

# **ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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August 2013

**VIE- Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project.**

**Quang Tri province rural distribution power network rehabilitation and expansion subproject**

## **CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS**

Currency unit: Vietnam Dong (VND) and US dollar (\$)  
Exchange rate on Apr, 2013: \$1 = 20,900 VND

## **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              |
| EMDP | Ethnic Minority Development Plan         |
| kV   | Kilovolt                                 |
| kVA  | Kilovolt- Ampe                           |
| kWh  | Kilowatt-hour                            |
| 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. Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project**

1. Persistent poverty in mountainous and isolated communities in Viet Nam is closely connected to deficient infrastructure development including lack of electricity. The government's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006–2010 puts a considerable emphasis on the provision of rural infrastructure. Although the household electrification rate has increased from 51% in 1996 to 91% by 2007, the electrification rate in the remote Northern mountainous provinces is relatively low. The Renewable Energy Development and Network Expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote Communes Sector Project is planned to fund the development of about 20 mini hydropower plants each with a capacity of 0.5 MW to 7.5 MW in Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Ha Giang and Cao Bang provinces. The Project will also finance the connection of these mini hydropower plants to the national grid and the extension of the low voltage network to supply the near-by non-electrified villages with power.
2. The main objective of the Project is to increase the supply of low-cost electricity to the national grid from renewable energy sources on a commercially sustainable basis in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.
3. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is the construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some northern mountainous provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighboring areas. Component 2 includes both new construction and the renovation of the rural grid in Soc Trang and Tra Vinh, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some other provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have not been provided with electricity from the national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who have been using electricity. Quang Tri province rural distribution power network rehabilitation and expansion subproject will traverse through 22 communes of 5 districts
4. Within the Project, ADB commits to finance technical assistance to help the Government of Vietnam to establish Renewable Energy Law, to strengthen the operation and capacity of small hydropower plants, and support the implementation of project activities.
5. Ethnic Minority Development Plan of the sub-project was prepared within the "Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes" project.

## 1.2. Scope of Subproject

6. Quang Tri province rural distribution power network rehabilitation and expansion subproject will perform on 22 communes of 5 districts and Hue city, scope of subproject as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| + Medium voltage networks, length:                      | 72.735 km.   |
| Erection of new lines, length:                          | 72.735 km.   |
| + Total transformers: 49 transformers - total capacity- | 2.930 kVA.   |
| + Low voltage network:                                  | 268.367 km.  |
| + Watthourmeter: Total 9.373 units:                     |              |
| - Erection of new Watthourmeter:                        | 2.321 units. |
| - Erection of Watthourmeter rehabilitated:              | 7.052 units. |

7. Subproject when put into operation will improve power supply for the project area in 22 communes.

8. Total estimated post-tax investment of the subproject (including loan interest during construction phase) is VND 168,678,000,000. Total duration subproject construction schedule is estimated to be 12 months as from the beginning of construction. The construction of the Quang Tri subproject will be started in 2013 if it will be approved.

## **II. OBJECTIVES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

### **2.1. Objectives**

9. 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; and
  - 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**

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

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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 managing ethnic minority issues; and (vi)

determine the budget and specific implementation plan and (vii) propose and implement effective monitoring.

14. The above requirements are applied to the Quang Tri 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) the 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**

15. 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.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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 2.

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 varying 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 and Quang Tri provinces) are ethnic minority people. The population in subproject area comprises of Kinh (96.29%) and 35 other ethnic minority types which contributes to 3.71% of the population. The average HHs size in the subproject area is 5.8 which ranges from high of 6.1 to the lowest of 5.2. The HH size among ethnic minority people is relatively higher with an average for the subproject area of 3.65. The ethnic minority people are concentrated in 2 districts and 9 communes. In commune Huc, more than 95% of the population is ethnic minority people. All of communes have mixed populations. Appendix 3 has further information. The communes where ethnic minority people live are in remote areas with poor access. Of the 2 communes dominated by ethnic minority people, only 30km (6 %) have a sealed road access. According to survey results, the survey of seven communes rate of head of household is a woman of about 20%, the rest are man. A description of the culture of ethnic minority people is presented in Appendix 3.

#### **3.2. Cultural and socio-economic conditions of ethnic minorities people in Quang Tri Subproject area**

22. Quang Tri subproject will be constructed in 22 communes, 5 districts, Quang Tri province, of which the sub-projects that affect ethnic minorities in 02 districts: Huong Hoa and Vinh Linh, the center of Dong Ha city about 70km.

23. Huong Hoa District is mountainous district of Quang Tri province which has a common frontier line 100 km in length with Lao People's Democratic Republic.

24. There are 3 main ethnic groups in Huong Hoa and Vinh Linh districts where the Sub-project will be constructed namely Van Kieu, Pa co, Ta oi. According to statistics data in 2009, The Quang Tri Province has several ethnic groups of which Kinh is by far the



largest one making up 81.3% of the total provincial population, followed by Van Kieu of 10.47%, Paco with 2.14% and the other minority ethnic covers 0,26%..

25. Following the Bank's policy requirement, a comprehensive social impacts assessment in the subproject area was conducted. Described in the section are the main findings of the SIA while the full details are provided in Appendix 4.

26. As mentioned earlier, Quang Tri Province has 5 districts. The subproject will be implemented in 5 districts and in 22 communes (19% of all communes in province). The total HHs that will benefit by the subproject is 9.373 HHs which is equivalent to 13.21% of all while the population directly benefited in 52.8% of total. Of the total benefited population, 0.25% is ethnic minority people.

The SIA is focused on the subproject area and is summarized below.

27. Population, HHs and ethnic minority people: The population in the subproject area comprises of Kinh (96.29%) and 35 other ethnic minority types which contributes to 3.71% of the population. Average number of people HHs in the subproject area is 5.8 which ranges from high of 6.1 to the lowest of 5.2 The HH size among ethnic minority people is relatively higher with an average for the subproject area of 6.65. The ethnic minority people are concentrated in 2 districts and 7 communes. In commune Huc, more than 95% of the population is ethnic minority people. All of the communes have mixed populations. Appendix 3 has further information. The communes where ethnic minority people live are in remote areas with poor access. Of the 2 communes dominated by ethnic minority people, only 30km (6 %) have a sealed road access. According to survey results, the survey of seven communes has women headed households of about 20%... A description of the culture of ethnic minority people is presented in Appendix 3.

28. Literacy and education: The overall literacy rate for the subproject area is 95% that ranges from high in 3 districts/city (Hai Lang, gio Linh, Cam Lo) to a low of 20% in 2 (Huong Hoa and Vinh Linh) districts. The literacy rate among ethnic minority people is low with the overall average for the communes with high percentage of these people being 45%. As expected, the literacy rate among men is 57%, which is greater than women (43%).

The educational achievement of the population shows that 40% of household heads have achieved an education level equivalent to primary. Table 1 summarizes the educational achievements of the population in study area.

Table 1:

| Educational Achievement of head of HH | Subproject area | Minority people in subproject area |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| No formal education                   | 10.10%          | 20.24%                             |
| Primary education                     | 88.60%          | 53.10%                             |
| Secondary education, other etc.       | 85.40%          | 26.66%                             |

Source and year: According to survey in September 2009

The educational achievement among women is low (73.62%), man is 60.1%. The school enrolment rate for subproject area is 50% for primary education while it is 70% for secondary education. The enrolment rate is higher for boys (75% primary) than for girls (72% primary). With an overall schooling rate of 45 %, the ethnic minority people are comparatively the lowest.

29. Housing: The minority houses have two or four straw-roofs, the roof thatched with leaves or with (also where the roof-round), size large house or less dependent on family-rich or poor (sê follow picture). These houses often have two doors, one door-key for women, the other for men and men-guests.



Housing of ethnic minority

The Kinh's houses has two tile-roofs, one tile-roof is before (you can see the picture) and one in after (you can't see the picture), home usually divided into 4 compartments for family members, the house was built of brick or concrete walls, roofs are often made of baked bricks, the fire was located in separate buildings, the size house is large or small depending on family-rich or poor. But the house has four doors

30. HH assets: The important HH assets of the people are bicycles, pots, furniture, cattle, pigs, chickens which tend to be more concentrated by HH living in urban areas. The significant HH assets among ethnic minority people are furniture, cattle, pigs the possession of electrical items such as cookers, refrigerators, TV, radios, etc. are low with only 639 (kWh) items per year for HH. The largest power consumption is from 3 kWh to 5 kWh per month for 1HH.

31. Resource utilization: The resources important to HHs are land, crops and livestock. The level of ownership of these resources is skewed with more units per HH being in possession by the ethnicity minority people. The land ownership and dominant crops grown in the subproject area are summarized in Table 2

Table 2:

| Category                 | All    | Urban | Rural | Ethnic minority |
|--------------------------|--------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| HHs possessing land %    | 100    | 100   | 100   | 100             |
| Average area per HH (m2) | 440    | 120   | 350   | 850             |
| Crops grown (m2)         | 266.67 | 10    | 150   | 640             |

Source and year: According to survey in September 2009

The crops important in the economy of ethnic minority people are upland rice, cassava, and coffee.

The two rice crops in per year depends on water use for household, ex: every about 1100m<sup>2</sup> of land, if there is sufficient water, the trees and crops will be harvested yields. Income from agricultural production relies heavily and the weather conditions, the average annual average rice harvest are 1.5 tons equivalent to 9.75 million Vietnam Dong.

Income from livestock is not high, the average per household being a few million Vietnam dong per year.

The utilization of cropping practices suggests that the majority of farmers do not make use of modern practices. The ethnic minority people in particular utilize their own traditional practices, such as a knife, a shovel, working employees tools instead of using machinery, They often use manual methods such as: manure, mostly made by hand: watering by hand, manually fertilize, harvest crops by hand and then carried on with his back or head, sometimes in combination with water pump electric or diesel oil.

Water pumps used to irrigate crops and livestock, according to surveys, about 5% use electric pumps, 1% used water pumps powered by diesel oil.

Livestock husbandry is an important activity in the subproject area with 90% HH possessing this asset. Especially, ethnic minorities 100% of households breed poultry, livestock The average holding size is 10 animals per HH, the highest size is about from 25 to 30 in ethnic minority HHs. The important livestock types are cattle, pigs, chickens, goats, are listed Table 3.

Table 3:

| Category                    | All | Urban | Rural | Ethnic minority |
|-----------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Livestock ownership %<br>HH |     | 20%   | 90%   | 100%            |

| Average Livestock/HH | 10 | 1÷2          | 3÷7   | 25÷30   |
|----------------------|----|--------------|---|---|
| Holding size (kg)    |    | Chicken: 1÷3 | Chicken: 1÷3<br>Pigs: 20÷60<br>Buffalo, cow: 200÷1000 | Chicken: 1÷3<br>Pigs: 20÷60<br>Buffalo, cow: 200÷1000 |
| Important types      |    | chicken      | Pigs, chicken, Buffalo, cow                           | Buffalo, cow, pigs, chickens, goats                   |

The main purpose of livestock rearing is to generate extra cash needed for HH activities and to pay for important capital assets such as to purchase a motor cycle, house repair, etc. In the sample, 85% HHs have sold animals in the last year. The main purpose of livestock for ethnic minority people is that it is an important item in their traditional and customary festivities. The most important livestock type for them is buffalo and cow.

The majority of HHs employs traditional livestock keeping practices with home based feed preparation.

From 2005 until now, in mountainous areas, ethnic,... total land area allocated and granted land use right certificates to households reached over 11,400ha (ethnic minority households in whole Quang Tri province, they belong to subproject and belonging to out subproject area). Of which 223 ha of land was allocated to households according to Decision 134. The remaining land will be recovered from agriculture, forestry schools, state agencies that are not used for or in efficient in production, and has been given to ethnic minority households with Decision 146 of the Prime Minister.

According to annual report reviews, the deployment of land and forests has brought remarkably effective: deforestation for cultivation reduced annual average of just under 10 cases, with an area of approximately 1 ha (first time in 2000 with hundreds of cases). Thanks to the allocation of land and forest growth, people in mountainous, ethnic minority were aware of the benefit and effects of forest should have a sense in managing, protecting and planting forests better. In particular, income from the sale of forest resource exploitation (Households assigned to manage forests so they planted forests and forest protection. Acacia forest after 4 years will harvest yields), gathering from the forest has contributed to reducing poverty and improving the quality of life for people. In 2005 ethnic minorities accounted of 41.7%, poor households in mountainous are as, this is currently less than 27.5%.

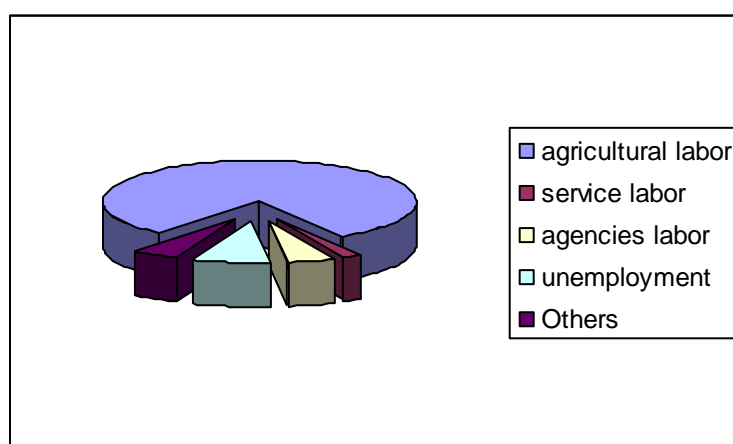
According to investigations in the ethnic communes, most households do not have ponds (approximately 90% of households), while the rest are mainly fish ponds for daily needs, they are only ponds in the wet season.

32. Employment: The employment figures indicate that 15 % of the work force in the subproject area is employed in agencies (such as clerical, accounting and other craft). As expected, more employment opportunities are present in urban areas compared to rural areas (Table 4).

Table 4:

| Category                 | Subproject | Urban | Rural | Ethnic minority |
|--------------------------|------------|-------|-------|-----------------|
| Labor force employed (%) | 15         | 85    | 45    | 23              |
| Unemployment rate (%)    | 40         | 10    | 25    | 35              |
| Women employment rate %  | 20         | 81    | 43    | 29              |

The sectorial distribution of employment indicates that the majority of ethnic communities are employed in agriculture (80% as shown in Figure 2).



While urban areas have several types of employment, the only type in rural areas apart from agriculture employment is government jobs.

Employment figures produced by the survey are shown in Table 5.

Table 5:

| Category                               | Subproject | Ethnic minority people |
|--|------------|------------------------|
| Ave persons employed per HH            | 8          | 2                      |
| Women employed per 100 employments     | 17         | 5                      |
| Employment distribution by Sector (%): | 98         | 95                     |
| - agriculture                          | 61         | 80                     |
| - business,                            | 10         | 2                      |
| - government                           | 12         | 5                      |
| - private sector                       | 15         | 8                      |

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

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

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

34. HH income and expenses: Twenty-eight percent of households receive 10kg/person/month rice from the government under the governmental "Program to support difficult ethnic minorities" including the five ethnic minorities of Van Kieu, Paco, Ta oi. Ethnic minority households have received this support from the government since 2005, which they are liable to get for five years. Many of these households have made the receipt of subsidies into a way of living; they expect the government to sustain them without putting much effort to developing their own income generation. They also sell part of the rice to other households in order to get cash.
35. Marketing: Most households are producing just enough food for household consumption, and there are few products available for selling. There is no commune market in ethnic communes, and infrastructure for marketing outside the commune is lacking. Access to district market in Huong Hoa and Vinh Linh town are very poor due to lacking transportation and road conditions; the average 15 km long road from centre of the ethnic commune is seasonal and regularly cut off during the rainy season. Few inhabitants in ethnic communes own motorbikes or even bicycles, and almost all transportation take place on foot.

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

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

36. Summary Poverty status: The government poverty line applicable in the subproject area is VND 400,000 per person per month. Working on this basis, the monthly per capita income in the subproject area is VND 1150,000. This gives us the poverty rate of 10%. The income of ethnic minority people is VND 570,000, which makes the poverty rate as 35%. All of the 7 communes where ethnic minority people are living have a poverty rate of over 35%. In fact, the ethnic minority people contribute to 20% of all poor people in the subproject area.

The subproject area has 6.83% pro-poor, and 82.01% non-poor people. There are only 82.01% non-poor among ethnic minority people.

37. Transport infrastructure: 98% of traffic in communes, towns, regional roads is from motorbikes (or car). Roads lead to the village center and, link with other roadways, some of which are in development, and serve the transportation of agricultural products and goods which circulate between the provinces.

- Poor and ethnic minority households are exempt from fees for health checks and treatments. Children from 1–6 receive health examinations and are treated free. However, some specific medicines – even for simple diseases - are not available in District Healthcare Centre and commune clinics. Local people have to buy medicines from the private shops (two shops) in the district centre.

38. Businesses: The subproject area has two types of businesses namely, home-based and commercial entities. The home-based businesses are shops (grocery stores, paddy mills) of which there are 20 units in the study area. None of these home-based businesses make use of power at present.

People are very poor and few households own motorbikes. (, according to the household survey less than 20%). Only 10% of households own a bicycle. Transportation of goods and people mainly takes place on foot. Traders use motorbikes for transporting the goods to be sold in the local shops from the district town. There is a post and telephone office in the commune center providing communications outside the commune.

Table 6:

| District              | Communes with road access (%) | Communes with all-weather road access (%) | Communes with cultural houses (%) |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Huong Hoa district | 65%                           | 30%                                       | 100%                              |
| 2. Vinh Linh district | 71%                           | 20%                                       | 100%                              |
| 3. Cam Lo district    | 88%                           | 48%                                       | 100%                              |
| 4. Gio Linh district  | 79%                           | 52%                                       | 100%                              |
| 5. Hai Lang district  | 91%                           | 55%                                       | 100%                              |

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

\* D 100,000 – D 500,000: 35 HHs/7 communes

\* D 6 million: 26 HHs/7 communes

\* D 15 million: 11 HH/7 communes

\* D 20 million: 5 HH/7 communes

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

40. Health: Huong Hoa and Vinh Linh Districts have two Districts Healthcare Centre, constructed in 2009, with 35 beds and sufficient disease detection equipment such as ultrasonic, sphygmomanometer and other health-examination equipment. The Centre consists of two disease detection Departments and one obstetrics Department with seven doctors and 32 nurses and healthcare staff working. In 22 communes/town of the Huong Hoa District and 24 communes/town of Vinh Linh District, each commune has a commune clinic. Local people come to the District Healthcare Centre for emergency cases, operations and serious diseases and for delivery. Commune clinics are for simple disease treatment and provision of medicines.

- Unhygienic and waterborne diseases are common in the locality. According to the statistical data of the District Healthcare Centre and commune clinics, in 2012, 59.2% of local people had scabies; 35.4% contracted diarrhea; 55 people developed cholera (according to the statistical report of PPC).

- Poor and ethnic minority households are exempt from fees for health checks and treatments. Children from 1–6 receive health examinations and are treated free. However, some specific medicines – even for simple diseases - are not available in District Healthcare Centre and commune clinics. Local people have to buy medicines from the private shops (two shops) in the district centre.

41. Businesses: The subproject area has two types of businesses namely, home-based and commercial entities.

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

Mills (paddy, furniture and timber), 40% are operated by diesel oil. Though there is no operational problem with machines run by diesel oil, there are qualities and cost



considerations. Diesel machines cost more and the quality of output such as paddy is low. The number of mills connected to the power supply is 60%.

Discussions indicate that several HHs are willing to make use of power to operate home-based businesses such as grocery stores. The HHs is willing to invest money on businesses provided power supply is stabilized. Similarly, discussions indicate that all mills now operated by diesel will be switched over to power use after the subproject. Hence, there is a high probability for an increase of both home-based and commercial businesses in the area after the subproject. However both home owners and businesses informed that they need facilities and services in order to increase their production levels once they have a stable power supply.

The analysis of business ownership reveals that the majority are owned by Kinh. The only businesses owned by ethnic minority people are groceries and paddy mills. In area surveyed, there are 20 home-based and commercial entities, of these 18 are owned by Kinh, the remaining by ethnic minority people. Their age is predominantly between 30 to 50 years, and 100% of the owners are male.

Interviews also reveal that some more businesses are likely to open up in the subproject area following an improved in power supply.

Present Status of Power connection and utilization:

As discussed earlier, the HHs connected to power supply in the subproject area are 92.6 % of total subproject area. Of the total ethnic minority HHs, only 0.25 % is connected to power. A significant portion of HHs obtains their power from neighbors and friends. The HHs obtains power from 3 different suppliers namely, EVN, a Co-operative and tapping into private connection. Table 7 shows important information on current power supply.

Table 7:

| Subproject District/city | Total HHs     | HHs connected to power % | Ethnic minority HHs connected % | Power Suppliers % HHs |       |         |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------|---------|
|                          |               |                          |                                 | EVN                   | Co-op | Private |
| Vinh Linh                | 2,356         | 70%                      | 12.70%                          | 90.15%                | 6.33% | 3.52%   |
| Huong Hoa                | 2,089         | 49%                      | 24.60%                          | 90.68%                | 7.36% | 1.96%   |
| Gio Linh                 | 2,011         | 90%                      | -                               | 100.00%               |       |         |
| Cam Lo                   | 1,228         | 85%                      | -                               | 95.77%                | 2.54% | 1.69%   |
| Hai Lang                 | 2,386         | 83%                      | -                               | 100.00%               |       |         |
| <b>Total</b>             | <b>10,070</b> |                          |                                 |                       |       |         |

The price of power sold to customers depends on the supplier - EVN has the lowest cost which is 1240VND for 1 kWh. The highest cost for power is charged by private providers at 2,500VND. Working on a basis of 38 kWh units of power per HH per month, the monthly power cost is the lowest of VND 47,120 for EVN customers and the highest of 68,400VND for private Customers (Table 8).

Table 8:

| Criteria   |        |
|--|--------|
| Average units consumed per HH per month KWh          | 38     |
| Cost per power unit VND/kWh                          | 1,240  |
| Power cost per HH per month for EVN customers (VND)  | 47,120 |
| Monthly power cost for power company customers (VND) | 60,800 |
| Monthly power cost for private Customers (VND)       | 68,400 |

The above table indicates that the customers have to pay 29% to 45% more for power compared to the power charges of EVN.

The power cost of HHs connected to neighbors and friends (illegal users) is normally higher than direct consumers of power companies. It's higher 1.8 times compared to EVN Customers. HHs averages have to pay an additional 20,000VND per month.

Electrical wiring cost and switches is paid for by private power suppliers. According to the survey, HHs on average will use about 50 meters and three switches with the total cost is about VND 2 millions. For all EVN customers, the cost of equipment and materials is paid for by the company. As such, the switch over to EVN would be a cost saving for all subprojects HHs.

Since the subproject is providing power to all consumers from EVN, overall HH savings will be in the order of VND 1.2 to VND 1.5 million per month per HH. This is a huge savings for many HHs especially ethnic minority people who are normally poorer.

Currently, power is used only for lighting, radio, fan and TV. Some of them use electricity to operate mills.

The HHs not connected to electric grid one way or the other use power generated from Pico plants or those without this facility make use of kerosene oil. Both these energy sources provide only HH lighting. The average investment on a pico plant is about VND 200 millions that lasts for 2 years. A pico plant provides power to 3 HHs, the average monthly cost on power is estimated as VND 68,400. In the case of kerosene oil users, the average volume per HH per month is 5 liters. Considering a liter costs VND 21,000. The average lighting cost per month works out to be VND 105,000

#### 42. Social organizations and leadership:

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

Village elders, chiefs are the elderly are respected villagers appointed to control the common work in a community of ethnic minorities.

Village elders, chiefs are respected; have the authority given to the people and important voices in the village, but not on the pay roll administratives staff at the grass roots level, no wages and others social policies.

A village elder and in the village dignitaries of ethnic minorities in the high lands of Vietnam have previously been considered as spiritual leaders. This is a position parallel with the chief merchant, and chiefs.

Being elected by the village based on the reputation within the community and is responsible to uphold the law and stands out to handle problems and disputes, and voice opinions of the village...

In areas of ethnic minorities office positions are undertaken by men.

#### **IV. SUBPROJECT POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITY**

##### **4.1. Positive potential impacts**

*The subproject will create several potential beneficial impacts if properly implemented. There are several types of benefits attributable to the successful implementation of the subproject:*

43. HHs lighting: The subproject will both stabilize and install new power connections in 22 communes and wards. This is an obvious direct benefit on HHs that does not have power. This will also impact positively on 9,373 HHs which do not have reliable power supply at present. The focus group discussions clearly revealed that ethnic minority people in particular women return home after working in their fields all day. Well-illuminated home at the time of their arrival makes them comfortable and the life easier. They can work on HH tasks quite well and attend to other productive roles such as animal feed preparation, making handicrafts, etc. now that the home is illuminated. The life of children is smoother and happier. The entire HH has the facility to view TV, if available, together which contributes to their overall happiness.

44. Other HH tasks: New connection and improved power supply will make many other HH tasks easy to perform and improve their efficiency. They include cooking, operation of electric fans, water pumping, cleaning, etc.

45. Reduced lighting cost: The average power cost per HH per month for different energy sources is given section III.3.15 (table 8).

46. Home-based production: As mentioned above, a reliable power supply helps increase home-based production now that light is available at night and water can be uplifted for irrigation, cleaning of animal cages, etc. None of these activities can be done at present due to low voltage that makes the operation of relevant machines not possible and night lighting is either unavailable or there are power outages. The earlier discussion indicated that there are no power-operated water pumps in the study area. Interviews and

discussions indicated that HHs is willing to invest on electric water pumps and to expand their livestock rearing activities if reliable power is available.

47. Businesses: The improvement in power supply will have several benefits on businesses. Such benefits include reduced costs of operation, easy operation of mills, better quality of output such as electric-operated paddy mills and new businesses. The entrepreneur discussions revealed their willingness to invest on new businesses for crop production and processing if their power supply is improved. More often than not, there can be new wood mills, furniture factories and large-scale food processing facilities introduced in the area following an improvement in power supply. Such businesses will both create new produce and increase employment in addition to the improved quality of final output compared to fuel-operated machines.

48. A resettlement plan (RP) was prepared to manage resettlement impacts. According to RP, the project will impact on ethnic minority households and their assets in Quang Tri province summarized as follows:

- Number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) : 129 PAHs
- Number of affected people : 650 people
- Total area of private land temporarily affected : 322 m2
- Total area of private land permanently affected : 3,565m2
- Number of resettlement households : None
- Total area of public land permanently affected : 820 m2
- Total area of public land temporarily affected : 11,743 m2

The subproject will affect households and people as below:

- Number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) : 4,814 PAHs
- Number of Project Affected People (PAP) : 17,200 people
- Number of resettlement households : None
- Total area of land permanently affected : 6,735 m2
- Total area of land temporarily affected : 292,038 m2

49. All ethnic minority households are affected in alignment right-of-way restrictions in communes of subproject area are agricultural production: mainly on cultivation (rice and crops, aquaculture) and breeding. Key food crops are wet rice, maize, cassava, beans and some other vegetables. Perennial plants are mainly fruit: jackfruit, cashew, mango... Mainly traditional livestock are cattle, pigs, goats, and other poultry (chickens, ducks...). Breeding develops in a small form in communities.

50. In fact, the distribution networks construction only affect individually at minimize or at least because subproject only voltage of the project is MV and LV, the standards in 2006 Vietnam's electricity with a voltage of 35 kV, the distance of 3 meters, with a voltage of 22kV distance of 2 meters, with a voltage of 0.4 kV at 1 meter distance safe for users is not affected. Most of affect to ethnic minorities land is temporary (about 98 households);

only a few households (about 7 households) will lose land permanently due to construction of pylons and transformer stations (stations hang on the pillar). Therefore, project categories do not cause serious impact on cultural field to affected ethnic minority households as well as socio-economic aspect in the whole communities we need to assess this.

#### **4.2. Potential negative impacts**

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

52. If workers are not well managed, during construction of the subproject, a large number of workers (650 workers- mainly man) will work in the area for a long time (about 12 months) that may affect traditional cultural values, customs of the community and may be a risk to social order issues (thief, robberies, 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... However, when this subproject implemented, supervision contractor and contractors' leader will manage construction workers. Therefore, these can not occur

53. 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.

54. 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.

55. 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.

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

57. 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.

58. The sub-project will acquire permanently 6,735 m<sup>2</sup> in 22 communes. Of these, 1,242m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land of 4.814 households (16,849 people) of 22 communes. Of which 129 households are ethnic minorities: Co Tu, Van Kieu, they are poor (according to the new 2010). Main source of income of households mainly depends on cultivation. Therefore, land acquisition of the subproject will directly affect daily activities and production of local people. Total existing agricultural land of the households and their affected land are presented in the table below.

*Table 9: Existing land area and affected land area of each household in the subproject area*

| District/commune              | Number of households (hhs) | Acquire permanently land (m square) | Acquire temporarily land (m square) | level    |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>I/ Vinh Linh district</b>  | <b>32</b>                  | <b>209,6</b>                        | <b>3,268</b>                        |          |
| 1. Vinh O commune             | 21                         | 111.4                               | 2,132                               |          |
| 2. Vinh Ha commune            | 11                         | 98.2                                | 1,136                               | under 2% |
| <b>II/ Huong Hoa district</b> | <b>97</b>                  | <b>1,032.9</b>                      | <b>13,848.4</b>                     |          |
| 1 Huong Son commune           | 7                          | 82.9                                | 1,111.2                             | under 2% |
| 2. Huong Loc commune          | 38                         | 266.5                               | 3,568.3                             | under 2% |
| 3. Huong Lap commune          | 11                         | 131.5                               | 1,766.2                             | under 2% |
| 4. Huong Phung commune        | 9                          | 106.8                               | 1,431.5                             | under 2% |
| 5. Thanh commune              | 7                          | 141.4                               | 1,897.5                             | under 2% |
| 6. Huc commune                | 11                         | 131.1                               | 1,762.1                             |          |
| 7. Huong Tan commune          | 14                         | 172.7                               | 2,311.6                             | under 2% |
| <b>Total</b>                  | <b>129</b>                 | <b>1,242.5</b>                      | <b>17,116.4</b>                     | <b>-</b> |

*(Source: The results of a preliminary damage assessment in July/2009)*

## **V. MITIGATION MEASURES AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**

59. 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.

### **5.1. Measures for positive potential impact enhancement**

60. The subproject should develop a mechanism for maintenance and management of access road which will be constructed to facilitate travelling of local people and vehicles all year-round during long time and to limit illegal transportation of wood and other forest products.

61. The subproject owner need to coordinate with local authorities and village heads to organize cultural exchange program between subproject workers and local people (two sessions) to facilitate the workers integrating into local people and community and keep preserving their traditional values.

62. The subproject owner and local authorities develop production development training program such as techniques for rubber tree planting and using electricity in

agricultural production (using electric machines: mill, plough,...); technique for households' weaving (three sessions).

63. Subproject contractors will commit to recruit labour from subproject affected villages. In addition, in the operation phase, the contractors will give priority for recruitment of local labour for training and working regularly in the power plant.

64. Dissemination of electricity use benefits in daily activities and production and assistance for electricity connection cost for households who have not been connected with the national grid should be provided.

## **5.2. Measures for negative impact mitigation**

65. According to results of public consultation, based on the results of public consultation, measures for negative impact mitigation have been proposed as follows:

- The project will provide electricity for 9,373 households (within 129 ethnic minority households) in Quang Tri province, which will create a favorable condition to improve livelihoods, production, increase incomes and thereby reduce poverty. The beneficiaries include 129 ethnic minorities HHs that make up 0.253% of all beneficiaries in the province. Most ethnic minority households, however, have not prepared for using electricity and can't make use of this facility to improve their livelihoods due to lack of knowledge and resources. Therefore, it is most important that ethnic minority HHs are provided with appropriate support under the scope of this subproject to improve their livelihoods and to reduce poverty.
- To ensure the poor ethnic minority households are able to access to power, it is necessary that additional funds are allocated to provide subsidised grid connection as well as to strengthen communities' awareness of using electricity safely
- To provide compensation for the affected ethnic minority households, a Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared for implementation
- 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
- The contractor shall coordinate with local authorities, especially police of communes and villages in the management of workers in the area. These regulations must be clearly stated in the written agreement and the contractors' commitment.
- To conduct information dissemination programs: The subproject owner will coordinate with Women's Union at district and commune levels and other mass

organizations to conduct the programs to raise awareness of ethnic people in the area (02 sessions), especially women on the risk of HIV / AIDS and other infectious diseases, human trafficking, sexual abuse, prostitution ...; dissemination for raising awareness of community on the risk of social evils while a large number of workers coming to work in the community (theft, drug addiction, prostitution ...) (02 sessions).

- To enhance the protection of forest and cultural values: the owner and the contractors will coordinate with local authorities (commune police, rangers and border guards) in strengthening the protection of forest and material cultural values of local ethnic minorities community. This will be specified in the agreement between the owner and contractors, with the consent of the two parties.
- 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.
- Environmental Management Plan must be well implemented with close monitoring of the community.
- To conduct information dissemination program on direction on safe use of electricity for people in 22 communes.
- During subproject implementation phases, discharge of water from the power plant must be informed in advance. Operation of the plant must be well prepared to avoid affecting children and animals in the subproject area.
- Areas for construction machines and material gathering must be strictly managed to avoid affecting children.
- Building materials must be covered to avoid spillage during transportation and affect fields of the local people. Transport vehicles are allowed to run with speed limit.
- Mass organization and NGOs will carry out information dissemination program on safe use of electricity in daily activities and production as presented in Appendix.

### **5.3. Community development programs**

66. According to results of community consultations with ethnic minority community 22 communes, 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) Training and propagandizing safety in electric utilization: Most people in subproject location have been provided electricity from the local grid. Ethnic minorities are limited in knowledge of electrical safety, so it is necessary to provide training and



education in the use of power. Hence, propaganda and dissemination of useful information on electrical safety for ethnic minorities in subproject location will be conducted.

To organize training effectively, Quang Tri electricity company and CPC cooperate with the People's Committee and mass organizations at commune / ward / town within subproject scale to identify training needs on electrical safety, and propagate grid safety for ethnic minority households of and other households (if requested). The cost for this work is in the contingencies of subproject.

Training on electrical safety, including: Giving leaflets to households, schools to disseminate safety regulations of the high-voltage grid, knowhow to recognize the dangerous signs of high-voltage transmission lines and guidelines on emergency measures against electric shock.

Guiding the local people and students in primary-secondary schools to identify the safety corridor scope of high-voltage grid and emergency measures against electric shock.

Propagate people on knowhow to identify and the safety corridor of high-voltage lines; what can be done and not under the safe corridor high-voltage grid.

(ii) Credit assistance policy

All affected minority people will be encouraged to obtain credit from SPB. The financial support also includes a training program on how to make application, use and management of loans, financing. According to the results of initial survey, there is no affected ethnic minority household according to collected data during the preparation of subproject feasibility study.

Quang Tri Electricity Company and CPC cooperate with the People's Committee and mass organizations at commune / ward / town within subproject area will negotiate with the Social Policy Bank to give priority to affected ethnic minorities in allocating loan funds.

Quang Tri Electricity Company and CPC involved rightly from the project preparation as intermediaries to connect the Social Policy Bank and minorities households need using assistance credit. Those households include households affected by the project and households not affected. The assistance credit (or cash) of SPB includes: (i) Preferential loans for production development for the poor households ; (ii) Program for a loan to go to work abroad; (iii) Loan program for job changes; (iv) Loan programs to improve water systems and rural sanitation; (v) preferential credits program for pupils and students...etc. CPC and Electricity Quang Tri Electricity Company worked with SPB to discuss support policy for ethnic minority households in the project areas and reach agreement on this issue

Quang Tri Electricity Company and CPC will employ WU (paid for by the subproject) in communes to disseminate necessary information and assistance to support ethnic minorities so that they have a better access to credit from SPB. The information will be disclosed to ethnic minorities households including:

- *Objectives* of credit loan program.

- *Beneficiaries*: the borrower is ethnic minority people who is affected significantly on income.
  - *Mechanism for loan*: the Social Policy Bank will issue capital for credit through the banking network, base on borrowers' approved records of credit loan program. Capital will move from the Quang Tri Bank for Social Policy Province to the Bank for Social Policy districts, from which the loan is transferred directly to the ethnic minority people (eligible borrowers) or through authorized institutions. These organizations transferring loans must be specified from the beginning of project implementation.
  - *Loan repayment*: loan records should summary information about the main characteristics, economic status, repayment ability and available savings plan.
  - *Loan conditions*: The legally eligible borrower is Ethnic minority households in the project area and the demand for loans. Stating clearly how much the loan is, purpose, loan term, interest rates, loan terms (get one or more phases, how many times, when) paid to ethnic minority affected HHs.
- (iii) 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 communes. Owner will provide fund to implement capacity building programs.
- (iv) 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.
- (v) Other assistance: Support for electricity connection for poor households in 22 communes that have not been connected with the national grid. Once provision of electric wire, light, socket ... for poor and ethnic minority households and assistance for electricity bill for poor households.



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

### **6.1. General strategies**

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

68. Information provided in the consultation process including compensation and assistance and resettlement activities, time of compensation disbursement, income restoration program, scope of subproject impacts, using electricity for production, grievance redress mechanism and operation of other subprojects. Important dates and information must be prepared in language of ethnic minorities (Khmer language) and printed to provide for households at the time of the survey, for illiterate people will be communicated to content through local people and commune staff. Information will be provided in the public consultation meetings, public place, or providing for households and kept in CPC and village heads' house.

69. A subproject working group will be established in the local with representatives of CPC leaders, village heads, of mass organizations, two representatives from each affected village and representatives of the subproject owner in the community as members to implement consultation activities effectively. The group will coordinate with the consultant of the PMU to organize public consultation meetings with the participation of representatives of the contractors, local authorities, CPC leaders and members of mass organizations.

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

71. 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.

72. 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.

73. All measures to minimize the subproject negative impacts stated in section 4.2 must be fully implemented with the participation of the community until subproject completion. During construction and operation of the subproject, 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.

74. In addition to mitigate 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.

75. 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**

76. During preparation of the EMDP for the Quang Tri subproject, the subproject owner and consultancy unit carried out public consultation with local ethnic minority communities in the sub-project area on ethnic minority issues. Consultation was conducted from 13<sup>th</sup> September to 06<sup>th</sup> October 2009. (Then, consultants and PMU organized the meeting in all project area communes; Local authorities are inventorying all affected households and volume compensation). Five consultation meetings were held during this time of which: 4 were with meetings with represent actives of local authorities and mass organizations in communes, and one meeting was held with commune people. Date and participants of the meetings are presented in detail in the following table:

*Table 10: Public consultation meetings*

| No. | Time       | Location            | Participant   | Male | Female |
|-----|------------|---------------------|---|------|--------|
| 1   | 12/09/2009 | Huong Loc commune   | Representatives of authorities and mass organizations in Huong Son commune  | 23   | 19     |
| 2   | 13/10/2009 | Huong Son commune   | Representatives of authorities and mass organizations in Huong Lap commune  | 17   | 31     |
| 3   | 14/9/2009  | Huong Phung commune | Representatives of authorities and mass organizations in Huong phung commune  | 38   | 25     |
| 4   | 21/9/2009  | Vinh Ha commune     | Representatives of authorities and mass organizations in Thanh commune  | 37   | 30     |
| 5   | 6/10/2009  | Huc commune         | Representatives of authorities and mass organizations in Thuy Duong commune, village heads, village administration board, people in village | 29   | 24     |
|     |            | Total               |   |      |        |

77. 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 redresses mechanism.

78. After presentation of information on the subproject, participants discussed and agreed on some issues as follows:

- (i) The local people agreed upon and supported the implementation of the subproject and accepted that the subproject will be implemented quickly as the planned schedule.
- (ii) The people expected that access to the electrical grid will go through villages without electricity, to facilitate economic development for the community.
- (iii) For households whose land will be acquired: the households expected the subproject owner to reclaim and restore temporarily affected areas with local people after completion of the subproject. Disposal sites, building material gathering areas will be levelled and improved quality of soil into reasonable cultivation land for people.
- (iv) Construction activities of Quang Tri subproject 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 vehicles 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 with water regularly to reduce dust.
- (v) In the absence of workers in the community taking up roles on the project there is the risk of social tensions and lack of integration as a result of the construction workforce being from outside the commune. The subproject owner is 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.

79. After the meetings, representatives of authorities and ethnic minority community agreed with and supported construction of Quang Tri subproject in the local area.

80. Minutes and list of participants of public consultation meetings are attached in **Error! Reference source not found.**Appendix 9.

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

81. The construction of Quang Tri subproject will affect communities in the subproject area, especially women. Among potential negative impacts of the subproject in section 4.2, 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.

Ensure ethnic minority households (of which women are poor too), will be given subsidies for grid connection ; organize meetings with individual women's groups in the implementation of dissemination of information and consultation; ensure the participation of ethnic minority households, women households and poor women in campaigns raising awareness the safe electricity utilization;

Organize training for members of the communal / ward Women's Union to facilitate to HIV/AIDs, STDs prevention programs; trafficking of women and children Program. Women in the community are the main target of this program. Information and materials for education campaigns about HIV / AIDs, STDs, trafficking prevention programs and promoting productive use of electricity and income generation will be studied, drafted and propagated in ethnic minority's languages and in accordance with their culture.

Assess specific needs of ethnic minority women through micro-finance activities; conducting to meetings with women's groups to provide information about the microfinance program and its potential to generate income, supplying and training them skills of loans to use effectively microfinance; ethnic minority women are householders and poor women is the main objective of improving income activities;

Where granting land, land use right certificates will be named both husband and wife. Interests in receiving compensation payments were also made to both husband and wife.

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

83. 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 credit effectively.

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

85. Amount of compensation, assistance for economic development and production stabilization will be only provided with absence of both wife and husband. Land use rights

will be provided for resettlement households under name of both wife and husband. Income restoration programs for affected households must be consulted with women.

86. Safety in electricity use will be disseminated for people after households are provided with electricity and at the initial stages of using electricity. Propaganda on safety in electricity using will also be undertaken and how attention paid to the participation of women because they use electricity daily - both in daily activities and production.

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

88. Monitoring activities of the subproject requires the 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 have gender disaggregate analysis and include the participation of women (benefits, negative impacts).

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

The subproject will ensure that ethnic minority women and poor women participate in all relevant subproject activities and can enjoy the subproject benefits. Project monitoring system will analyze and evaluate indicators of awareness of ethnic minority women on issues relating to Gender Strategy such as: awareness of resettlement, increasing awareness on the safety electricity utilization and awareness HIV / AIDS, human trafficking prevention programs, microfinance for use production electricity in income generation.

Strengthen the capacity and raise awareness of the executing agencies (the Central Project Management Unit, Quang Tri Electricity Company, local authorities at all levels, local mass organizations to implement the gender principles as required by EMDP.

## **VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

90. The resolution of complaints and disputes on land acquisition, compensation rates, and rehabilitation is the responsibility of the local authorities. Avenues and procedures are in place for the grievances of the affected people to be resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. The affected people will be informed of their rights and the avenues and procedures through a public information booklet and the consultation meetings. A four-stage procedure of the grievance and redress mechanism is presented below:

- (i) Stage 1: An aggrieved affected household may bring its complaint before any member of the Commune People's Committee, either through the Village Chief or directly to the CPC, in writing or verbally. It is incumbent upon said member of CPC or the village chief to notify the CPC about the complaint. The CPC will meet personally with the aggrieved affected household and will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve it. The CPC secretariat is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.



- (ii) Stage 2: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on its complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DCC. The DPC in turn will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.
- (iii) Stage 3: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not hear from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or the PCC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.
- (iv) Stage 4: If the complaint is not satisfied with the decision taken on the complaint at the provincial level, the case may be brought to the People's court for adjudication. Under no circumstance will the affected household be evicted from its property or for the Government to take over his/her property without the explicit permission of the court. Upon the settlement of their complaints, the complaint will abide by the decision of the People's Court.

## **VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE EMDP IMPLEMENTATION**

91. Project management unit of the subproject owner (Central Power Corporation-CPC) will be responsible for implementation of the 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 the PMU of the subproject owner to implement the EMDP. The owner is responsible for carrying out all mitigation measures to reduce the potential impacts of the subproject and supporting development program.

92. The subproject owner will cooperate with the Social Policy Bank, Women's Union at all levels, provincial and district agricultural extension offices, mass organizations, etc. to conduct programs of information propagation and technical assistance to the community. Quang Tri PPC, Huong Hoa and Vinh Linh DPC, 22 communes will support the subproject owner to implement subproject activities and monitoring implementation of the EMDP of the subproject owner.

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

94. Social mass organizations of 22 communes and of villages will participate in information disclosure programs and monitoring implementation of the EMDP of the subproject owner.

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

## IX. BUDGET FOR THE EMDP IMPLEMENTATION

96. The budget for the implementation of the EMDP will be included in the subproject budget (as a part of subproject budget). The budget includes costs for enhancement of positive impacts, for mitigation measures (mainly costs for information disclosure programs) for implementation of development assistances (assistances for electricity connection cost, electrical appliances for poor households, information dissemination programs, technical assistance for using electricity in production and agricultural extension) and costs for operation of the PMU of the community. The budget for the implementation of the EMDP of Quang Tri subproject is estimated at **225,750,000 VND** (approximately \$10,843 with exchange rate at 1 USD = 20.820 VND).

*Table 11: Estimated cost for implementation of EMDP*

| No. | Activities  | Unit    | Quantity | Estimated cost (VND)             |
|-----|---|---------|----------|----------------------------------|
| I   | Enhancement of positive impacts   |         |          | 125,000,000                      |
| 1.1 | Training on agricultural extension (cultivation and animal husbandry)   | session | 2        | 25,000,000                       |
| 1.2 | Develop agricultural extension models   | model   | 6        | 120,000,000                      |
| II  | Mitigation measures   |         |          | 60,000,000                       |
| 2.1 | Worker management   | whole   |          | included in costs of contractors |
| 2.2 | Information dissemination on risk of HIV/AIDs, women trafficking, social evils and preservation of indigenous cultural values | session | 2        | 40,000,000                       |
| 2.3 | Compensation for affected land and assets   | whole   |          | Included in RP                   |
| 2.4 | Information dissemination on safe use of electricity  | session | 2        | 20,000,000                       |
| III | Development assistance program  |         |          | 30,000,000                       |
| 3.1 | Credit assistance and training  | whole   |          | 30,000,000                       |
| IV  | Contingency cost  | 5%      |          | 10,750,000                       |
|     | <b>TOTAL</b>  |         |          | <b>225,750,000</b>               |

## **X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

97. 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).

98. 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 of ethnic minority households (including the poor and female headed households) received free energy savings bulb;
- (iii) Number/percentage of poor ethnic minority households access to micro credits and receiving technical assistance for the effective use of credit to improve income through utilizing electricity;
- (iv) Number of labourers displaced (men and women) due to mechanization of production process; Number of outsiders who have established business, manufactory in project areas of Quang Tri;
- (v) Number of outside traders operating in the subproject area
- (vi) Number of households that have transferred land use rights, property ownership, inheritance rights and donation rights;
- (vii) Number of HIV/AIDS cases found;
- (viii) Number of human trafficking cases
- (ix) Rate of social evils in the community
- (x) Situation of people's health relating to environmental factors
- (xi) Number of community complaints and resolution times

99. Results of internal monitoring will be presented in a quarterly report submitted by the subproject owner (CPC) to the ADB.

## **XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

100. The implementation schedule is divided on a monthly duration and will be applied for feasible study phase and a basis for subsequent project phases. The implementation schedule of the EMDP is shown in Table 20. Activities of EMDP (particular activities and development action plan) will be implemented from April 2013. Particulars of the implementation schedule of EMDP will be discussed with the ethnic minority community in compliance with the local condition and general progress of the project. As such, a detailed plan which includes these specific activities has not been prepared.

Table 12: Implementation Plan

| Activities  | Time |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | Responsibility of |
|---|------|----|----|------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----|-------------------|
|   | 2012 |    |    | 2013 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     |                   |
|   | 5-10 | 11 | 12 | 2    | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | ... |                   |
| First consultation on subproject and its potential impacts  |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| Preparation of EMDP   |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| Public consultation on EMDP   |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| To complete EMDP and submit to technical assistance consultant                                      |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| To complete, update EMDP based on recommendation of TA consultants then submit to ADB               |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| To completed, update EMDP based on recommendation of ADB (if any)                                   |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| Information dissemination of the updated EMDP after approved by ADB                                 |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |
| To initiate implementation of EMDP (mitigation measures, development activities) (during 12 months) |      |    |    |      |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |     | CPC/Consultancy   |

## **APPENDICIES**

**Appendix 1. Map of subproject location (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 2 - Policy Framework for EMDP (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 3 - Socio-Economic Survey Results (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 4 - Proposal Action Plan (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 5 - IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 6 - Expected Impacts of Electrification (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 7 - TOR FOR NGOs (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 8 - Participation Strategy (file attachments).**

**APPENDIX 9 - Participants of public consultation meetings (file attachments).**