4	1,450	2.16	0.15
142	A Tinh	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,122	4.32	0.39
143	A Lang Duoi	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	5	1,455	2.16	0.15
144	A Luc	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	6	1,328	2.16	0.16
145	A Lang Thu	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	4	1,620	2.16	0.13
146	A Lang Chom	Bhnoong	Phuoc Son	7	1,250	1.50	0.12

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

V. MITIGATION MEASURES AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

98. 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

99. 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.

100. 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

101. 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 Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Nam Giang, Hiep Duc, Phuoc Son province..
- 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

102. According to results of community consultations with ethnic minority community in Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Nam Giang, Hiep Duc, Phuoc Son province, 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 Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Nam Giang, Hiep Duc, Phuoc Son province. 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 Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Nam Giang, Hiep Duc, Phuoc Son province

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

6.1. GENERAL STRATEGIES

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

104. 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.

105. Apart from regular meetings with community leaders and representatives, PPMU is required to organize a participatory village meeting in each of the 4 villages 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.

106. 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.

107. 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.

108. 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.

109. 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..

110. 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.

111. 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

112. 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.

113. 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

114. 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.

115. 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

116. 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.

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

118. 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.

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

120. 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.

121. 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.

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

123. 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....).

124. 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

125. 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.

126. 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 Nam PPC, DPCs will support the subproject owner to implement subproject activities and monitoring implementation of EMDP of the subproject owner.

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

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

129. 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

130. 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 470,000,000 VND.

Table 6: Estimated cost for implementation of EMDP

No	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (VND)
I	Raise the cost impact			220,000,000
1.1	Propagation instructions on how to use electrical equipment	session	10	50,000,000
1.2	Training agricultural (crops and livestock)	session	6	120,000,000
1.3	To build a production model form	Model	2	50,000,000
II	The cost minimizing negative impacts			110,000,000
2.1	Management workers cost	Packages		Included in the cost of the contractor
2.2	Information dissemination on risk of HIV/AIDs, women trafficking; risk of social evils and indigenous cultural values and preservation of these values	session	10	50,000,000
2.3	Compensation for land and property affected	Packages		Calculated in RP

No	Activity	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (VND)
2.4	Environmental Management	Packages		Calculated in EMP
2.5	Propagating the safe use of electricity	session	6	60,000,000
III	The cost of development assistance programs			140,000,000
3.1	Propagating the use of electricity production	session	6	60,000,000
3.2	The cost of project management in the community	Packages		20,000,000
3.3	The cost of the public consultation phase	Packages		20,000,000
3.4	The cost of credit officers and training support in the community	Packages		40,000,000
	TOTAL			470,000,000

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

131. 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).

132. 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.

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

134. 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												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
First consultation on subproject and its potential impacts			x	x	x								CPC/Consultancy
Preparation of EMDP						x							CPC/Consultancy
Public consultation on EMDP							x						CPC/Consultancy
To complete EMDP and submit to technical assistance consultant								x					CPC/Consultancy
To complete, update EMDP based on recommendation of TA consultants then submit to ADB									x				CPC/Consultancy
To completed, update EMDP based on recommendation of ADB (if any)									x				CPC/Consultancy
Information dissemination of the updated EMDP after approved by ADB										x			CPC/Consultancy
To initiate implementation of EMDP (mitigation												x	CPC/Consultancy

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Time</i>												<i>Responsibility of</i>
measures, development activities) (during 24 months)													cy

APPENDICIES

APPENDIX 1. MAP OF SUBPROJECT LOCATION



Appendix 2. Socio-economic assessment of the community

135. 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 Co Tu ethnic group, Gie Trieng, Xo Dang, Ka Dong, M'ong and Bhnoong group; (iv) conducting household questionnaire for those who are affected and not affected by the subproject.

A. Population, ethnic minority, gender and poverty rate

Bac Tra My

136. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Bac Tra My district, there are 9,293 households with 38,397 people living. Of 38,397 people, Ka Dong group accounting for 34.12%, Xo Dang group accounting for 0.29%, Bhnoong accounting for 1.76%, Kinh accounting for 51.4%, Co accounting for 10.95% and other group accounting for 1.48%. Average population density is 47 people/km². The rate between man and women is pretty balance, which are 53 man/47 women.

137. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in 05 communes Tra Giang, Tra Tan, Tra Son, Tra Nu, Tra Duong.

Table 8: Gender rate among communes in Bac Tra My district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member					Number of people/HH on average
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total	%	
1	Tra Son	730	2,949	1,533	52%	1,416	49%	4.04
2	Tra Giang	671	2,836	1,529	54%	1,307	45%	4.23
3	Tra Duong	850	3,565	1,719	48%	1,846	51%	4.19
4	Tra Nu	319	1,275	657	52%	618	50%	4.00
5	Tra Tan	461	1,876	1,049	56%	827	45%	4.07
Total		3.031	12.501	6.487	52%	6.014	48%	4.12

(Source: Economic-Social report of Bac Tra My district in 2011)

Nam Tra My district

138. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Nam Tra My district, there has 5,827 households with 26,021 people living. Of which, Ka Dong group accounting for 54.49%, Xo Dang group accounting for 35.40%, Bhnoong accounting for 7.11%, Kinh accounting for 2.84%, Co accounting for 0.09% and other group accounting for 0.07%. Average population density is 29 people/km². On average, the number of members in each households is 4.47. Rate between man and women is fairly balance: 52/48

139. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition only in Tra Mai commune. The commune has 438 households with 2,402 people

Dong Giang district

140. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Dong Giang district, there has 5,609 households with 23,978 people living. Mainly are Co Tu group (accounting for 73.26%, the remaining group are Kinh (26.77%). They live dispersedly with average population density is 30 people/km², especially in A Ting and A Rooi commune, the population density is only 0.3 people/km². On average, the number of members in each households is 4.28. Rate between man and women is 55/45.

141. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in Ma Cooi commune, Jo Ngay commune, Ba commune and Prao town. 4 communes of district have 14,592 people within 3,479 households, on average 4.19 members/household.

Table 9: Gender rate among communes in Dong Giang district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member					Number of people/HH on average
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total	%	
1	Ba	1,298	5,187	2,446	47%	2,741	53%	4.00
2	Jo Ngay	387	1,771	1,027	58%	744	42%	4.58
3	Ma Cooih	324	1,327	702	53%	625	47%	4.10
4	Prao	1,470	6,307	3,259	51%	3,048	49%	4.29
Total		3,479	14,592	7,434	51%	7,158	49%	4.19

(Source: Economic-Social report of Dong Giang district in 2011)

Nam Giang district

142. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Nam Giang district, there has 5,296 households with 22,964 people living. Mainly are Co Tu group (accounting for 57.8%, Gie Trieng accounting for 18.8%, Kinh with 21.8%, the remaining other accounting for 1.6%. They live dispersedly with average population density is 12 people/km²

143. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in La Dee, Ta Bhing commune and Thanh My town. Within communes of district, there have 11,647 people living in 2,471 households, on average 4.64 members/household.

Table 10: Gender rate among communes in Nam Giang district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member					Number of people/HH on average
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total	%	
1	La Dee	295	2,204	661	47%	1,543	53%	7.47
5	Ta Bhing	534	2,498	1,199	48%	1,299	52%	4.68
9	Thanh My	1,642	6,765	3,450	51%	3,315	49%	4.12
Total		2,471	11,467	5,310	46%	6,157	54%	4.64

(Source: Economic-Social report of Nam Giang district in 2011)

Hiep Duc district

144. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Hiep Duc district, there has 10,176 households with 38,226 people living. Mainly are Kinh, Xo Dang and Gie Trieng. They live dispersedly with average population density is 77 people/km².

145. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in Que Binh, Que Luu, Thang Phuoc, Song Tra, Phuoc Tra, Binh Son, Que Tho, Binh Lam, Hiep Hoa communes and Tan An town. Within 10 communes of Hiep Duc district, there have 5,920 households and 33,939 people, on average 5.74 members/household. They live isolated, and concentrate mainly in Tan An town, Binh Lam commune and Que Tho commune, with the most density is nearly 600 people/km²

Table 11: Gender rate among communes in Hiep Duc district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member				Number of people/HH on average	
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total		%
1	Tan An	689	3,308	1,625	49%	1,683	51%	4.80
2	Binh Lam	980	6,740	4,341	64%	2,399	36%	6.88
3	Que Tho	1,148	6,634	4,199	63%	2,435	37%	5.78
4	Binh Son	645	3,512	1,740	50%	1,772	50%	5.44
5	Thang Phuoc	578	3,097	1,550	50%	1,547	50%	5.36
6	Que Binh	349	2,538	1,206	48%	1,332	52%	7.27
7	Que Luu	604	2,707	1,352	50%	1,355	50%	4.48
8	Song Tra	301	1,690	1,039	61%	651	39%	5.61
9	Phuoc Tra	321	1,607	775	48%	832	52%	5.01
10	Hiep Hoa	295	2,106	1,164	55%	942	45%	7.14
Total		5,910	33,939	18,991	56%	14,948	44%	5.74

(Source: Economic-Social report of Hiep Duc district in 2011)

Phuoc Son district

146. According to 2011 statistical data, in the area of Phuoc Son district, there has 5,713 households with 23,067 people living. Mainly are Bhnoong who accounting for 65.3%, the other remain group are Kinh, M'nong, Brau, Co Tu

147. Construction of line and substations will affect on land acquisition in Phuoc Duc, Phuong Nang, Phuoc My, Phuoc Chanh, Phuoc Cong commune and Kham Duc town. Within Phuoc Son district, there are 2,795 households with 12,233 people, concentrated mainly in Kham Duc town. The rate between man and woman is 51:49

Table 12: Gender rate among communes in Phuoc Son district

No	Commune	Number of HH	No. of member				Number of people/HH on average	
			Total	Male		Female		
				Total	%	Total		%
1	Phuoc Duc	457	1,960	946	48%	1,014	52%	4.29
2	Phuoc Nang	396	1,599	789	49%	810	51%	4.04
3	Phuoc My	281	1,037	591	57%	446	43%	3.69
4	Phuoc Chanh	462	2,078	1,093	53%	985	47%	4.50
5	Phuoc Cong	118	573	271	47%	302	53%	4.86
6	Phuoc Duc	1,081	4,986	2,560	51%	2,426	49%	4.61
Total		2,795	12,233	6,250	51%	5,983	49%	4.38

(Source: Economic-Social report of Phuoc Son district in 2011)

B. Poverty situation/rate

Bac Tra My district

148. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Bac Tra My district is 61.23% (5,690 out of total 9,293 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 8.85%, which accounting for 882 households. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 387,500 VND /person/month while the income under the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas is 400,000 VND / person / month. Within subproject area, poverty rate of all communes are more than 55%, especially Tra Nu commune where Cor group are living, the poverty rate up to 68%

Table 13: Poverty rate in Bac Tra My district

No	Commune	Total number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
1	Tra Son	730	410	56%
2	Tra Giang	671	379	56%
3	Tra Duong	850	481	57%
4	Tra Nu	319	216	68%
5	Tra Tan	461	297	64%

Total	3,031	1,783	59%
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(Source: Statistical data of Bac Tra My district in 2011)

Nam Tra My district

149. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Tra My district is 80.45% (4,688 out of total 5,827 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 2.4%, which accounting for 140 households. This is one of three poor districts in Quang Nam province. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is only 192,700 VND /person/month which is far away from the poverty line of Vietnam for rural areas. In Tra Mai commune, the main ethnic group is Ka Dong and Xo Dang. Their lives are still difficult, they mainly rely on agriculture and paddy filed work with only one harvest. The poverty rate up to 87.9%

Dong Giang district

150. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Dong Giang district is 52.52% (2,946 out of total 5,609 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 6.97%, which accounting for 391 households. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 635,800 VND/person/month. Of 3,479 households in subproject area, the poverty rate is about 50.24%, equivalent to 1,748 households. Jo Ngay and Ma Cooih commune are the top poverty rate, which is 64.86% and 61.11% respectively, mainly ethnic group are Co Tu and a small group of Kinh.

Table 14: Poverty rate in Dong Giang district

No	Commune	Total number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
1	Ba	1,298	612	47.15%
2	Jo Ngay	387	251	64.86%
3	Ma Cooih	324	198	61.11%
4	Prao	1,470	687	46.73%
Total		3,479	1,748	50.24%

(Source: Statistical data of Dong Giang district in 2011)

Nam Giang district

151. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Giang district is 69.13% (3,661 out of total 5,296 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 4.38%, which accounting for 232 households. Although it is not in the list of poorest district of Quang Nam province, its poverty rate also

higher than Tay Giang and Phuoc Son district, cause at the time Decision 30a of the Government about Program to decrease poverty rate and sustainable development for 61 districts of Vietnam, Nam Giang was not considered poor district. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 483,000 VND/person/month. Within the district, there are 1,693 poor households, mainly belong to Co Tu and Gie Trieng ethnic group, whose monthly income much lower than the average one of district.

Table 15: Poverty rate in Nam Giang district

No	Commune	Total number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
1	La Dee	295	198	67.13%
2	Ta Bhing	534	425	79.52%
3	Thanh My	1,642	1,070	65.17%
Total		2,471	1,693	68.51%

(Source: Statistical data of Nam Giang district in 2011)

Hiep Duc district

152. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Hiep Duc district is 43.79% (4,452 out of total 10,176 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 24.73%, which accounting for 2,514 households. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 521,600 VND/person/month. Although the average poverty rate of communes in subproject is 46.65%, equivalent to 2,757/5,910 households, however, the rate of pro-poor households is so high (about 25%), especially in some mountainous area such as Song Tra and Phuoc Tra commune.

Table 16: Poverty rate in Hiep Duc district

No	Commune	Total number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
1	Tan An	689	218	31.64%
2	Binh Lam	980	488	49.80%
3	Que Tho	1,148	461	40.16%
4	Binh Son	645	325	50.39%
5	Thang Phuoc	578	271	46.89%
6	Que Binh	349	162	46.42%
7	Que Luu	604	298	49.34%

8	Song Tra	301	185	61.46%
9	Phuoc Tra	321	196	61.06%
10	Hiep Hoa	295	153	51.86%
Total		5,910	2,757	46.65%

(Source: Statistical data of Hiep Duc district in 2011)

Phuoc Son district

153. According to statistical data on poverty status in 2011, the poverty rate in Nam Giang district is 64.41% (3,680 out of total 5,713 households), and the pro-poor household rate is 10.76%, which accounting for 615 households. Just like Nam Tra My district, Phuoc Son is one of 3 poorest district in Quang Nam province, where is a mountainous area, with extremely bad weather, bad traffic condition, especially in rainy season; mentality and physically life of local people are not good, some harmful custom are still available. Average monthly income per capita in 2011 is 433,000 VND/person/month. The poverty rate of mountainous commune of district such as Phuoc Duc, Phuoc My, Phuoc Chanh, Phuoc Cong is pretty high. Along with Phuoc Loc, Phuoc Thanh, Phuoc Kim commune, these 7 communes are considered extremely difficult, and are under Program 135 – Stage 2 of the Government.

Table 17: Poverty rate in Phuoc Son district

No	Commune	Total number of HHs	Number of poor HHs	Rate
1	Phuoc Duc	457	326	71.33%
2	Phuoc Nang	396	236	59.60%
3	Phuoc My	281	212	75.44%
4	Phuoc Chanh	462	341	73.81%
5	Phuoc Cong	118	89	75.42%
6	Phuoc Duc	1,081	513	47.46%
Total		2,795	1,672	61.43%

(Source: Statistical data of Phuoc Son district in 2011)

C. Income and livelihood

154. Ethnic minority households in the subproject area rely mainly on agriculture production but their cultivation technique is still poor. The people fell trees with axe and bush-whacker, then burn them and use stick to dig holes to sow seeds. They weed with an iron scraper with curved blade and thresh rice by hand. Their main crops are grain food crops (wet rice, upland rice and maize), starchy bulb crops

(cassava and sweet potato) other crops (bean of all types, vegetable), annual industrial crop (sugar cane, pineapple, banana), perennial industrial crop (rubber) and fruit tree (orange, longan, Lansium domesticum loong boong). They already known to grow wet rice but they only grow wet rice in one season. They do not use any cultivation technique or chemical fertilizers. Their cultivation fully depends on the weather. Therefore, people in this area have been suffered one to 3 three of starvation each year.

Table 18: Starvation time of ethnic minority households

Starvation time	Number of HHs	Starvation rate (%)
No starvation	10	6.8%
1-2 months	36	24.7%
2-3 months	61	41.8%
>3 months	39	26.7%
Total	146	100.0%

155. 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.

156. According to results of socio-economic survey, the average annual income of ethnic minority households in the subproject area is 18,000,000 VND per year. Main income of the local people mainly depends on for cultivation, hunting and selling forest products. They develop their economic naturally, that is mainly rely on paddy field and did not pay attention to do animal husbandry, garden, commercial exchange or handwork. However, nowadays they also have other source of income from growing rubber tree and Ngoc Linh ginseng. However, rubber trees have been nurselings and not to be harvested, so the employees have been paid only for caring of the trees with an average of 600,000 VND / month / employee. This additional income has also contributed to improve the local people's lives.

D. Transportation and communication

Bac Tra My district

157. Bac Tra My district is one of mountainous district of Quang Nam province, 50km from Tam Ky City, which contiguous to the North with Tien Phuoc district

and Hiep Duc district, to the South with Nam Tra My district, to the East with Quang Ngai province and to the West with Phuoc Son district. Due to the disadvantage of waterway, the road becomes very important. The road DT 616 connects Bac Tra My – Tien Phuoc – Tam Ky is the main road of Bac Tra My district. This is the road which was approved by Provincial People's Committee and the Government to be the one connecting Tam Thanh and Dak To district. Currently, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied 92.31%.

Table 19: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the 5 communes in Bac Tra My district

No	Commune	Distance from villages to the district center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
1	Tra Son	9	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
2	Tra Giang	7	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
3	Tra Duong	6	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
4	Tra Nu	15	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
5	Tra Tan	9	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round

Nam Tra My district

158. Nam Tra My district is one of mountainous district of Quang Nam province, 100km from Tam Ky city to the Southwest. With extremely complex topography, there are only 06/10 communes that vehicles can go across. For the entire district, there are only 35km asphalt road (including DT616, South of Quang Nam road and district road). The other remain are still trail, so it is difficult to access. Nowadays, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied only 60%. In Tra My district, there have no town, the district has 3 communes center, including Tac Po – Tra Mai center, Tac Chanh – Tra Don center and Tra Van center. So it is quite so easy to access Tra Mai commune, where the subproject will be constructed

Dong Giang district

159. Dong Giang district is one of mountainous district of Quang Nam province, 145km from Tam Ky city to the Northwest, however traffic system is pretty good. The district has 10 communes and 1 town, which almost of them located along Ho Chi Minh national way and DT604. Many of inter-communal roads has been enlarged, such as Ka Dang – Jo Ngay, Ka Dang – Ma Cooih, Ba –Vau commune, Za Hung – A Rooih and internal road system of Prao town. Nowadays, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied 90.1%. Although the distance from commune of the subproject to district center is fairly far, but they are all located along Ho Chi Minh National way and DT 604, so it would be an advantage for traffic.

Table 20: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the 4 communes in Dong Giang district

No	Commune	Distance from villages to the district center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
1	Ba	39	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
2	Jo Ngay	23	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
3	Ma Cooih	23	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
4	Prao	0	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round

Nam Giang district

160. Due to the complexity in term of topography of Nam Giang district, inter-communal roads within district are still trail. It is very difficult to access through communes, especially in rainy season. Currently, the number of communes, town which connected to the center of District occupied 91.67%. Due to the distance from La Dee and Ta Bhing to district centre is so far, so access capacity to these communes is quite difficult.

Table 21: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the 3 communes in Nam Giang district

No	Commune	Distance from villages to the district center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)

1	La Dee	86	Trail	Fairly hard to access
2	Ta Bhing	33	Trail	Fairly hard to access
3	Thanh My	0	Trail	Fairly hard to access

Hiep Duc district

161. Hiep Duc district is 40km from Tam Ky city and 50km from Da Nang City to the South; some main road are National way 14E, DT611B, DT614. However, some sections are being downgrade. Currently, 100% of the number of communes, towns is connected to the center of District.

Table 22: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the 10 communes in Hiep Duc district

No	Commune	Distance from villages to the district center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
1	Tan An	0	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
2	Binh Lam	14	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
3	Que Tho	5	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
4	Binh Son	21	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
5	Thang Phuoc	6	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
6	Que Binh	7	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
7	Que Luu	12	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
8	Song Tra	15	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
9	Phuoc Tra	26	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
10	Hiep Hoa	17	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round

Phuoc Son district

162. Phuoc Son district is a mountainous district to the Northwest of Quang Nam, 130km from Tam Ky City. Although 100% of the number of communes, towns are connected to the center of District, but with the complexity of

topography, inter-communal road almost in bad condition, that cause so many difficulties for commercial exchange.

Table 23: Distance and access capacity to the commune center of the 6 communes in Phuoc Son district

No	Commune	Distance from villages to the district center (km)	Type of road	Access capacity (vehicle and time)
1	Phuoc Duc	9	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
2	Phuoc Nang	13	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
3	Phuoc My	20	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
4	Phuoc Chanh	14	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
5	Phuoc Cong	18	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round
6	Kham Duc	0	Asphalted road	Vehicles can travel all year-round

E. Health and medical service

Bac Tra My district

163. Bac Tra My district has in total 15 Initial Medical Unit, with 130 patient beds. There have 14 doctors, 45 assistant physicians, 35 nurses and 20 midwives.

164. 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 2011, the total number of couples using the contraceptive method is 4,571 pairs.

Nam Tra My district

165. According to the socio-economic report in 2011, Nam Tra My district continues to implementing the national health and disease prevention program. In total, there are 74 medical staffs, including 8 doctors, 35 assistant physicians, 14 nurses and 17 midwives. All communes have medical center.

Dong Giang district

166. Dong Giang district has in total 12 Initial Medical Unit with 105 patient beds. The number of medical staff is 95. The rate of communes in Dong Giang district have doctor is pretty high (54.55%)

Nam Giang district

167. According to the socio-economic report in 2011, medical system of Nam Giang district is good. The district has 14 Initial Medical Unit with 117 patient beds. In total, there are 90 medical staffs, 100% communes have health center. Health staffs have conducted medical examinations and treatments for local people, and prevent diseases

168. Annually, Quang Nam province has used their budget to examine and do medical treatments for poor people. In particular, they already bought and issue 250,505 Health Insurance Card for poor people and ethnic minority with total cost VND 132.1 billion; 181,498 Health Insurance Card for pro-poor households with total cost VND 63.3 billion in 2012

F. Clean water and sanitary

169. 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).

170. The hygiene condition of ethnic minority households within subproject area is not good. The survey showed that 2% of the households has septic tank latrines; 39.7% is using latrines; 37.4% has temporary latrines and 21.9% has no latrines..

G. Education

Bac Tra My district

171. Bac Tra My district has 834 teachers and 543 classes in total, including kindergarten and primary school. The total number of pupils from kindergarten, primary and secondary schools is 11,523. On average, 1 teacher takes responsibility of 13.8 pupils. Education equipments and facilities are quite good

Nam Tra My district

172. In total, Nam Tra My district has 29 education units (of which: 05 Secondary schools, 01 ethnic high school, 01 high school, 07 primary school, 10 kindergartens, 03 secondary schools, and 02 elementary school); There are 561 teachers in all grade, with total 398 class, 8,378 pupils, 402 classroom including 30 temporary class.

Dong Giang district

173. Dong Giang district has 26 schools, including 442 teachers 288 classrooms and 6,639 pupils in all grades. On average, 1 teacher takes responsibility of 15.02 pupils. Investment on education is on progress, and has been considered important during recently years.

Nam Giang district

174. Nam Giang has 24 schools, with total 411 teachers and 272 classrooms. There are 6,389 pupils in all grades. On average, 1 teacher take responsibility of 15.54 pupils

Hiep Duc district

175. Hiep Duc district has 574 teachers with 350 classrooms. In total, the number of pupils studying in kindergarten, primary school and secondary school is 9,265. On average, 1 teacher take responsibility of 16.14 pupils

Phuoc Son district

176. Phuoc Son district have in total 446 teachers and 295 classrooms. The number of pupils studying in kindergarten, primary school and secondary school is 7,135. On average, 1 teacher take responsibility of 15.99 pupils

H. Trade activity

177. Trading in the area of ethnic minority is now gradually developed, but only concentrated in the centre of the commune area and the goods is not yet plentiful. Many communes have no market and villagers are engaged in barter trade with their neighbors within villages. The commercial and service activities include retail and wholesale grocery, hostel, food, information technology services and communication. However, these facilities are concentrated in the commune centre; the other villages have only 2-3 households selling grocery. There are only one or two Kinh people selling fresh foods by motorcycles when it is needed.

I. Credit access

178. Currently, in Quang Nam province, there have 23 credit organisation, of which 6 State Commercial Bank, 12 Joint Stock Commercial Bank, Social Policy Bank, Cathay United Chu Lai Branch and 3 Credit Fund. 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 Labour 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 centre.

J. Participation in mass organizations

179. 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

180. The subproject will be located on the area of 6 ethnic minority group, including Co Tu, Gie Trieng, Ka Dong, Xo Dang, M'nong and Bhnoong. The construction will acquire land of these groups, however it only affect on agricultural

land of them, and the affected rate is quite small (0.18% of available agricultural land on average).

181. 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.

182. 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).

183. 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

184. The marriage custom of the Gie Trieng and Cotu has a lot of similarities. The young girl decides her marriage on her own initiative and her choice is respected by her family. Matrimonial rites are numerous to connect the bride and groom (eating rice and chicken liver and drink the same wine bowl or in the same blanket) and the young woman must have 100 faggots of firewood ready for supply to the young man's family at wedding party. The young man's family will give girls knit tools and receive textile products. The newly married couple generally accepts matrilocality in 3-4 years then shift to patrilocality in equal years, in rotation until the parents of one side are no more to decide their fixed settlement. The marriage custom of Cotu includes the following steps: an offer of marriage, engagement and wedding ceremony which last in 2 days. The marriage relations between two families and between cousins are somewhat unique. When coming to the man's family, the girl must prepare some "tut" garments as the marriage portion made by her or buy in somewhere.

185. The marriage customs of Xo Dang group are not always the same. However, they always migrate to various destinations during their life until their parent has gone. There are no commercial purposes in marriage.

186. Marriage custom of Ka Dong group let men and women freely to set up their relationship. After marriage, they have a faith on their partner, and with a good relationship, they rarely getting divorce. Ka Dong group do not allow couple to get marriage in case they are relative.

187. In Ka Dong's funeral custom, the death is considered still have chance to make trouble. Therefore, when the death is still not buried, so all of the worship must be applied for the death, while all other remain group burry the death together with their relative in a common place of village

188. The marriage custom of Bhnoong group is so individual and distinct. In general, when a girl is being to get marriage, her parent will build a tent for her in the forest, where couple use for dating. She will give a present for her lover some kind of fruit, like water melon, corn, bean...etc. To response, the boy will give her a present with pork, goat meat, beef, etc. Then the girl will invite her lover to live with her for 5 nights. However, they are not daring to go so far. The girl used to tell with her parents all of her top secret from bottom of her heart, so if there is an illegal affair occur, the boy's family will be extremely punished. But surprisingly, they sleep together under the witness of villagers, until a dream has come. Whether the dream is good or bad, if the boy does not give any offers relating to engagement, his family must compensate for the girl's family in various ways. Otherwise they will get engagement thereafter. They do this in secret and any other villagers do not know. In their way of thinking, how secret and surprise the wedding party is organized, how happy the couple will be.

189. The most popular musical instruments of Gie Trieng comprise gongs and drums. They can use three gongs with seven or nine or six or four drums. Gongs can be played with drums or bamboo flutes. Flutes are also popular musical instruments. Flutes, trumpets and drums are simple and popular in the living. On the other hand, Cotu people are famous for a set of three pattern gongs, drum, flutes and sort of vertical violin with two strings. The Cotu are well known by their dances. Decorative sculptures for funerary structures and the communal house are particularly unique with the images of buffalo, bird, snake, chicken and wild forest animals.

190. Matriarchy is observed and the children take the family name of their mother. In the family, the wife holds the key position but the husband is free from differentiation of treatment. Wife and husband show mutual respect. Aging parents used to live with their youngest daughter. According to old habits, M'nong grown-ups must file their teeth before talking of love and marriage. Marriage goes

through 3 steps-proposal, engagement and wedding. After marriage, the young couple can live with the husband's or the wife's family according to the consent of both families. The M'nong like to have many children, especially daughters, One year after birth, the baby is given the true name. At and beat and drums by the side of the coffin the whole day and night. After placing the coffin in the grave, they cover it with plants, trees bought and leaves before filling up with earth. After 7 days or month, the family holds a rite to go out of mourning.

191. Among traditional ceremonies and festivities, the buffalo-stabbing rituals are held most vividly. The Xo Dang like songs, dances, gong beating and old tales. Men not only have martial skills but also are good at architecture. sculpture and painting as expressed in the style of the communal house and the decorative pole at the buffalo-stabbing ceremony

192. The most popular musical instruments of Bhnoong are gongs. Gongs of Bhnoong group comprises of 3 type: a set of 12 pieces (chinh honh, goong), set of 6 pieces (chinh hlong), set of 4 pieces (chinh tuk, chinh guk). All of them often used in ceremony and festival. When using them, they must stand on the ground and move in reversed clock-wise direction.

Appendix 3. Household's electricity usage and payment capacity

A. Electricity use situation

193. According to the survey data, 100% of communes, towns of Bac Tra My, Nam Tra My, Dong Giang, Hiep Duc district have been connected with the national grid. The only remain district is Phuoc Son, with rate of electricity supplied is 91.67%, while Nam Giang district is only 66.67%

194. Out of 146 households who are affected by the subproject, 129 households have been connected to national grid (occupied 88.35%). The remains mainly use lamp or connected to available network by themselves. Currently, 67% households have already owned audio-visual facilities, and 60% have bought vehicle such as bicycle, motor-cycle, ...etc.

Table 24: Number of ethnic minority HHs connected with the national grid

No	District	Total HHs	HHs connected with the national grid	Percentage of HHs connected with the national grid (%)
1	Bac Tra My	23	23	100.00
2	Nam Tra My	26	19	73.08
3	Dong Giang	23	21	91.30
4	Nam Giang	28	22	78.57
5	Hiep Duc	19	19	100.00
6	Phuoc Son	27	25	92.59

(Source: Reality survey data in May 2013)

B. Electricity bill

195. 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 **Error! Reference source not found.9**). Electricity price is now actually quite higher compared with income of households.

According to the results of consultation with local people, the average electricity bill of each household is 95,000 VND/household/month for electric appliances such as televisions, lights and electric cooker. Electricity bill of households with good economic conditions such as those whose members are officers of communes or villages, teachers, soldiers, civil servants and some small business households is higher (150,000 – 180,000 VND / household / month) because they use more appliances such as fridge or electric fan.

Table 25: Price list of domestic electricity for rural areas in Quang Nam 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)	1,457
3	From 101 – 150 kWh	1,843
4	From 151 – 200 kWh	1,997
5	From 201 – 300 kWh	2,137
6	From 301 – 400 kWh	2,192
7	From 401 kWh and over	1,457

(Source: Summary of retail price list of electricity in 2012- Power Company of Quang Nam province)

C. Payment capacity

196. Survey for all ethnic minority households who are using electricity showed that the average electricity bill of each household is 95,000 VND / household / month. Most households only use electricity for lighting and average time of electricity consumption is 5.5 hours / household / day, mainly in the evening.

197. 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 2011, the average income per household is 18,000 VND /year)

198. Thus, if the monthly electricity bill is more than 95,000 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

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

200. 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.

201. 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 Table30.

Table 26: 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 	<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local people and traders from outside Those capable of taking new opportunities to benefit from electrification

Sector	General impacts	Description	Comments	Major stakeholders
		households in the communes • Convenient transport and better products enable a network of middle men (collectors) to be formed	agricultural products of local farmers at low price	
Public services				
Public services	Improve quality of health care and education Improve road and lighting system in key areas of the commune	• Facilities and equipment of schools and health centers are improve thanks to stable electricity • Some main offices and roads of the commune are provided with light bulbs.	Positive impacts depend on commune economic conditions and quality of schools and health centers	People in the communes, pupils
Households				
Households' living standard	Enhance quality of life of households in the communes	• Lighting favors evening time activities of households and studying of children. • Workload will be reduced	• Time and workload are reduced; Households' life is more comfortable • Access to information and knowledge is improved	• Households using electricity • Households who can afford to buy machines and other

Sector	General impacts	Description	Comments	Major stakeholders
		<p>for women. They can use electrical machines in sewing and rice milling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of electric appliances like TV, CD-players, sewing machine, etc. may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity use depends on HH economic resources, so poor HHs access to electricity should be ensured for their more comfortable life 	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

202. 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.

203. 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 centre so that it is better able to assist poor ethnic minority HHs to improve their capacity to for production and income;

204. 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.

205. 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 centre and any other available and relevant supportive systems in the district and province (like district veterinary services, Rural industry promotion centre 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.

206. 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

207. 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/QD-TTg, dated 20 July 2004 on policies of supporting cultivation land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority people (Program 134)

208. 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/QD-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/QD-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-UBDT-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).

209. 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/QD-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.