

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

August 2013

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

Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien Province.

Prepared and Submitted by Northern Power Corporation

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
RERC	Renewable Energy Remote Commune
PMU	Project Management Unit
CMB	Community Management Board
EMDP	Ethnic Minority Development Plan
EMDF	Ethnic Minority Development Framework
EVN	Electricity of Vietnam
AP	Affected People
MOIT	Ministry of Industry and Trade
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SPC	Southern Power Corporation
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RP	Resettlement Plan
PC	People's Committee
WU	Women's Union
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
PC1	Power Company No.1
SPB	Social Policy Bank

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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 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 hydro power 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 hydro power 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. 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, 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 neighbouring areas. NPC proposes six sub-projects for the feasible study. Component 2 includes both new construction and renovation of 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 been not provided with electricity from the national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who have been used electricity.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Plan of subproject: "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province" was prepared within the "Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector" project.

1.2. Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject

5. “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province” is aimed at improving the living conditions of people in rural areas, including the poor and most disadvantaged, through provision of basic infrastructure – power. The subproject will entail the installation of 315.963-kilometer medium voltage with 100 distribution substations, 307.047 - kilometer low voltage system with 12,725 sets of customer meters and 849.126 kilometers of meter-to-household connection.

6. The sub-project is expected to deploy in Dien Bien Phu City and 07 districts including Muong Ang, Dien Bien Dong, Dien Bien, Tuan Giao, Muong Cha, Tua Chua and Muong Nhe Districts of Dien Bien province. The total number of affected communes in the subproject area is forty-four (44) communes and three (03) towns (See *Table 1*). The subproject site map is shown in *Appendix 1*. Map of subproject area

Table 1: Subproject Target Areas in Dien Bien Province

No.	District	No. of affected communes	No. of affected towns
1	Muong Ang District	04	-
2	Dien Bien Dong District	04	01
3	Dien Bien Phu City	01	-
4	Dien Bien District	05	01
5	Tuan Giao District	05	01
6	Muong Cha District	08	-
7	Tua Chua District	03	-
8	Muong Nhe District	14	-
	Total	44	03

7. Names of districts and communes under the subproject are provided in *Table 18*.

8. The subproject is supported by capital budget of EVN and loans of the ADB to expand the distribution of medium-low voltage network in Dien Bien Province. The

implementation of the subproject will increase electrified households in Dien Bien province from 68.85% now to 84.99% after subproject completion.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.1. Objectives

9. Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) is developed to ensure that:
- (i) The implementation of the subproject is in accordance with the proper cultural, social and economic benefits for the involved ethnic minority people;
 - (ii) Ensure that the benefits from the subproject for ethnic minority people are proper and culturally appropriate;
 - (iii) Minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided.

2.2. Legal framework on Ethnic minority

2.2.1. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples

10. The ADB policy applicable to this subproject is Indigenous Peoples 1998 and guidebook on Indigenous people 2004.

11. ADB's Policies for Indigenous Peoples 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. 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, participate and benefit from developments.

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

13. ADB's indigenous people's policy requires to produce a 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 participation and full consultation, (iii) propose and implement preventive measures, minimization of negative effects and compensation to those affected by the project, consistent with the cultural characteristics, socio-economic status of local ethnic minorities, (iv) developing measures to ensure its interests in the project for ethnic minorities; (v) propose and implement measures to increase capacity of state agencies to better manage ethnic minority affairs (vi) determine the budget and specific implementation plan and (vii) propose and implement effective monitoring.

14. The Ethnic Minority Development Plan is prepared and implemented in combination with other plans/ strategies of the subproject such as (i) consultation and participation strategy, (ii) resettlement action plan , (iii) HIV/AIDS and anti-human trafficking minimization strategy; (iv) Gender equality strategy to ensure the consultation and participation of women during the implementation of the subproject; (v) programmes 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 people in Vietnam is based on the following criteria:

- (i) A language different from the national language;
- (ii) Long traditional residence on, or relationship with land, and long traditional social institutional 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 equality and 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 Vietnamese government has implemented a number of National Targeted Programs for Poverty Reduction (NTPPRs) and special support schemes through government Decisions in order to provide funds for poor provinces, especially those with

large ethnic minority populations with very high and persistent household poverty. A key policy targeting poverty issues are expressed in the Program 135 (135/1998/QĐ-TTĐ) dated July 31, 1998. It aims at poverty reduction through a socio-economic development program for communes with special difficulties in mountainous areas and far from centres of the country. Another central program focused on supporting production and residential land (houses) and water for difficult ethnic minority households is Program 134. Program 139 is supporting health care and poor households' access to health services, and Program 159 is focused on improving education infrastructure in poor communes and communes which have difficulties in socio-economic conditions or many ethnic people.

18. The programmes for development of ethnic minority people falls into 3 main policy areas: (i) policies for settled agriculture and fixed residence (ii) policies for economic-social-cultural development and (iii) policies for land location and land management in mountainous and ethnic minority areas. List of policies is given in *Appendix 7: Government policies references*.

19. In addition to these three policies which have direct impacts on poor people (the majority of ethnic minority people is poor), there are two decrees related to grass root democracy and people participation which are also employed in this EMDP: Government Decree 79/2003/NĐ-CP on structure of implementing democracy at commune level, issued on 07 July 2003 and Prime Minister's Decision No 80/2005/QĐ-TTĐ on regulating community models on management of investment.

III. ETHNIC MINORITY SITUATION

3.1. Ethnic Minorities and Ethnic Minority Poverty in Vietnam and in the North - Western Project Provinces

20. The ethnic minority peoples in Vietnam are the poorest segment of the population who have limited opportunities for socio-economic development. They are vulnerable to subproject activities in that they may be involuntarily relocated to other places away from their traditional land and communities thus creating a large number of social impacts on these people.

21. According to the current classification accepted by the Vietnamese government, 54 different ethnic groups are recognized in Vietnam. The Kinh group (or Vietnamese) make up 87% of the total population. The other 53 ethnic minority groups are varying in size from 500,000 to a few hundred members in each group. Ethnic minorities account for 13% of the total population but nearly a third (29%) of Vietnam's poverty classified people are ethnic minority people. Ethnic minorities are over represented in poverty statistics and their poverty is more persistent than among the Kinh.

22. In the north-western mountainous provinces (Son La, Dien Bien, Lai Chau) with planned subprojects, the large majority of the population consists of ethnic minorities. In Dien Bien province, there are 80% of population belonging to 20 different ethnic minority groups of which Thai people make up 40% and Mong 29% of the total population.

23. Like any other ethnic minority groups living in mountainous areas of Vietnam, Dien Bien province has a high poverty rate of 45.28 % in 2011.

3.2. Socio-economic conditions of ethnic minorities in subproject area

24. Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province Subproject is expected to deploy in Dien Bien Phu City and 07 districts including Muong Ang, Dien Bien Dong, Dien Bien, Tuan Giao, Muong Cha, Tua Chua and Muong Nhe Districts. The total number of affected communes in the subproject area is (forty – four (44) communes and three (03) towns.

25. An assessment of the community of subproject area was conducted with 1,305 households (7,072 persons) in 08 districts. This assessment is based on: (i) review of statistical and socio-economic data pertaining to commune (ii) Interviews with key informants of both communes and villages (245 people including chairman and vice-chairman, chairwoman of commune women union, Chairman of the Father land front,

commune's cadastral officer and village leaders of the villages). These people are in charge of the commune cultural, social and economic issues, statistics. (iii) results of 47 group discussions) with affected households held in each commune/town, including women group, farmer union, commune authorities, representatives from Thai and Mong ethnic minority groups, households headed by woman; and (iv) a questionnaire survey with 1,305 households conducted in 47 affected communes.

26. Data collected include information of population, employment, poverty, land and land use, assets, income and income generation, education, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure and communications, and the current electricity situation.

27. Socio-economic conditions of the subproject area along electrical distribution lines of 47 communes/towns in 8 districts of Dien Bien Province are as follows. Socio-economic conditions of the affected households are detailed in Appendix 2.

3.2.1 Population

28. According to Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook in 2011, the total population of Dien Bien province is 512,268 persons (435,393 persons in rural areas and 76,875 persons in urban areas), of whom 256,282 persons are male (accounting for 50.03%) and 255,986 persons are female (accounting for 49.97%); population density of 53.6 persons /km².

29. The Ethnic Minorities occupy a major share (over 80%) of the total population of Dien Bien province. The dominant ethnic minorities in subproject area are *Thai, H'Mong, Dao, Giay, Tay, Ha Nhi* (See Table 2). These people are distributed mainly in 8 districts where their contribution in the district population is as high as 81-91%. According to annual statistical data in 2011, total population in subproject districts is 501,569 people (12,039 households). Among 501,569 persons, Kinh group amounts to 18.76% (94,116 persons); Thai group amounts to 40% (200,649 persons); H'Mong group amounts to 28.54% (143,169 persons) and other ethnic groups such as Giay, Tay and Ha Nhi amounts to 12.69% of total population of subproject districts.

Table 2: Population in the subproject districts by ethnic minority groups

District/city	Kinh		Thai		H'Mong		Other minority groups	
	Quantity (Person)	%	Quantity (Person)	%	Quantity (Person)	%	Quantity (Person)	%
Dien Bien Phu city	26,369	51.70	10,711	21.00	8,160	16.00	5,763	11.30
Muong Nhe district	11,317	19.21	26,687	45.30	19,264	32.70	1,644	2.79
Muong Cha district	8,695	15.96	24,625	45.20	16,562	30.40	4,598	8.44
Tua Chua district	8,971	18.19	18,791	38.10	18,495	37.50	3,063	6.21
Tuan Giao district	6,615	8.60	38,230	49.70	16,384	21.30	15,692	20.40
Dien Bien District	17,479	15.88	39,074	35.50	33,791	30.70	19,724	17.92
Dien Bien Dong district	8,582	14.59	25,293	43.00	17,058	29.00	7,888	13.41
Muong Ang district	6,088	14.48	17,239	41.00	13,455	32.00	5,264	12.52
Total	94,116	18.76%	200,649	40.00%	143,169	28.54%	63,636	12.69%

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

Table 3: Population in the subproject districts by gender

District/city	No of HHs (HH)	No of persons in the subproject area (person)					Household Size (persons/HH)
		Total	Male		Female		
			Total	%	Total	%	
Dien Bien Phu city	13,068	51,003	25,135	49.28%	25,868	50.72%	3.90
Muong Nhe district	10,926	58,912	30,023	50.96%	28,889	49.04%	5.39
Muong Cha district	9,642	54,479	27,430	50.35%	27,049	49.65%	5.65
Tua Chua district	8,888	49,320	24,655	49.99%	24,665	50.01%	5.55
Tuan Giao district	15,659	76,921	38,337	49.84%	38,584	50.16%	4.91
Dien Bien District	24,962	110,067	54,956	49.93%	55,111	50.07%	4.41
Dien Bien Dong district	25,444	58,821	29,534	50.21%	29,287	49.79%	2.31
Muong Ang district	11,450	42,046	20,968	49.87%	21,078	50.13%	3.67
Total	120,039	501,569	251,038	50.05%	250,531	49.95%	4.18

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

3.2.2. Poverty rate

30. According to statistical data in 2011, Dien Bien is one of provinces which have highest poverty rate in the country with 46,603 poor HHs out of 106,811 total HHs in the province (decrease from 50.01% to 45.603% compared to 2010). Among the 8 districts/city in the subproject area, four districts namely Muong Ang, Dien Bien Dong, Tua Chua and Muong Nhe are poor districts in Dien Bien Province with poverty rate of 58.12% to 69.52%. Dien Bien Phu City has lowest poverty rate (1.9% - 248 poor HHs). Poverty rate of Dien Bien province tends to decrease however this rate has still higher than average rate of the whole country.

Table 4: Number of poor, poor threshold households of poor districts in Dien Bien Province

	2010					2011				
	No. of HHs (HH)	Poor HHs		Poor threshold HHs		No. of HHs (HH)	Poor HHs		Poor threshold HHs	
		No (HH)	%	No	%		No (HH)	%	No (HH)	%
Dien Bien province	103,259	51,644	50.01	8,617	8.35	106,811	46,603	43.63	8,517	7.97
Dien Bien Phu City	12,489	350	2.8	347	2.78	13,068	248	1.90	204	1.56
Muong Nhe District	10,235	7,970	77.87	452	4.42	10,926	7,111	65.08	621	5.68
Muong Cha District	9,451	6,300	66.66	945	10.00	9,642	5,847	60.64	1,022	10.60
Tua Chua district	8,680	6,405	73.79	845	9.74	8,888	6,179	69.52	834	9.38
Tuan Giao District	15,367	9,287	60.43	1,266	8.24	15,659	8,566	54.70	1,490	9.52
Dien Bien District	24,962	8,435	33.79	2,683	10.75	25,444	6,420	25.23	2,356	9.26
Dien Bien Dong district	10,717	6,674	62.27	912	8.51	11,450	6,655	58.12	793	6.93
Muong Ang District	8,793	6,017	68.43	1,081	12.29	9,098	5,365	58.97	1,135	12.48

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

31. Criteria for poor and poor threshold households under Decision No.09/2011/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on promulgation of standards for poor and poor threshold household applied for period 2011-2015 are as follows:

- Poor households in rural areas are those whose average income is 400,000VND/person/month (4,800,000 VND/ person/year) and below;
- Poor households in urban areas are those whose average income is 500,000VND/ person/month (6,000,000 VND/ person/year) and below;
- Poor threshold households in rural areas are those whose average income is from 401,000VND/person /month to 520,000 VND/person /month;
- Poor threshold households in urban areas are those whose average income is 501,000VND/person /month to 650,000 VND/person /month ;

32. All the affected households are ethnic minority belonging to seven ethno-linguistic groups: Thai, H'Mong, Giay, Tay and Ha Nhi. According to the results of socio-economic survey, around 43.98% of the affected households are poor households (574 HHs).

33. Findings from consultation with local community and PRA indicate 4 main factors causing poverty situation in the villages: (i) outdated and inadequate farming and breeding techniques; (ii) production which depends much on the nature; (iii) lack of investment capital; and (iv) no market available.

3.2.3. Income Generation and Resource Use

34. The average income per capita of Dien Bien province in 2011 was about 14.3 million VND per year which has been only 53.16% compared with the per capita income of Vietnam (average in 2011 was 26.9 million VND per year).

35. Land ownership and use: 100% HHs own cultivable land. 71% have land use certificates. The average size of land holding per HH is approximate 6570 m². Paddy production in the province is 25kg per HH per 100m². This is inadequate so 36% HHs purchase rice in the market.

36. Main income sources of ethnic minorities are crop production and animal husbandry. The rice cultivation (summer and winter) is the major farming activity of the EM groups in the subproject area: all EM HHs do rice cultivation in the subproject area. In addition, EM groups also cultivate some other food crops such as maize, cassava, beans and vegetables, etc. The garden land is used by the EMs for multi purposes: planting of long-term trees (fruit trees such as banana, peach, plum..., trees such as bamboo, eucalyptus, etc.) mixed up with short-term crops (sugar cane, vegetables, etc.)

Distribution of average area of some crops in subproject districts is presented in the table below:

Table 5: Distribution of average area of some crops in subproject districts (ha)

<i>Subproject district</i>	<i>Wet rice one crop</i>	<i>Upland rice</i>	<i>Corn</i>	<i>Cassav a</i>	<i>Soybean</i>	<i>Peanut</i>	<i>Fruit Crops</i>
Muong Ang	3,020.4	962.4	1,619.0	7,114.2	978.6	201.5	97.0
Dien Bien Dong	6,485.0	4,350.0	5,850.0	550.0	740.0	178.0	240.1
Dien Bien Phu city	1,206.9	191.7	257.3	38.0	2.5	-	160.3
Dien Bien	12,969.4	2,500.0	4,702.0	1,500.0	643.0	353.0	694.3
Tuan Giao	6,628.5	4,028.5	6,331.1	1,993.7	1,940.3	387.1	107.8
Muong Cha	4,246.8	2,356.0	3,523.4	920.0	535.2	181.3	96.2
Tua Chua	4,035.5	2,000.0	4,956.0	160.0	1,719.0	35.0	75.5
Muong Nhe	8,504.6	6,985.4	2,250.5	720.5	566.2	278.0	173.2
All province	47,551.1	23,448.5	29,753.6	7,114.2	7,146.2	1,619.9	1,653.2

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

37. There are 100% HHs have animals. The main animals are cattle, pigs, goats, and poultry (chickens, ducks, etc.). The average animal holding size per HH is 6.3. In addition, 36% HHs have fish ponds. The number of the main cattle and poultry in subproject area is presented in the table below:

Table 6: Number of cattle and poultry in subproject area

Unit: head

<i>Subproject district</i>	<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Muong Ang	8,576	42	2,814	3,723	19,759	162,255
Dien Bien Dong	16,868	1,023	9,007	8,619	41,817	252,952
Dien Bien Phu	1,025	29	284	168	16,485	255,578
Dien Bien	22,443	100	11,085	6,036	58,882	855,214
Tuan Giao	17,992	450	6,236	10,004	46,018	371,674
Muong Cha	18,720	3,798	3,820	6,567	34,356	192,196

<i>Subproject district</i>	<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Tua Chua	10,742	2,690	2,125	10,626	39,580	132,986
Muong Nhe	15,531	1,766	4,766	1,559	28,529	109,668
All province	113,440	9,898	40,378	47,784	289,258	2,342,893

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

38. The main businesses sectors in subproject area are paddy mills, timber saw mills, furniture workshops, metal crushing, agro-processing. Most households engaged in business are having small pubs and small services. The percentage of households engaged in business is presented in the table below:

Table 7: Number of households engaged in business in the subproject area

<i>Subproject districts</i>	<i>No. of HHs (HH)</i>	<i>HH engaged in business</i>	
		<i>Quantity (HH)</i>	<i>%</i>
Dien Bien Phu city	13,068	653	5
Muong Nhe District	10,926	76	0.7
Muong Cha district	9,642	116	1.2
Tua Chua district	8,888	44	0.5
Tuan Giao district	15,659	391	2.5
Dien Bien district	24,962	125	0.5
Dien Bien Dong district	25,444	254	1
Muong Ang district	11,450	115	1

3.2.4. Expenditure and facilities

39. Expenditure of households mainly focuses on food and foodstuff (24.86% of total expenditure), health care and treatment (22.75% of total expenditure) and education fee (33.93% of total expenditure). In addition, expenditure on clothes, electricity and telephone bills and other also account for 2.51% to 6.87%. Expenditure of each district in subproject area are presented in the table below:

Table 8: Annual expenditure items of households

Unit: VND1000/HH/year

<i>District</i>	<i>Teleph -bill</i>	<i>Health care & treatment</i>	<i>Electri- city bill</i>	<i>Educatio n fee</i>	<i>Food and foodstuff</i>	<i>Clothes</i>	<i>Others</i>
Muong Ang	324	2,940	360	3,840	1,168	600	200
Dien Bien Dong	324	2,400	780	3,780	2,689	636	300
Dien Bien Phu	996	3,744	720	3,960	1,212	1,200	500
Dien Bien	324	3,480	720	3,720	3,024	840	220
Tuan Giao	324	2,160	600	3,636	5,393	780	150
Muong Cha	348	1,250	540	3,840	4,467	864	226
Tua Chua	348	2,052	420	3,540	2,274	660	302
Muong Nhe	372	2,028	504	3,600	1,690	480	313

40. In regards to facilities, many households have motorcycles for travel and televisions or cassette to serve entertainment needs; 63% of households has water pumps for irrigation in production.

3.2.5. Infrastructure and Social services

Electricity supply

41. According to DBPC Statistics in 2009, there are about 67.9% of households in the districts of the subproject area which have accessed to electricity grids, 2.7% is supplied by small hydro power stations and 29.4% has no access to electricity.

Table 9: Source of electricity HHs

<i>District</i>	<i>Source of electricity HHs (%)</i>			
	<i>National Power Grid</i>	<i>Small hydro power station</i>	<i>Collectives' source</i>	<i>No electricity</i>
Muong Ang district	75.3	2.2	-	22.5
Dien Bien Dong district	57.4	1.3	-	41.3
Dien Bien Phu city	95.2	0.1	-	4.7
Dien Bien district	82.4	2.3	-	15.3
Tuan Giao district	74.4	3.2	-	22.4
Muong Cha district	56.3	2.2	-	41.5
Tua Chua district	65.0	2.3	-	32.7

District	Source of electricity HHs (%)			
	National Power Grid	Small hydro power station	Collectives' source	No electricity
Muong Nhe District	37.0	8.2	-	54.8
All province	67.9	2.7	-	29.4

Source: DBPC Statistics (2009)

Clean water utilizing

42. Only a few households among ethnic minority households have condition to use water resources from water station (7.7%). The majority of households use domestic water from drilled wells or dug wells (72.8%), the rest (19.58%) of households use water from other sources (rainwater, river, stream).

Table 10: Water source

Subproject District	Main water source HHs (%)				
	Piped-water	Drilled wells	Dug well	Rainwater	Others
Muong Ang district	1.9	27.3	35.0	15.0	20.8
Dien Bien Dong district	1.0	40.0	22.0	20.0	17.0
Dien Bien Phu city	50.4	20.0	21.0	4.0	5.0
Dien Bien district	2.0	29.0	52.0	10.0	7.0
Tuan Giao district	3.0	31.0	42.0	15.0	9.0
Muong Cha district	1.0	45.0	44.0	8.0	2.0
Tua Chua district	1.0	39.0	52.0	5.0	3.0
Muong Nhe District	1.2	43.0	40.0	7.7	8.1
All province	7.7	34.2	38.5	10.6	9.0

Education

43. There is a total of 455 educational establishments in subproject districts, including 146 kindergartens, 171 primary schools, 111 secondary schools and 19 high schools. In addition, each district in the subproject are has one boarding high school.

Table 11: The number of education establishments in subproject area

Subproject District	Education establishment				
	Kindergar ten	Primary school	Secondar y school	High school	Boarding high

					<i>school</i>
Muong Ang district	13	13	10	2	1
Dien Bien Dong district	18	23	15	2	1
Dien Bien Phu city	16	9	8	3	1
Dien Bien district	26	37	19	5	1
Tuan Giao district	24	28	16	2	1
Muong Cha district	18	23	18	1	1
Tua Chua district	15	16	12	2	1
Muong Nhe District	16	22	13	2	1
Total	146	171	111	19	8

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

44. According to Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011, the total number of ethnic minority teachers and pupils of general education establishments is 2,567 and 94,716 respectively. Rate of number of teachers out of pupils is 0.03. The number of ethnic minority teachers and pupils of general education establishments from 2009 – 2011 is presented in the table below:

Table 12: The number of ethnic minority teachers and pupils of general education establishments

	<i>2009</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>
1. No. of teachers	1,961	2,242	2,567
Primary school	1,373	1,536	1,825
Lower secondary school	536	627	647
Upper secondary school	52	79	95
2. No. of pupils	85,604	91,641	92,656
Primary school	47,239	49,521	51,467
Lower secondary school	29,565	32,120	31,138
Upper secondary school	8,800	10,000	10,051

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

Health care services

45. There are 125 health establishments in subproject area out of 143 establishments of Dien Bien province. 100% of communes, towns of subproject areas where ethnic minorities live have health stations, nurse and doctor staff for medical examination and initial treatment for people. Number of health establishments in subproject districts in 2011 is presented in the table below:

Table 13: Number of health establishments in subproject district in 2011

<i>Subproject districts</i>	<i>Hospital</i>		<i>Regional polyclinic (R.P)</i>		<i>Medical service unit (M.S.U)</i>	
	<i>No. of hospitals</i>	<i>No. of hospital beds</i>	<i>No. of R.P</i>	<i>No. of hospital beds</i>	<i>No. of M.S.U</i>	<i>No. of hospital beds</i>
Muong Ang district	1	56	1	10	10	30
Dien Bien Dong district	1	50	2	20	14	42
Dien Bien Phu city	1	580	1	20	9	27
Dien Bien district	1	30	3	40	19	57
Tuan Giao district	1	150	3	30	14	42
Muong Cha district	1	60	3	30	15	45
Tua Chua district	1	50	2	20	12	36
Muong Nhe District	1	50	3	50	16	48
Total	8	1,026	18	220	109	327

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

46. According to Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011, rate of doctor per 10,000 inhabitants is approximately 5.83. In 2011, the total number of medical staff in Dien Bien province is 2,317 persons. The percentage of health establishments at communes/wards having doctors is 5.36%. Number of medical staff in each districts in subproject area is presented in the table below:

Table 14: Number of medical staffs in subproject districts

<i>Subproject districts</i>	<i>No. of medical staff</i>			
	<i>Doctor</i>	<i>Physician</i>	<i>Nurse</i>	<i>Midwife</i>
Muong Ang district	15	77	37	21
Dien Bien Dong district	15	94	38	23
Dien Bien Phu city	168	328	304	56
Dien Bien district	27	138	29	29
Tuan Giao district	25	114	54	35

<i>Subproject districts</i>	<i>No. of medical staff</i>			
	<i>Doctor</i>	<i>Physician</i>	<i>Nurse</i>	<i>Midwife</i>
Muong Cha district	10	120	35	29
Tua Chua district	17	86	46	18
Muong Nhe District	12	114	47	28
All province	299	1142	625	251

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

47. Health care and medicine supply services are delivered periodically. Although health care and medicine supply services are totally free of charge as supported by the Government programs, the number of people from ethnic minority groups in the commune who access these services is still small particularly among women.

Credit use

48. Regarding credit fund access, households in the subproject areas can borrow money from Social Policy Bank through large 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 members of mass organizations, they participated ten sessions of agricultural and forestry extension in 2011 where they were trained of effective loan use for production.

IV. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT ON LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE

49. The subproject implementation will create premise for economic growth, improving spiritual and material life of ethnic minority households. It is expected to contribute to increase crops' productivity and agricultural products which make rural households' income higher considerably, thus facilitating the improvement of the socio-economy. Moreover, the subproject will facilitate the information dissemination through television of scientific and technical knowledge as well as disseminating and propagandizing policies of the Party and State to each household. Investment to expand electricity grids of Dien Bien province creates favourable conditions for more households to use electricity in domestic and production simultaneously and promote the efficient reduction in poverty.

4.1. Potential positive impacts

50. Subproject will bring significant benefits (impacts) on people in general and on ethnic minority people in particular as follows:

- a) The subproject will create jobs for people, and electrification will increase the employment opportunities: as the operation and maintenance of power supply systems, investment in machinery and equipment in other jobs to reduce labour, increase productivity and create employment opportunities for ethnic minorities.
- b) Use the power source of the EVN to save the cost of living and production costs (as the cost of other power sources is over 1.5 times higher than the price of EVN).
- c) Increased production and processing of crops and animal products. Use of water pumps for irrigation and animal cage cleaning, lighting for animal food preparation;
- d) So many existing factories will be benefitted. The EVN's power source will be increased use of energy for industries such as factories, mills, crushers, etc.
- e) In addition, the household's activities will be greatly facilitated by electricity. This will enhance household living with comfort, especially for women.

76% HHs will be provided with power after subproject completion. This will provide a better living environment for these HHs.

51. All HHs will have improved power supply. At present, power can be used only for lighting and fan, TV. Improved power supply will help all HHs in these activities.

52. As all HHs will receive power from Power Company, this will save HHs as other power companies have a greater cost per unit. In reality, saving in power cost is about 50,000 to 200,000 VND /year envisaged per HH per year for totally 12,149 EM HHs.

53. At present, in subproject area 11% of HHs have electric water pumps and 19% of HHs have diesel water pumps. Because power supply is irregular and fluctuate, electric pumps can't be run smoothly. None of the paddy mill and other mills are electrified due to low power supply. Improvement of power supply will help all HHs to operate their water pumps and mills that will contribute to greater production.

54. Power operated paddy mills have a lower cost per kg milled paddy. To benefit from power supply, HHs need other technologies, production knowledge and assistance. These are a must for them to increase production.

4.2. Potential negative impacts

55. The subproject is designed in such a manner to minimise undesirable impact on ethnic minorities, especially by restricting the need for Involuntary Resettlement. However, some negative impacts on minority people are inevitable.

56. The level of resettlement impact in Dien Bien province is summarized as follows¹:

- Number of Households whose land or whose crops and trees is permanently and temporarily affected by subproject (AHs) : 1,035 HHs
- Number of persons whose land is permanently affected : 7,072 persons
- Number of households relocated: None
- Total area of public land permanently affected: 9,271.8 m²
- Total area of public land temporarily affected: 1,760,490 m²
- Total area of Residential land permanently affected: 0 m²
- Total area of Residential land temporarily affected: 0 m²
- Total area of Agricultural land permanently affected: 7,937.86 m²
- Total area of Agricultural land temporarily affected: 1,509,374.02 m²
- Total area of permanently land affected: 17,209.66 m²
- Total area of temporarily land affected: 3,269,864.02 m²
- Total housing/architectural items affected permanently affected: 0
- Total housing/architectural items temporarily affected: 0

¹ Source: Resettlement Plan (volume 2)

- Average production land (permanently and temporarily) affected per HH: 1,162.69 m²/HH
- Trees to be removed: 4,545 trees

The table below shows impacts of each subproject districts in details:

<i>District</i>	<i>Permanent Impacts</i>			<i>Temporary Impacts</i>	<i>Trees to be removed</i>
	<i>Total area of agricultural land permanently acquired (m²)</i>	<i>No of Affected HHs permanently losing productive land (HH)</i>	<i>The total area of land permanently acquired (including public land) (m²)</i>	<i>The total area of land permanently acquired (including public land) (m²)</i>	
Muong Ang district	370.82	12	517.90	32,224	1,311
Dien Bien Dong district	977	230	2,147	545,234	152
Dien Bien Phu city	58.01	13	126.71	24,374	25
Dien Bien district	393.03	95	862.95	208,212.07	243
Tuan Giao district	419	100	921.98	198,755.97	154
Muong Cha district	2,200	459	4,835	1,223,400	339
Tua Chua district	501	109	1,101	282,050	226
Muong Nhe District	3,019	287	6,829	755,581	2,095
Total	7,937.86	1,305	17,341.54	3,269,864.02	4,545

57. None of ethnic minority households' livelihoods is severely affected (loss of more than 10% of total owned productive land area) and none of households have to be relocated. The area of public land affected is in planning of the power grid safety corridor. Most impacts on ethnic minorities land are temporary, only a few households will lose land permanently due to construction of pylons and transformer stations (station hang on the pillar). With an average land holding of 6,120 square meters,

the land that will be permanently lost will constitute 0.08 percent of their total land holding. Therefore, subproject categories do not cause serious impact on agricultural field (See *Appendix 4. Scope of Impacts*).

58. All ethnic minority people affected by land acquisition and construction impacts will be compensated for their losses (refer to the RP for detail). VND **6,412,391,568** (307,401 USD) has been already provided for compensation payment for affected households.

59. During the subproject implementation, a number of workers (about 10-15 workers per commune during from 6 to 8 months, mostly male) from outside who enter the local community may be a factor affect traditional cultural value, custom and be risks of social security problems such as theft, losing social order, disunity,...) and social evils for local ethnic minority community (infection with HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, women trafficking, prostitution, drug addiction,...). According to statistics of the Health Center of Dien Bien province, by the end of 3/2009 it is estimated that the province has 3,081 people infected with HIV, an increase of 712 persons compared to the same period last year. The number of cumulative AIDS deaths is 946 persons. The spreading form is primarily through drug injection and use, unsafe sex. Most infected subjects are at working age.

60. During process of transporting building materials, transport vehicles will cause noise, dust and smoke which affect daily activities of the local people. Building materials, gas, fuel, waste disposal, material storage areas can contaminate the community environment if they are not strictly managed.

61. Large number of workers and some employed local workers without training and experience of labour safety will be risks of occupational accident.

62. If the construction machinery and materials gathering and waste disposal areas are not strictly managed they can become a potential risk to children in the community.

63. After subproject completion, the electrification will open up new work and income generation opportunities which also attract labors from the outside into the area as only a fewer number of minority people have skills to match the opportunities. Electrification may also create some changes in production methods and efficiency through mechanization. Machinery used electric power will replace human labor to increase productivity and labor efficiency and reduce product costs.

64. The other negative impact to the local people is risks of electricity shock and other accidents related to power use. Thai people are familiar with electricity material use. However, the use of power is risky among ethnic minority groups. Due to lack of knowledge about electricity safe use, electric shock can occur. If electricity is provided, electricity safe use guidelines should be provided to local people who use electricity.

65. In addition to the above potential negative impacts, the construction of subproject will not cause any potential impact (cultural relics, places of worship, etc...). This is shown in the minutes of consultation meetings.

V. DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

66. Measures to enhance the potent positive impacts and measures to mitigate potential negative impacts and community development capacity building program are important contents of the EMDP. The investor of Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject with representatives of local authorities, mass organizations and people in the sub-project areas discussed and agreed on the contents.

5.1. Enhancement potential positive impacts

67. The subproject has to ensure that the affected ethnic minorities will be motivated and prepared for using electricity and that they will benefit both socially and economically from the program of electrification. The subproject will for the affected ethnic minority households provide:

- Subsidized connection costs
 - a. Free grid connection and all other equipment such as electricity meters to poor ethnic households in provinces under the Government's Special Program or a half equivalent to US\$ 40 or less (for the other provinces). The total cost of these items will be paid by subproject for poor and ethnic minority HHs. The house wiring, electricity bulbs and electricity socket shall also be undertaken for such poor households by the PC1 as part of electricity connection.
 - b. Poor HHs in the country are eligible for subsidised power by the state. It is critical that the provision of this Decree is maintained so as to ensure that all poor and ethnic minority households can benefit under the subproject. Interviews indicate that if power price is increased, many are not able to pay for power. The ethnic minority people are sure to drop out from using power if electricity price is revised and that the current government subsidy is removed.
- Training and propagandizing safety in electric utilization

68. After subproject completion, 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 vital that minority people are properly educated using methods appropriate to their culture considering the low literacy level. Dien Bien Electricity and PC1 with the People's Committee and mass organizations at commune/ward/town within subproject area will identify training needs on safe use of electricity and conduct

necessary training to ethnic minority people accordingly. The activities including giving leaflets in minority language to households, schools to disseminate safety regulations of the high-voltage grid, know how 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 measures to avoid electric shocks. The cost for this activity is included in subproject budget.

The investor and local authorities design training program on electricity use in agricultural production activities such as grinder, plow, rice threshing- machine, mill,...

5.2. Mitigation of potential negative impacts

69. Based on the results of consultations with the community, activities to mitigate negative impacts of the subproject are proposed as follows:

70. For impacts on land acquisition: Compensation and support to affected households who lost land, assets, trees, crops at the market price restore their livelihood at least equal to pre-subproject level. It is addressed in the Resettlement Plan.

71. The subproject will provide power not only for ethnic minority households but also for Kinh HHs. The power price will not be increased or that the present subsidy for low-income HHs will be maintained so that minority people can continue to benefit from power supply in Dien Bien province which creates favorable conditions to improve their livelihoods, production conditions and increase their incomes. Most ethnic minority households, however, have not prepared for electricity using due to lack of knowledge and lack of funds. Hence, the ethnic minorities cannot make use of electricity for domestic and production expansion. Therefore, it is proposed that subproject provide necessary support to ensure that ethnic minorities are able to make use of electricity provided by the subproject. Credit to purchase new technology; demonstration plots in minority villages so that they can understand value of new technology, take them on educational tours to other areas where crops and animal production is more effective. Make new technology available to them; make new inputs available to them. Provide education and training opportunities, etc. Subproject budget should have adequate resources to support these developments.

72. WU can participate in the subproject will support and strengthen capacity of the CMBs, local executing agencies and beneficiaries. (See *Appendix 5. Promoting* in the community

1. Potential capacity of economic development through

73. There were regular consultative meetings with local authorities, mass organisations, groups of households, and groups of women to discuss the issues of productive use of electricity...

74. If the source of electricity is sustainable, and there is some subsidization policies for households and small production bases, people will have the following potential capacity of economic development:

- Electricity can be used to preserve and to process non-timber products.
- Traditional works of weaving, embroidery, particularly, works of ethnic women are currently made by hand. If electricity supply and electrification program are fully provided them, their traditional clothes, blankets can be improved in quantity and quality.
- Agricultural machines such as ploughs, mills can be used to reduce time of labourers and make their productivity more effective.
- Some new kinds of works like husking service, food processing, agricultural and forestry production, services of business and maintenance of electricity equipment.
- Electricity source will also stimulate demand for more kinds of electrical products of a better quality that will promote exchanges among people in the commune and with outsiders.

75. Potential of production development through electrification is clearly visible. However, campaigns of information propagation and particular assistances of capacity building, skills, techniques, models, electricity price and credits for production are initially required so that, households can learn and promote productive use of electricity. A summary of general impacts on the community livelihood is presented in *Table 38* the as below.

Table 38: Summary of Expected Impacts of Electrification in subproject area

Sector	General Impacts	Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
Income and economic activities				
Agriculture	Agricultural machines such as ploughs, mills will be employed to reduce workload and time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some small-scale agricultural machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of machines will depend on HH economic and productive capacity Supportive systems needed (funds, training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local farming households in the subproject area
Production development	Mechanised and diversified production will be possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing with milling Small-scale local wood processing Weaving, making clothes with electric sewing machines for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive systems needed (funds, training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households
Trade and business	Exchange of agricultural products between households within commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity increases the demand for new commodities Enhanced productivity and diversified products cause an increase transactions between households in the commune Convenient transport and better products enable a network of middle men (collectors) to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale of impacts depends on HH productive capacity and extension Outsiders may take the new opportunities to sell electric devices at high price and buy farmers' products at low price, benefiting from the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local farmers and external traders Those capable of taking new opportunities to benefit from electrification

<i>Sector</i>	<i>General Impacts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Major Stakeholders</i>
		formed		
Governmental sector				
Public services	Improved quality of health care and education services, governmental offices Improved road conditions and lighting in key areas of the commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities and equipment of schools and health centers are improved thanks to electricity Some main offices and roads of the commune are lit with bulbs. 	Positive impacts depend on commune economic conditions and quality of schools and health centers	All commune inhabitants, School students
Inhabitants, households				
Households living standards	Enhanced life quality of commune households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting favours evening time activities of the family and studying of children. Workload reduced for women. They can use electric machines in production and housework Purchase of electric appliances like TV, CD-players, computers etc. may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time and workload are reduced, Household life is more comfortable Access to information and knowledge potentially improve Electricity use depends on HH economic resources, so poor HHs access to electricity should be ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households using electricity Households who can afford machines and other commodities
Social life	More activities and evening time activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evening time activities like studying of children, meetings of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information and knowledge potentially improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All inhabitants in the subproject area

<i>Sector</i>	<i>General Impacts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Major Stakeholders</i>
	will be possible More public activities	villages, common activities may increase		

2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STRENGTHENING CAPACITY OF PRODUCTIVE USE OF ELECTRICITY

76. Households – especially, ethnic minority people in subproject communes have not been aware that how effective the subproject is and they are not ready for the program of promoting productive use of electricity. Therefore, particular assistance is required to encourage households to apply the program of productive use of electricity. Below are recommendations for strengthening capacity of households in Dien Bien subproject :

- Information propagation of is required. Information of such propagations should be special and it should underline applicable models for subproject communes.
- Trainings, capacity buildings, skills of using electricity equipment, machines for maintenance, processing, production should be conducted.
- Policies for promoting and supporting bases of production, processing, trading (agricultural and forestry products or others) in the community are necessary. In the initial years, when grid connection is provided, if households have plan for productive use of electricity, they should be given assistance (credits, information, experiences, preferential policies on tax, fee, procedures, space etc.).
- A suitable and experienced agency, women union organisation should commit to help people to access credit for production promotion (Social Policy Bank, women association, or farmers' union), assistance of technical models, proper and effective use of credit should be explained and conducted to people for their better income generation.
- Guide of safe, effective, economic use of electricity is required.

77. Besides, the constructor is to consult regularly with households, community, and local authorities to understand and handle the challenges of households in promoting income generation and reducing poverty rate through productive use of electricity. The subproject will work with Policy banks to increase time work of credit staffs in the community and propagate credit access programs of the bank including conditions, participants of the programs and help the local people fill in credit form and prepare necessary papers to complete bank loan application.

78. The subproject will design training program for ethnic minority community on using electricity in production to improve their income.

79. The local authorities will coordinate with mass organizations such as Women's Union, Farmer's Union to organize shows of model of using electricity in production in the local which applied the model successfully.

80. Appendix 6. TOR for an NGO undertaking the promotion of productive use of electricity component and providing relevant support and capacity building for the project management unit.

80. To deal with the risk of HIV/AIDS or other sexual transmission diseases (STDs), during the subproject implementation, a HIV prevention program and human trafficking program will also be prepared and implemented in all communes within the subproject area. The ethnic minority women and men in villages/hamlets of the subproject should be educated and their understanding on HIV prevention should be strengthened by appropriate educational and training. National HIV/AIDs Program are also deployed on all communes in the subproject. At present, in subproject communes in Dien Bien, the propaganda, dissemination information, raising awareness of the community regarding HIV/AIDs are done through the commune/ward health stations. At the village level, village heads are responsible for the implementation of this task. The provincial project management agencies make an agreement with the Dien Bien Department of Health to coordinate implementation National HIV/AIDs Program for all communes/wards in the subproject. WU participate in the subproject will also work with commune health clinics, and CMB to develop an effective approaching program to HIV/AIDs.

81. Similarly, for “Human Trafficking Prevention Program”, the provincial PMU will work with agencies which undertake the “National Human Trafficking Prevention Program” of the local (Steering Committee of the National Crime Prevention of Women and Children Trafficking) to coordinate to implement this program to communes/wards. Non-governmental organizations will work with the communal/district level Women's Union to facilitate the program implementation.

82. Conduct education programs on the safe use of electricity for all households of communes in the subproject area. (as presented in 5.1. *Enhancement potential positive impacts*)

83. The areas for construction machinery and materials gathering and waste disposal must have guardian and strictly managed to avoid affecting local people, especially children.

84. Soil and construction materials must be covered during transporting to avoid dropping on the road and cultivation field of local people. Transport vehicles are allowed to run within the speed limit.

5.3. Development activities to be provided by the subproject to the community

85. According to result of community consultations with ethnic minority people of communes in the subproject area, in addition to measures to enhance positive impacts and measures to mitigate potential negative impacts, designing community development assistance program is very necessary. Community development program includes:

- (i) Integrated capacity building assistance program for local people including activities to raise people's awareness on gender equality, to support propaganda on drug and prostitution prevention and HIV/AIDS prevention measures, infectious diseases as well as women trafficking; propaganda for local people on traditional cultural values and preserve the values. Participants of the capacity building program are all households in the subproject area. Investors will coordinate with relevant agencies such as representatives of local authorities, mass organizations, health centers of subproject area to implement capacity building activities for the people. The investor of the subproject will provide budget to implement the programs.
- (ii) Safe electricity use capacity enhancement: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community development organizations will also participate in supporting local people in using electricity in production safely and efficiently by organizing communications to guide people to use home appliances and treatment measures for incidents of electric shock, fire and explosion.
- (iii) Assistance for credit access and electricity access for production: The subproject owner will coordinate with provincial Social Policy Bank, Women Union and mass organizations to support affected HHs to improve their income by using electricity for production through activities as follows (i) dissemination of preferential credit programs of the Bank and of local credit agencies as well (ii) directions and promotion of using credit loan for business and production development through using electricity and (iii) organization of agricultural extension, dissemination of benefit of using electricity for production, directions or technical support for machine operation
- (iv) Other assistances: electrical connection assistance for affected poor households who have not been connected with electricity of Pa Tan commune with the amount of 40 USD/household. Electric wire, light, socket ... will be provided free for poor and ethnic minority households as one-off support.

VI. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION STRATEGY

6.1. General strategy

86. Information of the subproject will be updated in a timely manner and made available to local ethnic minority people.

87. People will be provided with information on compensation, assistance and resettlement activities, timeframes for compensation disbursement, income restoration methods, scope of subproject impacts, information on productive use of electricity, details on grievance redress procedures and key-dates of other subproject activities affecting them during consultative meetings. Important dates and useful information will be printed in leaflets in local language (Thai and Mong dialect) and delivered to households at the time of census and other surveys. Information will also be posted in public areas and in houses of village leaders.

88. For effective consultation a communal project management board will be established in the local area with participation of representatives of CPC, village leaders, representatives of mass organizations, two representatives one each from impacted villages and contractor's representative in the community. The PMB, in close collaboration with public participation consultants of PMU, will organize consultative meetings which will be attended by contractor's representative, representatives of local authorities, communal leaders and members of mass organisations.

89. The consultation plan will ensure that all ethnic minority people are fully consulted during every stage of the subproject. This plan will include content, schedule of activities with dates, personnel for the subproject, and full budget.

90. Women's participation is particularly encouraged. Problems occurring during subproject implementation and decisions made will be fully recorded for future follow up. Minutes of consultative meetings will be distributed to communes, village leaders, other relevant local authorities, and the contractor and in CPC project file.

91. In addition to formal consultative meetings, focus group discussions (divisions of householder group, ethnic minority group, village leader group, traders and small businessman group should be conducted. The participants could give more opinions and suggestions.

92. All measures to mitigate negative impacts mentioned in section 4.2 must be fully implemented with participation of the community until the sub-project completed.

During construction and operation process of Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject, it is needed to give further mitigation measures if there has any other impact which is not mentioned in this report.

93. Apart from negative impact mitigation, the subproject commits to provide community development activities for the community including comprehensive capacity building programs, capacity building on safe use of electricity, facilitating credit and production electricity access along with other assistances.

94. The sub-project will establish an effective and appropriate grievance redress mechanism reasonable to ensure that the effectiveness of community complaints is resolved accurately, quickly and to ensure that grievances of the community will be resolved timely, accurately and appropriately. Participants give their opinions and suggestions.

95. In addition to face-to-face contacts, relevant information will be posted in community houses in the villages and in the commune office in the local languages. The CMU will also produce posters emphasizing critical events and dates that will be posted in village centres and in commune place for the information of all parties

6.2. Implementation of consultative meetings during preparation of EMDP

96. The constructor and consultant agency have conducted four consultative meetings with local ethnic minority people during the preparation of EMDP for Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien Province Subproject.

97. The consultative meetings were conducted in 2009. One meeting was held in each of the 47 communes/towns. These consultative meeting provided information of scope of impact, location and subproject components to the local community with the participation of representatives of CPCs, mass organizations, village leaders and affected households in villages (names and title of participants are presented in the Appendix 7) . Information was disclosed to people in local language.

98. During these consultative meetings, representatives of the investor and consultant discussed with the participants about 3 issues including: (i) the potential impact of the subproject and measures which minimizes the negative impacts of the subproject for ethnic minority communities; (ii) programs of community development and promoting

productive use of electricity; (iii) Grievance redresses mechanism. After the dissemination, participants discussed and gave opinions about issues as follows:

- (i) People in the meetings definitely agreed to support the implementation of Subproject “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province” and hoped the implementation compliance with the proposed plan as soon as possible.
- (ii) People haven’t connected to the national grid electricity and they awarded that the connection to the electricity would bring power for lighting and production, access to mass media and increase their awareness. Besides, their children would have better conditions for learning, especially in the evening.
- (iii) The programs of community development and promoting are necessary to help local people improve their standard livings, promote production and use of electricity;
- (iv) The construction of subproject will influence to people’s daily lives and environment. Households, especially ones live near material transportation road, will be influenced by noise and dust. The contractor committed that transportation cars are not allowed to run in break time to mitigate noise and must be covered carefully. The trucks carrying construction materials must be carefully covered. Material transportation road must be spraying daily to reduce dust.
- (v) The more workers enter to the community, the more possibly social evil might occur: The contractor should commit to coordinate with communal police to manage workers and to issue regulations and monitor the implementation closely. In addition, the contractor should conduct propaganda for their workers to respect the cultural values of the community. At the same time, local people should be informed about the negative impacts and methods for prevention.

99. After discussing the potential impacts with communities in the sub-project area and community of subproject beneficiaries, the people in subproject communes completely agreed to support the construction of the subproject and agreed to the measures to enhance positive impacts and measures to mitigate negative impacts mentioned in the consultations. Ethnic minority communities fully agreed to support the construction of the subproject in Dien Bien province.

Table 15: Date and number of participants of consultative meetings

No.	Date	Commune/District	Number of Participants	
			Men	Women
1	16/09/2009	Noong U commune, Dien Bien Dong District	24	5
2	15/9/2009	Pu Hong commune, Dien Bien Dong district	18	3
3	16/09/2009	Pu Nhi commune, Dien Bien Dong District	21	4
4	16/09/2009	Phi Nhu commune, Dien Bien Dong District	22	4
5	15/9/2009	Dien Bien town, Dien Bien Dong district	11	1
6	17/9/2009	Huu Ngai commune, Muong Cha district	21	8
7	18/9/2009	Sa Long commune, Muong Cha district	15	6
8	17/9/2009	Na Sang commune, Muong Cha district	20	7
9	21/9/2009	Si Pa Phin commune, Muong Cha district	19	5
10	16/9/2009	Ma Thi Ho commune, Muong Cha district	21	3
11	18/9/2009	Pa Ham commune, Muong Cha district	19	7
12	18/9/2009	Muong Tung commune, Muong Cha district	21	3
13	21/9/2009	Sa Tong commune, Muong Cha district	13	2
14	4/9/2009	Ang Nua commune, Muong Ang district	7	1
15	30/9/2009	Nam Lich commune, Muong Ang district	6	3
16	18/9/2009	Ang Cang commune, Muong Ang district	6	1
17	25/9/2009	Bung Lao commune, Muong Ang district	6	2
18	4/10/2009	Nam Ke commune, Muong Nhe district	4	3
19	7/10/2009	Pa My commune, Muong Nhe district	7	1
20	4/10/2009	Na Hy commune, Muong Nhe district	7	2
21	15/10/2009	Na Khoa commune, Muong Nhe district	6	3
22	15/10/2009	Na Bung commune, Muong Nhe district	5	3
23	8/10/2009	Pa Tàn commune, Muong Nhe district	6	1
24	20/10/2009	Sín Thầu commune, Muong Nhe district	8	2
25	08/10/2009	Sen Thuong commune, Muong Nhe district	9	2
26	05/10/2009	Muong Toong commune, Muong Nhe district	8	2
27	12/10/2009	Muong Nhe commune, Muong Nhe district	17	4
28	12/10/2009	Chung Chai commune, Muong Nhe district	20	4
29	15/10/2009	Quang Lam commune, Muong Nhe district	21	7
30	17/10/2009	Cha Cang commune, Muong Nhe district	19	4

No.	Date	Commune/District	Number of Participants	
			Men	Women
31	22/10/2009	Nam Vi commune, Muong Nhe district	17	3
32	13/10/2009	Thanh Minh commune, Dien Bien Phu city	14	2
33	19/10/2009	Muong Phang commune, Dien Bien district	15	2
34	27/10/2009	Muong Pon commune, Dien Bien district	12	3
35	28/10/2009	Nua Ngam commune, Dien Bien district	12	3
36	17/10/2009	Thanh Hung commune, Dien Bien district	11	2
37	20/10/2009	Thanh Xuong commune, Dien Bien district	14	2
38	9/10/2009	Na Tau commune, Dien Bien district	8	2
39	12/10/2009	Tuan Giao town, Tuan Giao district	8	1
40	15/10/2009	Chieng Sinh commune, Tuan Giao district	12	3
41	13/10/2009	Quai To, Tuan Giao district	13	2
42	20/10/2009	Quai Cang commune, Tuan Giao district	13	2
43	17/10/2009	Mun Chung commune, Tuan Giao district	15	3
44	15/10/2009	Muong Mun commune, Tuan Giao district	14	3
45	5/10/2009	Muong Bang commune, Tua Chua district	20	05
46	7/10/2009	Tua Thang commune, Tua Chua district	19	04
47	6/10/2009	Xa Nhe commune, Tua Chua district	10	02
	Total		634	147

100. Minutes of the consultative meetings are attached in *Appendix 8*. Minutes of some consultation meetings

VII. STRATEGY FOR PARTICIPATION AND BENEFITS OF WOMEN

101. The implementation of Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject will cause impacts on community in the subproject area, especially women. Among potential impacts by the subproject set out in 4.1. *Potential positive impacts*, women are most vulnerable people to be impacted. Therefore, during the implementation of the subproject, risks should be mitigated and benefits and opportunities for women should be ensured.

102. Gender Strategy relating to the subproject will focus on following activities: (i) governance community, (ii) awareness raising on safe use of electricity and power conservation, (iii) provision of micro finance assistance to women so that they can use electricity to generate production; (iv) provide education and awareness for women to minimize potential risks of HIV/AIDS, STDs, and Human trafficking, and (v) they will benefit from Resettlement assistance. However, gender issues in part 2 (grid extension) is limited in a campaign to raise awareness about safe use of electricity and conservation and HIV/AIDS, STDs, and Human trafficking program.

103. Some specific measures to ensure the participation of women in subproject activities and that they will benefit equally to that of men are:

104. Representatives of the Women's Union (WU) should participate in the CMB; (Training activities to enhance capacity women members of the CMB will organize in subproject activities (planning, implementation and monitoring of project activities). Simultaneously, the poor ethnic minority women-households will be ensured to give subsidies of connection grid to access electricity. Ethnic minorities women should be increased accessibility to electricity utilization through training programs and technical assistance such as manual electrical safety, promoting and income generation.

105. WU will conduct training for subproject beneficiaries to minimize HIV/AIDS, STDs prevention programs and in overcoming any human trafficking of women and children incident. Women in the community are the main target of this program. Information and materials for education campaigns about HIV/AIDS, STDs and human trafficking prevention programs will be propagated in ethnic minority languages and in accordance with their culture.

106. Assess specific micro finance needs of ethnic minority women; conduct meetings with women groups to provide information about the microfinance program and its

potential to generate income, supplying and training them skills of loans to use microfinance effectively.

107. Compensation and allowance payments should be received by the householder and his/her spouse.

108. The subproject will ensure that ethnic minority women and poor women will participate in all subproject activities and can enjoy the subproject benefits. The strategy is that the WU will be made responsible for ensuring above working closely with minority women. Relevant clauses will be incorporated into the TOR for WU.

109. Facilitate executing agencies (the Project Management Unit, Dien Bien Electricity, local authorities at all levels) to implement the gender strategy.

110. The PMU will request WU to prepare an action plan (together with budget) to implement the gender strategy.

111. The WU will be made responsible to PMU to ensure that Gender Strategy is implemented throughout subproject execution. NGOs will arrange special counsel sessions for women and provide information on safe electricity utilization for women of ethnic minorities. The dissemination of information related to the risk of HIV infection and human trafficking will do for the objects of men and women through individual consultations. NGOs will survey and evaluate opportunities to improve incomes for women, provide information and support for poor ethnic minority women access to micro credit from Social Policy Bank. NGO will build capacity for the communal/ward Women's Union (WU) in order to help them organize activities of the loan program at the commune/ward. NGOs will also support capacity building programs for women of ethnic minorities in the efficient use of credits for production and income generation activities, and training other concerned activities. NGOs will also survey, assess the opportunities for ethnic minority women for business such as garment, handicraft and small trade, and support women in these activities to generate sustainable income for them.

112. Monitoring activities of subproject management should be contributed and participated by women. Indicators of subproject assessment (indicators of productive electricity use, indicator of poverty reduction, and indicator of implementation of environmental management plan) insist of gender issue and participation of women (benefits, imitative measures to detrimental impacts...).

113. Household's economic development plans conducted by organizations, mass organizations (if any) should refer ideas and recommendations of both male and female of households in the subproject area.

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMDP

114. PPMU (under Viet Nam electricity group) will be responsible for overall coordination of the implementation of EMDP. PPMU is responsible for planning and conducting regularly with the communal project management board, communal 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 Project management Board of the investor to implement EMDP. The investor is responsible to carry out all mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts by the subproject and support development program as stated in V. *DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES*.

115. The investor is to cooperate with SPB, women associations, provincial agricultural extension office and mass organizations to conduct programs of information propagation and technical assistance to the community. The investor will contract with a proper consultant agency or an NGO to implement these programs of information propagation and technical assistance of promoting productive use of electrification.

116. Dien Bien PPC, DPCs, CPCs will support the investor to implement activities and to monitor implementation of EMDP.

117. The communal project management board will support the investor to make plans and implement programs of consultative meetings with the community.

118. Mass organizations including women's union, farmer's association, People's fund in communes and in villages will participate in programs of information disclosure and monitor implementation of EMDP by the constructor.

119. Mass organisations involving in the implementation of the subproject will cooperate with Project management board of the investor and the communal project management board to effectively implement project's activities.

IX. BUDGET FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

120. Budget for ethnic minority development plan is included in subproject's budget (a part of subproject's expense). Budget for implementation of ethnic minority development plan included expense of compensation meetings, expense of implementation of enhancement positive impacts and mitigation measures (mostly paid for information and propagation campaign), and expense of development assistances (households connection to electricity grid, equipment, supporting the program of promoting productive use of electricity, expense of agriculture extension activities) and payment for activities of communal project's management board. The budget for the ethnic minority development plan of Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject is estimated as **1,070,300,000 VND – equal to 51,159 USD**.

Table 16: Estimated budget of implementing EMDP of Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject

No	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (VND)
I	Cost for positive impact enhancement			362,000,000
1.1	Propagating usage of electrical appliances	6,000,000 VND/commune	47	282,000,000
1.2	Training on agricultural extension (Cultivation, animal husbandry and fishing)	10,000,000 VND/district	8	80,000,000
II	Cost for mitigation measures to negative impacts			282,000,000
2.1	Worker management			Included in the contractor's cost
2.2	Information propagation of HIV/AIDS, women trafficking, dissemination on social evils, propaganda on	6,000,000VND/commune	47	282,000,000

No	Activities	Unit	Quantity	Estimated cost (VND)
	indigenous cultural values and preservation of the values			
2.5	Compensation for affected land and asset			Calculated in the RP
2.6	Environment management			Calculated in the DTM
2.7	Information dissemination on safe use of electricity			Include in 1.1 above
III	Cost for development assistance program			329,000,000
3.1	Information dissemination on			Include in 1.1 above
3.2	Payment for communal management board (5,000,000 VND/commune on average)			235,000,000
3.3	Expenses for consultative meetings with the community (2,000,000 VND/commune on average)			94,000,000
	Total I+II+III			973,000,000
IV	Contingency cost	10%		97,300,000
	TOTAL			1,070,300,000

121. In addition to the costs above, the subproject will pay costs for electricity connection for affected households who have not been connected to the national grid from the communes in the subproject area with the amount of 40 USD per household.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

122. External monitoring on implementation of EMDP is not required by 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 investor (Viet Nam electricity group).

123. The Project management unit of the investor will be responsible for implementation of internal monitoring activities following the approval of EMDP.

Internal monitoring indicators include:

- (i) Number/percentage of ethnic 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 energy equipment;
- (iii) Number/percentage of poor ethnic minority households including poor and female headed households access micro credits and receive technical assistances of utilizing electricity and credits in production/income generation;
- (iv) Number of nomadic workers responding construction progress; Number of outside traders increasing in the project area
- (v) Number of households that have transferred land lease right, mortgage rights, inheritance rights, bonus (presents) 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 issues

124. Results of internal monitoring will be presented in quarter report submitted by the investor (Viet Nam Electricity group) for reviewing of ADB.

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

125. 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 October 2012. Particulars of the implementation schedule of EMDP will be consulted with ethnic minority community in compliance with local condition and general progress of the subproject. Therefore, particular plan of these special activities have not been determined.

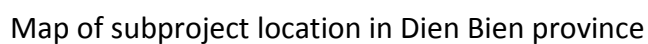
Table 17: Implementation plan

Activities	Time																															
	2010				2011												2012												2013	2014	2015	2016
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
To conduct IOL, consultation and disclosure																																
Submit EMDP to ADB																																
Approval of EMDP by ADB and posting at the website																																
Detailed design																																
To update EMDP basing on detailed																																

Activities	Time																											
design and submit to ADB																												
To complete, update EMDP basing on recommendation of ADB (if any)																												
Information dissemination of the updated EMDP after approval by ADB																												
To initiate implementation of EMDP (mitigation measures application, development																												

Activities	Time																											
activities)																												
Internal Monitoring																												

Appendix 1. Map of subproject area



Appendix 2. Socio-economic assessment of the affected households

126. This appendix describes the methodology for socio-economic assessment, data collected and results of the assessment.

127. The specific methods employed for this assessment are : (i) Collection and review of Statistical data from government offices at province, district and commune levels; (ii) Interviews with key commune staff (administration, health and education sectors) and mass organization representatives; (iii) Representative household survey including households from different wealth and income groups; and, (v) Individual interviews with business owners. Information for the assessment was collected in the commune in May, 2010. The supplementary information was collected from commune office and by making a visit to the communes in 2011.

Table 18: The statistics of subproject affected households (HHs)

No.	District/commune(town)	No. of affected households (HH)	No. of affected persons (person)
I	Muong Ang district	12	63
1	Ang Nua	3	15
2	Ang Cang	3	18
3	Bung Lao	3	12
4	Nam Lich	3	18
II	Dien Bien Dong district	230	1,319
6	Dien Bien town	8	48
7	Phi Nhu	52	260
8	Phu Nhi	57	285
9	Noong U	65	390
10	Pu Hong	48	336
III	Dien Bien Phu city	13	91
11	Thanh Minh commune	13	91
IV	Dien Bien district	95	507
12	Muong Phang	25	125
13	Muong Pon	15	90

<i>No.</i>	<i>District/commune(town)</i>	<i>No. of affected households (HH)</i>	<i>No. of affected persons (person)</i>
14	Nua Ngam	14	70
15	Thanh Hung	13	65
16	Thanh Xuong	17	102
17	Na Tau	11	55
V	Tuan Giao district	100	588
18	Tuan Giao town	7	42
19	Chieng Sinh	16	64
20	Quai To	17	102
21	Quai Cang	17	102
22	Mun Chung	20	140
23	Muong Mun	23	138
VI	Muong Cha district	459	2,383
24	Hua Ngai	77	385
25	Sa Long	34	204
26	Na Sang	59	236
27	Muong Tung	66	264
28	Si Pa Phin	53	318
29	Ma Thi Ho	87	522
30	Sa Tong	22	88
31	Pa Ham	61	366
VII	Tua Chua district	109	542
32	Muong Bang	56	224
33	Tua Thang	41	246
34	Xa Nhe	12	72
VIII	Muong Nhe District	287	1,579
35	Muong Nhe	56	336
36	Chung Chai	46	276

No.	District/commune(town)	No. of affected households (HH)	No. of affected persons (person)
37	Quang Lam	61	305
38	Cha Cang	57	342
39	Nam Ke	2	8
40	Na Khoa	4	24
41	Na Hy	4	16
42	Na Bung	4	20
43	Sin Thau	6	36
44	Pa Tan	4	20
45	Muong Toong	4	20
46	Pa My	4	24
47	Nam Vi	31	124
48	Sen Thuong	4	28
	Total	1,305	7,072

1. Population

128. Total number of households affected by the subproject is 1,305 (7,072 persons). Each household has 6 members on average. Percentage of male and female is respectively 47.56% and 52.44%. There are 59.88% of affected people at age of 18 to 60; 25.82% of them are below 18; 14.30% of them are above 60. Among 1,305 affected households, 85 are women households headed. These households are in vulnerable group.

129. Detailed information about affected households of the subproject as *Table 19* below:

Table 19: Statistics of HH heads sorted by gender

No.	District	Total HHs interviewed	Female-headed HHs	Male-headed HHs	Average age of Head (yrs)
1	Muong Ang district	12	0	12	45
2	Dien Bien Dong district	230	12	218	55

No.	District	Total HHs interviewed	Female-headed HHs	Male-headed HHs	Average age of Head (yrs)
3	Dien Bien Phu city	13	0	13	42
4	Dien Bien district	95	1	94	41
5	Tuan Giao district	100	4	96	37
6	Muong Cha district	459	15	444	42
7	Tua Chua district	109	10	99	33
8	Muong Nhe District	287	43	244	47
	Total	1,305	85	1,220	

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

130. Among interviewed households, 93% of them are men headed households, 7% are women headed households and most of them are single or widow. Average age of household heads is from 33 to 35.

131. Among 1,305 HHs, there are 1,057 HHs is the ethnic minority groups. In which, the Thai group is 522 households, the H'Mong group is 379 HHs and other group (Dao, HA Nhi, Giay) is 156 HHs.

Table 20: Statistics of subproject affected HHs sorted by ethnic

No.	District	Total HHs interviewed (HHs)	HHs interviewed by ethnicity			
			Thai ethnic (HHs)	H'Mong ethnic (HHs)	Kinh ethnic (HHs)	Other ethnic (HHs)
1	Muong Ang district	12	0	5	7	
2	Dien Bien Dong district	230	92	66	44	28
3	Dien Bien Phu city	13	10			3
4	Dien Bien district	95	33	29	19	14
5	Tuan Giao district	100	40	28	19	13
6	Muong Cha district	459	184	135	87	53
7	Tua Chua district	109	33	45	18	13
8	Muong Nhe District	287	130	71	54	32
	TOTAL	1,305	522	379	248	156

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

2. Occupation

Table 21: Number of HHs classified by occupation of household head

No.	District	HHs classified by HH head occupation (HHs)					Average age of Head (yrs)	Total
		Agriculture	Casual worker/labour	Government employees	Business	Housewife		
1	Muong Ang district	39	1	0	0	3	45	87
2	Dien Bien Dong district	156	7	3	3	19	55	230
3	Dien Bien Phu city	27	0	0	0		42	14

N o.	District	HHs classified by HH head occupation (HHs)					Aver age age of Hea d (yrs)	Total
		Agricu lture	Casual worker/ labour	Government employees	Busi ness	House wife		
4	Dien Bien district	50	0	1	1		41	95
5	Tuan Giao district	49	2	2	3	1	37	100
6	Muong Cha district	299	6	8	12		42	459
7	Tua Chua district	81	1	1	3	2	33	130
8	Muong Nhe District	498	3	6	15	3	47	750
	Total	1,199	20	21	37	28		1,305

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

132. The table above shows that almost of the number of HH heads engaged agriculture production (91.2%). This is consistent with the general structure of occupation in local; because of Dien Bien's production structure is mainly agricultural.

133. Most of HHs head have completed secondary education (90.67%). Percentage of illiterate HHs head only 4.5% and household has a university/ college degree is only about 1.07%. Detailed data regarding to the education of HHs head is shown in

134.

135. Table 22.

Table 22: Education of HH heads

No.	District	Education of HH head by category (person)					Total
		Elementar y	Secondar y school	High school	Colleges, University	Illitera te	
1	Muong Ang district	3	38	1	1	14	87
2	Dien Bien Dong district	5	112	6	3	12	230
3	Dien Bien Phu city	1	21	1	3	-	14
4	Dien Bien district	3	56	1	1	5	95
5	Tuan Giao district	2	48	1	1	4	100
6	Muong Cha district	14	310	3	3	16	459
7	Tua Chua district	3	76	1	1	3	130
8	Muong Nhe District	23	496	4	4	5	750
	Total	54	1,157	18	17	59	1,305

3. Poverty

136. Result of socio-economic assessment of affected households show that number of poor HHs is 574, accounting for 47.77% of total affected HHs. Poverty status of affected households in each subproject district is presented in the table below:

Table 23: Poverty rate of affected households

District	No of AHs (HH)	Poor HHs	
		Quantity (HH)	%
Muong Ang District	12	0	0%
Dien Bien Dong district	230	137	60%
Dien Bien Phu City	13	1	8%
Dien Bien District	95	21	22%
Tuan Giao District	100	35	35%
Muong Cha District	459	212	46%
Tua Chua district	109	46	42%
Muong Nhe District	287	122	43%
Total	1,305	574	44%

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

4. Income

137. According to socio-economic survey for affected households, income of 45.84% of interviewed households is more than 8,000,000 VND/month; income of 33.33% of affected HHs is from 4 to 8,000,000VND/month; income of the remaining households is below 4,000,000 VND.

Table 24: Percentage of households disaggregated by main sources of income

<i>Main income sources</i>	
Agriculture	64.51%
Forestry	21.42%
Fishery and aquaculture	11.58%
Common labor not related to agriculture	0.57%
Hired labor	0.19%
Salary other allowances	0.23%
Support from relatives	0.09%
No income	1.41%

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

Table 25: Average income per year of affected APs

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average income per capita (million VND/year)</i>
1	Muong Ang district	7.83
2	Dien Bien Dong district	8.90
3	Dien Bien Phu city	7.07
4	Dien Bien district	6.97
5	Tuan Giao district	6.67
6	Muong Cha district	6.13
7	Tua Chua district	6.50
8	Muong Nhe District	7.30

Table 26: Average income of Affected Household by Subproject, sorted by ethnic

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Average HH income (million VND/year/HH)</i>
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		<i>Thai ethnic</i>	<i>H'Mong ethnic</i>	<i>Others</i>
1	Muong Ang district	9.10	7.80	6.60
2	Dien Bien Dong district	8.50	8.30	9.90
3	Dien Bien Phu city	10.30	7.90	3.00
4	Dien Bien district	8.80	8.50	3.60
5	Tuan Giao district	8.80	7.60	3.60
6	Muong Cha district	7.90	6.00	4.50
7	Tua Chua district	8.60	7.90	3.00
8	Muong Nhe District	9.10	8.90	3.90

5. Expenditure

138. Annual expenditure of affected HHs includes: Food and foodstuff; funerals, death ceremonies, wedding; travel expense; clothes and footwear; telephone; health exam and illness treatment; electrical fee; water usage fee; education fee and others.

139. Among these expenses, education expense amounts to 43.51%, expense for food and foodstuff amounts to 31.91%, healthcare expense amounts to 29.17%. Other expenses amount to around 7% of total HHs' expenditures (See Table 27).

Table 27: Percentage of each expense in annual households' expenses

<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Percentage of each expense in annual households' expenses</i>
Food and foodstuff	31.91%
Funerals, death ceremonies, wedding	4.88%
Travel expense	0.48%
Food when away from home	0%
Clothes and footwear	2.64%
House restoration	0.0%
Telephone	4.89%
Health exam and illness treatment	29.17%
Electrical fee	6.75%
Water usage fee	0%
Education fee	43.51%

<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Percentage of each expense in annual households' expenses</i>
Other expenses	3.22%
Total	100%

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

6. Water

140. Domestic water sources of interviewed households are mainly dug well (38.5%) and drilled well (34.4%). Among 1,305 households, there are just 140 households (7.5%) are using tap water and they are mainly in Dien Bien Phu city where domestic conditions and infrastructure are provided rather sufficiently.

141. Main sources of domestic water are shown in *Table 28*.

Table 28: Main running water sources

<i>District</i>	<i>Main running water source (% HHs)</i>				
	<i>Tap – water</i>	<i>Drilled wells</i>	<i>Dug well</i>	<i>Rain water</i>	<i>Others (pond, lake, river, stream)</i>
Muong Ang district	1.85	27.27	34.94	15.06	20.88
Dien Bien Dong district	0.71	40.21	22.20	20.02	16.86
Dien Bien Phu city	50.00	20.93	20.93	3.49	4.65
Dien Bien district	1.53	29.31	51.60	10.69	6.87
Tuan Giao district	2.29	31.23	42.58	14.93	8.97
Muong Cha district	1.15	44.52	43.93	8.26	2.15
Tua Chua district	0.92	39.01	51.83	5.37	2.88
Muong Nhe District	1.19	43.03	39.99	7.67	8.13
All	7.5	34.4	38.5	10.7	8.9

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

7. Electricity

142. The results of socio-economic survey show that HHs are connected to the national grid (59.75%). There are 10.9% of interviewed households who have been using electricity by small hydro stations and 29.35% of households have not been provided with electricity.

143. Detail of electricity sources of affected HHs as

Table 29.

Table 29: Electricity Sources of AHs

District	Source of electricity HHs (%)			
	National Power Grid	Small hydro station	Collectives' source	No electricity
Muong Ang district	65.7	8.2	-	26.1
Dien Bien Dong district	54.52	11.3	-	34.18
Dien Bien Phu city	81.46	15.7	-	2.84
Dien Bien district	60.3	4.3	-	35.4
Tuan Giao district	71.48	3.2	-	25.32
Muong Cha district	66.17	17.5	-	16.33
Tua Chua district	45.58	8.8	-	45.62
Muong Nhe District	32.78	18.2	-	49.02
All province	59.75	10.9		29.35

8. Fuel

a. Fuel used in cooking

144. There are 90.46% of affected households who are using wood for cooking. Coal and oil are using by 2.62% of affected households. There are 41.37% of affected households who were provided with national grid electricity but there are not many households using electricity for cooking (6.91%) (See Table 30).

Table 30: Fuel for cooking of HHs

	Source of fuel for cooking (HHs)			
	Wood	Coal	Petroleum	Others.
Muong Ang district	89.35%	2.56%	6.25%	1.85%
Dien Bien Dong district	88.05%	0.71%	6.22%	5.02%
Dien Bien Phu city	89.53%	-	-	10.47%
Dien Bien district	88.55%	-	-	11.45%
Tuan Giao district	80.22%	10.90%	1.01%	7.88%
Muong Cha district	93.51%	-	-	6.49%
Tua Chua district	88.74%	-	-	11.26%
Muong Nhe District	92.79%	-	-	7.21%

All	90.46%	1.23%	1.39%	6.91%
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(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

b. Type of lighting

145. According to socio-economic survey for affected households, 41.3% of the households are using electricity for lighting (the data is consistent with percentage of households who were provided with grid electricity as shown in table 11). 37.6% of the HHs are using battery light and 10.93% of them are using hand-held flash-light. Battery light is used popularly because it is convenient, non-toxic and gives a better light than oil lamp.

146. Detail of lighting sources of affected HHs is as in *Table 31*.

Table 31: Lighting sources of HHs

<i>District</i>	<i>Lighting source of HHs (%)</i>			
	<i>Electrical light</i>	<i>Oil lamps</i>	<i>Flash-light</i>	<i>Battery light</i>
Muong Ang district	32.40	10.80	10.25	46.55
Dien Bien Dong district	34.90	9.58	9.68	45.84
Dien Bien Phu city	72.44	10.25	6.30	11.01
Dien Bien district	53.80	11.25	12.58	22.37
Tuan Giao district	28.20	9.63	13.28	48.89
Muong Cha district	54.70	10.36	11.47	23.47
Tua Chua district	32.30	10.36	13.28	44.06
Muong Nhe District	22.20	8.58	10.58	58.64
All	41.30	10.10	10.93	37.6

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

9. Housing Condition

147. In accordance with Vietnam Construction Standards providing characteristics for dwelling houses and industrial houses projects, houses are classified into 4 classes and 1 class of temporary house. According to actual survey in the subproject areas, there are four main classes of houses as follows:

Table 32: Number of HHs own different house type

No.	District	Number of HHs own different house type			
		Tiled roof one floor house	2 storey house	3 storey house upward	Temporary house
1	Muong Ang district	60.51%	16.79%	14.83%	7.87%
2	Dien Bien Dong district	70.82%	6.28%	13.70%	9.21%
3	Dien Bien Phu city	50.85%	29.48%	19.06%	1.61%
4	Dien Bien district	63.24%	13.51%	15.03%	8.22%
5	Tuan Giao district	65.47%	10.85%	15.17%	8.51%
6	Muong Cha district	42.89%	34.41%	17.13%	5.58%
7	Tua Chua district	55.08%	22.02%	15.74%	7.16%
8	Muong Nhe District	58.72%	17.31%	16.33%	7.63%

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

148. According to the results of survey, all affected households have their own house and none of them have to rent house.

10. Sanitation

149. Most of HHs have outside toilet 81.37% (from 63% to 95% in each district), 14.88% of HHs do not have toilet in their houses, and only 3.75% of HHs have indoor toilets. Detail of HHs' toilet type see *Table 33* below:

Table 33: Toilet Type

District	Toilet type %		
	Indoor	Outdoor	No toilet
Muong Ang district	-	75%	25%

<i>District</i>	<i>Toilet type %</i>		
	<i>Indoor</i>	<i>Outdoor</i>	<i>No toilet</i>
Dien Bien Dong district	-	85%	15%
Dien Bien Phu city	30%	63%	7%
Dien Bien district	-	67%	33%
Tuan Giao district	-	85%	15%
Muong Cha district	-	89%	11%
Tua Chua district	-	92%	8%
Muong Nhe District	-	95%	5%

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

11. Family amenities

150. Results showed that the percentages of households now using electric facilities are quite large. This rate will increase after the subproject completion because then the number of households using electricity will increase since the cost of electricity will be lower than current price.

Table 34: Percentage of AHs using electricity for electrical appliances

<i>Electrical appliances</i>	<i>Percentage of AHs using electricity for electrical appliances</i>	<i>Electrical appliances</i>	<i>Percentage of AHs using electricity for electrical appliances</i>
Television	40.3%	Electrical fan	8.2%
Computer	0.17	Electronic devices (disc player, radio)	42.7%
Refrigerator	0.95 %	Telephone (fix, mobile)	36.12%

<i>Electrical appliances</i>	<i>Percentage of AHs using electricity for electrical appliances</i>	<i>Electrical appliances</i>	<i>Percentage of AHs using electricity for electrical appliances</i>
Bike	73.2 %	Washing machine	0.01%
Car	0.05%	Tractor pulled plough	0.03%
Gas stove	3.8%	Other expenses	2.6%

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

12. Status housing ownership of households

151. Almost all of affected households use house for dwelling (98.4% of total affected households), 1.6 % of affected HHs use for both dwelling and business purposes.

Table 35: Percentage of households using house for dwelling and business

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Percentage of AHs using house for both dwelling and business</i>	<i>Percentage of AHs using house for dwelling</i>
1	Muong Ang district	1.0	99.0
2	Dien Bien Dong district	1.0	99.0
3	Dien Bien Phu city	5.0	95.0
4	Dien Bien district	0.5	99.5
5	Tuan Giao district	2.5	97.5
6	Muong Cha district	1.2	98.8
7	Tua Chua district	0.5	99.5
8	Muong Nhe District	0.7	99.3
	All	1.6	98.4

(Source: Results of Socio-economic Survey)

Appendix 3. Current Electricity Situation and Household Affordability for Electricity

1. Production and Use of Power

152. HH power connection – 854 HHs out of 1,305 HHs affected by “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject” have no power and make use of other sources of energy such as kerosene oil, small hydro power stations. This is a huge inconvenience to them in addition to costing more. Connection to power will ease and make HH activities more enjoyable and quicker. Power will facilitate women who work in highland areas all day and return home in the evening in their housework

153. HH power improvement – 854 HHs have problems in the use of current power supply which has several inherent issues such as supply interruptions, power black outs, voltage level fluctuation, etc..... Many HHs are not able to use electrical appliances and machines such as water pumps due to the low and fluctuation in power use level. Improvement will benefit them all This will create HH investments on small businesses. Also, a comfortable scenario for businesses to grow to help HH businesses, repair of facilities, equipment, etc.

154. About 59.75% of affected households by the subproject have connection to national grid electricity, about 10.9% obtain their lighting power from small hydro stations (or pico plants) while about 29.35% of them have no access to electricity. (See *Table 29*)

155. There are shared power users. 2-3 HHs share 0.5-1kW generator, the rate is about 30% in rainy season.

156. There are kerosene users as the source of lighting. The current status of power supply from the national grid is good, reliable voltage. There are some problems with current power: For households, the use of small hydro power generators is stable rainy season, dry season water supply is limited so it is unstable. The source of lighting energy for 10.1% of HHs is kerosene oil (See *Table 31*). For ethnic minority households, electricity is mainly used for lighting for living, not for cooking, the wealthier households have 01 TV, 01 fan, mainly concern their power for lighting and running TV and fan. For wealthier households they want stable 3 phase power to do business with millers, ice-cream containers, and ice maker.

2. Cost for utilizing electricity

157. In the communes where grid connection has been provided to households, electricity use cost is 600 VND/kwh /the first 45kwh and it costs 1700 VND/kwh for the consumption of more than 45 kwh. The actual cost is high compared to the income of households. According to results of survey, consultative meetings with communal officers and electricity consumers, the power consumption is as follows:

Table 36: Annual cost of HHs power use

Power source	Average cost (VND/HH/year)							
	Muong Ang district	Dien Bien Dong district	Dien Bien Phu City	Dien Bien district	Tuan Giao district	Muong Cha district	Tua Chua district	Muong Nhe
HHs use national grid electricity	480,00 0	445,00 0	720,00 0	580,00 0	600,00 0	396,00 0	420,00 0	360,00 0
HHs use small hydro power generators	156,00 0	228,00 0	240,000	216,00 0	168,00 0	180,00 0	160,00 0	175,00 0
HHs use kerosene oil	170,00 0	200,00 0	230,00 0	120,00 0	89,000	91,000	110,00 0	130,00 0

3. Payment capacity

158. Results of survey with households in subproject communes show that, each household is now paying 20,000 – 60,000 VND/month for electricity use. Most households use electricity for lighting and average use of electricity is 3.5 hours/household/day; they mostly turn on their electrical equipment in the evening.

159. Though expense for electricity use is not much, average income of households is quite low (according to results of SES, average income of affected persons is 7,717,000 VND per capita per year. Therefore, a number of households cannot pay the fee in time and they even pay for installation.

Appendix 4. Scope of Impacts by the Subproject

160. Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province subproject is a sub-project of The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project. The subproject will entail the installation of 315.963-kilometer medium voltage with 100 distribution substations, 307.047 -kilometer low voltage system with 12.725 sets of customer meters and 849.126 kilometers of meter-to- household connection. The subproject will be located in Dien Bien Province and will cover 47 communes in 8 districts. The districts are as follows: Muong Ang, Dien Bien Dong, Dien Bien Phu City, Dien Bien, Tuan Giao, Muong Cha, Tua Chua and Muong Nhe.

161. The total number of affected households by the subproject is 1,305 households (7,072 persons).

162. The subproject will affect 4,485,707 square meters (448.6 hectares). Around 17,097 square meters (1.7 hectares) of 1,305 households (7,072 persons) will be permanently acquired while 4,468,610 square meters (446.9 hectares) of 1,305 households (7,072 persons) will be for temporary use. The permanently affected land includes: 7,778 m² of agriculture land, accounting 45% of total permanently affected land (including 5,215 m² of land for annual crops; 2,563 m² of land for perennial trees) and 9,319 m² of public land. There is no residential land affected by the subproject. None will be physically displaced or will loss more than 10 percent of their land holding.

163. The subproject will acquire 1,098,011 m² of crops and 6,677 trees (there are 4,545 trees are cut down). There have no houses, structures or public works affected by the subproject.

164. Among 1,305 affected households, 1,057 belong to ethnic minority groups namely Thai, H'Mong, Dao, Hoa, Khang, La Hu, and Ha Nhi; and 85 are women households headed. These households are in vulnerable group.

165. There are no business enterprise, infrastructure, public facilities and burial ground that will be affected. The income loss from land acquisition can be derived from the average land loss. The households with permanent land loss will give up only 4.7 square meters on average or 0.08 percent of the average land holding. If this is planted to paddy rice, the average loss is estimated to be 19,035 VND per year. For the temporarily affected households, the average area to be affected is 1,390 square meters but they will be paid for the lost revenue from this land during the period of subproject use.

166. The affected detail statistics are as below :

Table 37: Level of Impacts on land by commune

No	District /commune	Total affected area (m2)					Of which: a) Land affected permanently (m2)					c) Land affected temporarily (m2)				
		Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	16	17	18	19	20
I	Muong Ang	46,232	27,648	0	100,447	174,327	229	113	0	409	751	55,987	27,535	0	100,038	183,560
1	Ang Nua	2,498	6,139		22,302	30,939	59	29		105	193	12,423	6,110		22,197	40,730
2	Ang Cang	7,636	3,755		13,644	25,035	30	15		54	99	7,606	3,740		13,590	24,936
3	Búng Lao	6,835	3,362		12,212	22,409	24	12		43	79	6,811	3,350		12,169	22,330
4	Nam Lich	23,806	11,708		42,537	78,051	94	46		167	307	23,712	11,662		42,370	77,744
II	Dien Bien Dong	166,953	82,107	0	298,321	547,381	655	322	0	1,170	2,147	166,298	81,785	0	297,151	545,234
1	TT-Dien Bien	3,449	1,696		6,164	11,309	18	9		34	61	3,431	1,687		6,130	11,248
2	Phi Nhu	35,139	17,281		62,788	115,208	144	71		257	472	34,995	17,210		62,531	114,736
3	Phu Nhi	44,440	21,856		79,407	145,703	165	81		293	539	44,275	21,775		79,114	145,164
4	Noong U	50,715	24,942		90,620	166,277	183	90		326	599	50,532	24,852		90,294	165,678
5	Pú	33,210	16,332		59,342	108,884	145	71		260	476	33,065	16,261		59,082	108,408

No	District /commune	Total affected area (m2)					Of which: a) Land affected permanently (m2)					c) Land affected temporarily (m2)				
		Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total
	Hong															
III	TP Dien Bien Phu	7,473	3,675	0	13,353	24,501	39	19	0	69	127	7,434	3,656	0	13,284	24,374
1	Thanh Minh	7,473	3,675		13,353	24,501	39	19		69	127	7,434	3,656		13,284	24,374
IV	Dien Bien	63,768	31,361	0	113,946	209,075	264	129	0	470	863	63,504	31,232	0	113,476	208,212
1	Muong Phăng	17,051	8,385		30,468	55,904	72	35		129	236	16,979	8,350		30,339	55,668
2	Muong Pon	10,647	5,236		19,025	34,908	40	19		71	130	10,607	5,217		18,954	34,778
3	Núa Ngam	9,329	4,588		16,670	30,587	35	17		61	113	9,294	4,571		16,609	30,474
4	Thanh Hung	8,201	4,034		14,653	26,888	38	19		67	124	8,163	4,015		14,586	26,764
5	Thanh Xuong	11,318	5,566		20,224	37,108	47	23		84	154	11,271	5,543		20,140	36,954
6	Nà Tau	7,222	3,552		12,906	23,680	32	16		58	106	7,190	3,536		12,848	23,574
V	Tuan Giao	60,899	29,952	0	108,827	199,678	280	139	0	503	922	60,619	29,813	0	108,324	198,756
1	TT Tuan Giao	3,737	1,838		6,678	12,253	18	9		32	59	3,719	1,829		6,646	12,194
2	Chieng Sinh	11,226	5,522		20,061	36,809	44	22		79	145	11,182	5,500		19,982	36,664
3	Quài	12,326	6,062		22,023	40,411	48	24		85	157	12,278	6,038		21,938	40,254

No	District /commune	Total affected area (m2)					Of which: a) Land affected permanently (m2)					c) Land affected temporarily (m2)				
		Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total
	To															
4	Quài Cang	9,284	4,566		16,594	30,444	47	23		86	156	9,237	4,543		16,508	30,288
5	Mùn Chung	11,613	5,712		20,754	38,079	58	29		104	191	11,555	5,683		20,650	37,888
6	Muong Mùn	12,713	6,252		22,717	41,682	65	32		117	214	12,648	6,220		22,600	41,468
VI	Muong Cha	333,238	163,887	0	595,456	1,092,581	1,299	638	0	2,318	4,255	331,939	163,249	0	593,138	1,088,326
1	Hua Ngai	56,060	27,570		100,175	183,805	216	106		387	709	55,844	27,464		99,788	183,096
2	Sa Long	22,813	11,220		40,764	74,797	81	40		144	265	22,732	11,180		40,620	74,532
3	Nà Sang	45,127	22,194		80,636	147,957	168	83		300	551	44,959	22,111		80,336	147,406
4	Muong Tùg	50,816	24,991		90,801	166,608	190	93		339	622	50,626	24,898		90,462	165,986
5	Si Pa phìn	36,139	17,773		64,575	118,487	160	79		286	525	35,979	17,694		64,289	117,962
6	Ma Thi Ho	67,514	33,203		120,637	221,354	254	124		452	830	67,260	33,079		120,185	220,524
7	Sá Tong	13,396	6,588		23,939	43,923	54	26		97	177	13,342	6,562		23,842	43,746
8	Pa Ham	41,373	20,348		73,931	135,652	176	87		315	578	41,197	20,261		73,616	135,074
VII	Tua Chua	86,357	42,471	0	154,312	283,140	336	165	0	601	1,102	86,021	42,306	0	153,711	282,038
1	Muong	43,231	21,262		77,249	141,742	175	86		311	572	43,056	21,176		76,938	141,170

No	District /commune	Total affected area (m2)					Of which: a) Land affected permanently (m2)					c) Land affected temporarily (m2)				
		Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total
	Báng															
2	Tua Thàng	35,309	17,365		63,094	115,768	122	60		218	400	35,187	17,305		62,876	115,368
3	Xá Nhè	7,817	3,844		13,968	25,629	39	19		71	129	7,778	3,825		13,897	25,500
VIII	Muong Nhe	593,239	291,753	0	1,060,048	1,945,040	2,113	1,038	0	3,779	6,930	591,126	290,715	0	1,056,269	1,938,110
1	Muong Nhe	41,122	20,225		73,483	134,830	172	85		309	566	40,950	20,140		73,174	134,264
2	Chung Chai	66,940	32,923		119,617	219,480	216	107		387	710	66,724	32,816		119,230	218,770
3	Quang Lâm	51,470	25,312		91,969	168,751	180	88		321	589	51,290	25,224		91,648	168,162
4	Chà Cang	49,015	24,105		87,583	160,703	165	81		295	541	48,850	24,024		87,288	160,162
5	Nam Kè	41,942	20,626		74,944	137,512	168	82		300	550	41,774	20,544		74,644	136,962
6	Nà Khoa	39,517	19,434		70,611	129,562	139	68		247	454	39,378	19,366		70,364	129,108
7	Nà Hỳ	45,581	22,416		81,447	149,444	164	80		292	536	45,417	22,336		81,155	148,908
8	Nà Bung	72,005	35,412		128,664	236,081	236	116		421	773	71,769	35,296		128,243	235,308
9	Sín Thau	53,036	26,083		94,770	173,889	177	87		317	581	52,859	25,996		94,453	173,308
10	Pa Tan	34,955	17,191		62,461	114,607	132	65		236	433	34,823	17,126		62,225	114,174
11	Muong Toong	26,416	12,991		47,200	86,607	108	53		192	353	26,308	12,938		47,008	86,254
12	Pá Mỳ	28,468	14,000		50,869	93,337	100	49		180	329	28,368	13,951		50,689	93,008

No	District /commune	Total affected area (m2)					Of which: a) Land affected permanently (m2)					c) Land affected temporarily (m2)				
		Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total	Land for annual trees	Garden land/perennial trees	Residential land	Public land	Total
13	Nam Vi	26,104	12,838		46,646	85,588	97	48		175	320	26,007	12,790		46,471	85,268
14	Sen Thuong	16,668	8,197		29,783	54,648	59	29		106	194	16,609	8,168		29,677	54,454
Total:		1,368,143	672,854	0	2,444,710	4,485,707	5,215	2,563	0	9,319	17,097	1,362,928	670,291	0	2,435,391	4,468,610
Of which : a) MV line		795,290	391,123	0	1,421,100	2,606,770	2,588	1,270	0	4,627	7,742	792,702	389,853	0	1,416,473	2,599,028
b) LV line		572,853	281,731	0	1,023,610	1,878,937	2,627	1,293	0	4,692	9,355	570,226	280,438	0	1,018,918	1,869,582

(Source: Results of IOL in September and October 2009)

Appendix 5. Promoting in the community

1. Potential capacity of economic development through

167. There were regular consultative meetings with local authorities, mass organisations, groups of households, and groups of women to discuss the issues of productive use of electricity...

168. If the source of electricity is sustainable, and there is some subsidization policies for households and small production bases, people will have the following potential capacity of economic development:

- Electricity can be used to preserve and to process non-timber products.
- Traditional works of weaving, embroidery, particularly, works of ethnic women are currently made by hand. If electricity supply and electrification program are fully provided them, their traditional clothes, blankets can be improved in quantity and quality.
- Agricultural machines such as ploughs, mills can be used to reduce time of labourers and make their productivity more effective.
- Some new kinds of works like husking service, food processing, agricultural and forestry production, services of business and maintenance of electricity equipment.
- Electricity source will also stimulate demand for more kinds of electrical products of a better quality that will promote exchanges among people in the commune and with outsiders.

169. Potential of production development through electrification is clearly visible. However, campaigns of information propagation and particular assistances of capacity building, skills, techniques, models, electricity price and credits for production are initially required so that, households can learn and promote productive use of electricity. A summary of general impacts on the community livelihood is presented in *Table 38* the as below.

Table 38: Summary of Expected Impacts of Electrification in subproject area

Sector	General Impacts	Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
Income and economic activities				
Agriculture	Agricultural machines such as ploughs, mills will be employed to reduce workload and time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some small-scale agricultural machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of machines will depend on HH economic and productive capacity Supportive systems needed (funds, training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local farming households in the subproject area
Production development	Mechanised and diversified production will be possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food processing with milling Small-scale local wood processing Weaving, making clothes with electric sewing machines for women 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supportive systems needed (funds, training) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected households
Trade and business	Exchange of agricultural products between households within commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electricity increases the demand for new commodities Enhanced productivity and diversified products cause an increase transactions between households in the commune Convenient transport and better products enable a network of middle men (collectors) to be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scale of impacts depends on HH productive capacity and extension Outsiders may take the new opportunities to sell electric devices at high price and buy farmers' products at low price, benefiting from the project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local farmers and external traders Those capable of taking new opportunities to benefit from electrification

<i>Sector</i>	<i>General Impacts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Major Stakeholders</i>
		formed		
Governmental sector				
Public services	Improved quality of health care and education services, governmental offices Improved road conditions and lighting in key areas of the commune	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilities and equipment of schools and health centers are improved thanks to electricity Some main offices and roads of the commune are lit with bulbs. 	Positive impacts depend on commune economic conditions and quality of schools and health centers	All commune inhabitants, School students
Inhabitants, households				
Households living standards	Enhanced life quality of commune households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lighting favours evening time activities of the family and studying of children. Workload reduced for women. They can use electric machines in production and housework Purchase of electric appliances like TV, CD-players, computers etc. may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time and workload are reduced, Household life is more comfortable Access to information and knowledge potentially improve Electricity use depends on HH economic resources, so poor HHs access to electricity should be ensured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households using electricity Households who can afford machines and other commodities
Social life	More activities and evening time activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evening time activities like studying of children, meetings of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to information and knowledge potentially improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All inhabitants in the subproject area

<i>Sector</i>	<i>General Impacts</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Major Stakeholders</i>
	will be possible More public activities	villages, common activities may increase		

2. Recommendations for strengthening capacity of productive use of electricity

170. Households – especially, ethnic minority people in subproject communes have not been aware that how effective the subproject is and they are not ready for the program of promoting productive use of electricity. Therefore, particular assistance is required to encourage households to apply the program of productive use of electricity. Below are recommendations for strengthening capacity of households in Dien Bien subproject :

- Information propagation of is required. Information of such propagations should be special and it should underline applicable models for subproject communes.
- Trainings, capacity buildings, skills of using electricity equipment, machines for maintenance, processing, production should be conducted.
- Policies for promoting and supporting bases of production, processing, trading (agricultural and forestry products or others) in the community are necessary. In the initial years, when grid connection is provided, if households have plan for productive use of electricity, they should be given assistance (credits, information, experiences, preferential policies on tax, fee, procedures, space etc.).
- A suitable and experienced agency, women union organisation should commit to help people to access credit for production promotion (Social Policy Bank, women association, or farmers' union), assistance of technical models, proper and effective use of credit should be explained and conducted to people for their better income generation.
- Guide of safe, effective, economic use of electricity is required.

171. Besides, the constructor is to consult regularly with households, community, and local authorities to understand and handle the challenges of households in promoting income generation and reducing poverty rate through productive use of electricity. The subproject will work with Policy banks to increase time work of credit staffs in the community and propagate credit access programs of the bank including conditions, participants of the programs and help the local people fill in credit form and prepare necessary papers to complete bank loan application.

172. The subproject will design training program for ethnic minority community on using electricity in production to improve their income.

173. The local authorities will coordinate with mass organizations such as Women's Union, Farmer's Union to organize shows of model of using electricity in production in the local which applied the model successfully.

Appendix 6. TOR for an NGO undertaking the promotion of productive use of electricity component and providing relevant support and capacity building for the project management unit.

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

- (i) To cooperate and support through relevant capacity building the PPMU in planning and implementing the Project 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 Project.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) To implement the Project HIV and human trafficking prevention program;
- (iv) To implement the Project Gender Strategy; accordingly ensure that gender aspects are mainstreamed in all Project activities and that ethnic minority women are provided relevant support to participate and benefit from the Project;
- (v) To undertake motivational work for improving ethnic minority households' awareness of safe electricity use and possibilities in utilizing electricity.
- (vi) To support poor and near poor households' access to micro credits through the available microcredit channels, and to provide them with technical support for efficient utilization of the loans for households' income improvement through electricity;
- (vii) To cooperate with the Social Policy Bank and Women's Union in facilitating poor households access to micro credits according to their loan schemes;
- (viii) To provide capacity building and support to mass organizations in their facilitating role towards poor households in accessing micro credits;
- (ix) 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.

175. 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 anti-HIV and human trafficking 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 PPMU and CMB, CEM, Social Policy Bank, mass organizations, authorities at different levels and especially CPC at each sub project location.

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

- (i) Investigate the knowledge and human capacity of the PPMU to implement the Project activities following the social guidelines of the Project; propose and plan relevant capacity building support.
- (ii) Investigate in cooperation with health authorities and Women's Union and any other relevant body or project the specific HIV and human trafficking situation and risk in sub project locations; propose a sub project specific implementation of the HIV and human trafficking prevention program of the Project.
- (iii) Make a capacity and training needs assessment and propose needed and relevant capacity building support to CMB in each sub project location in facilitating community participation and implementation of the EMDP and when relevant, the Resettlement and Compensation Plan.
- (iv) Propose needed and relevant awareness raising support to local households in sub project locations in using and utilizing electricity.
- (v) Investigate in each sub project location 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.

- (vi) Investigate if there are any on-going projects or governmental initiatives at district and province level relevant for the Component; propose how project cooperation with these will be arranged.
- (vii) Identify suitable optional activities for production and income generation improvement with electricity in each sub project location.
- (viii) Define the funding needed for the identified income generation improvement for individual households and/or groups of households.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) 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 sub project location.
- (xiii) Assess the capacity and capacity building needs of relevant health care staff and WU to participate in implementing the HIV and trafficking prevention program in each sub project location; prepare a plan for implementation of the program and the capacity building.

- (xiv) Prepare a plan for implementation of the Project Gender Strategy and any relevant capacity building needed for its implementation.
- (xv) Propose monitoring indicators to evaluate the impact of the planned activities; support the community-based monitoring by CMB and the internal monitoring by PPMU through capacity building and other relevant assistance.

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

- (i) Supporting the PPMU in all project planning and implementation tasks and activities as needed;
- (ii) Implementing the Project HIV and human trafficking prevention program;
- (iii) Mainstreaming gender concerns in all project phases in all sub project locations and activities, following the Project Gender Strategy;
- (iv) Supporting the CMBs in all project implementation activities in sub project locations as needed;
- (v) Implementing the promoting 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 7: Government policies references

178. List of policies in the first category

- (i) Governmental Resolution No.38/CP dated 12 March 1968 advocating settled agriculture and fixed residence 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 Party Central Committee 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 policies of supporting cultivation land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority people (Program 134)

179. 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/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).
- (v) 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).

180. 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 (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.
- (iii) Decision No.132/2002/QD-TTg dated 08 October 2002 of the Prime Minister on the assistance of cultivation land and residential land for ethnic minorities in their residential areas in Tay Nguyen.

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM
Độc lập – Tự do – Hạnh phúc

Ngày... tháng... năm...

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Dự án: ...

I- Thành phần tham dự

- Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn: Công ty CP phát triển Điện lực Thăng Long
Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Đại diện UBND xã Huyện/Miền/Sông... Tỉnh/District
Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Đại diện/người đứng đầu nhóm dân tộc thiểu số
Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Đại diện các hội, đoàn thể địa phương:
Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Ông/bà: Chức vụ
- Người dân trong khu vực dự án. Xã Huyện.....
Tỉnh..... Danh sách các hộ tham gia và ký nhận về sự tham gia được d

II- Nội dung tham vấn

- Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn cung cấp các thông tin cho người tham dự bao gồm:
 - Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô công trình, vị trí hướng tuyến ...)
 - Các ảnh hưởng tiềm tàng của dự án (Bao gồm cả tác động tích cực và tác tiêu cực đến cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương)
 - Khung chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số cho dự án.
 - Kế hoạch thực hiện (kế hoạch xây lắp, kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư, kế h hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu...)
 - Cơ chế giải quyết thắc mắc khiếu nại.
 - Chương trình hỗ trợ phát triển cộng đồng.
- Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn cung cấp tài liệu, thông tin của dự án cho người tham
- Người tham dự trao đổi nhóm và phát biểu ý kiến

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc cùng ngày. Đại diện chính quyền xã, bản, đại diện các đoàn thể và người dân tham dự cuộc họp cùng đọc và thống nhất với nội dung biên bản cuộc họp

Đại diện tổ chức đoàn thể
Đại diện chính quyền địa phương
Đại diện/người đứng đầu nhóm Dân tộc thiểu số

[illegible]

APPENDICIES

Đã làm ngày ... 8 ... tháng ... 10 ... năm 2009

VỀ KẾ HOẠCH PHÁT TRIỂN DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

Dự án: Nâng cấp, cải tạo, sửa chữa nông trường Hòa Bình, Sơn Tây, Vĩnh Yên, Bắc Ninh

I- Thành phần tham dự

1. Đại diện chủ đầu tư
Ông/bà: Chức vụ:
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn: Công ty CP phát triển Điện lực Thăng Long
Ông/bà: Chức vụ:
3. Đại diện UBND xã: Hải Hà Huyện: Thăng Hoa Tỉnh: Đà Nẵng
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Sơn Chức vụ: Chủ tịch UBND
4. Đại diện người đứng đầu nhóm dân tộc thiểu số
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Tuấn Chức vụ:
- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:
- Ông/bà: Chức vụ:
5. Đại diện các hội, đoàn thể địa phương:
Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Chương Chức vụ: BT. MTTW
- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Tiến Chức vụ: BT. F.R
- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Phạm Chức vụ: BT. UBND
- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Tiến Chức vụ: BT. CLB
- Ông/bà: Nguyễn Văn Tiến Chức vụ: BT. P.T.H
- Người dân trong khu vực dự án: Huyện:

Tỉnh..... Danh sách các hộ tham gia và ký nhận về sự tham gia được đính kèm.

II- Nội dung tham vấn

1. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn cung cấp các thông tin cho người tham dự bao gồm:
- Nội dung an (lý do đầu tư, quy mô công trình, vị trí hướng trường ...)
 - Các ảnh hưởng tiềm tàng của dự án (Bảo tồn các tác động tích cực và tác động tiêu cực đến cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số địa phương)
 - Khung chính sách phát triển dân tộc thiểu số cho dự án.
 - Kế hoạch thực hiện (kế hoạch xây lắp, kế hoạch đền bù tái định cư, kế hoạch thực hiện các biện pháp giảm thiểu...)
 - Cơ chế giải quyết thắc mắc khiếu nại.
 - Chương trình hỗ trợ phát triển cộng đồng.
2. Đại diện đơn vị tư vấn cung cấp tài liệu, thông tin cho dự án cho người tham dự.
3. Người tham dự trao đổi nhóm và phát biểu ý kiến

III- Kết quả tham vấn.

1. Về ảnh hưởng của dự án:

Cháu đến từ hôm nay với hàng của cô và tư
cùng cô học nữa cùng cô và tư đi
Coi anh trong gia đình thì ông là người
vẫn phải ăn gạo thối còn cả hàng này

2. Về việc xây dựng các chương trình hỗ trợ phát triển cộng đồng:

[illegible]

3. Về việc sử dụng điện sản xuất:

Thầy dạy học sinh học chữ Hán. Thầy dạy học sinh học chữ Hán. Thầy dạy học sinh học chữ Hán.

Cuộc họp kết thúc lúc cùng ngày. Đại diện chính quyền xã, bản, đại diện các đoàn thể và người dân tham dự cuộc họp cùng đọc và thống nhất với nội dung biên bản cuộc họp

Đại diện tổ chức đoàn thể

Đại diện chính quyền địa phương



Đại diện/người đứng đầu nhóm Dân tộc thiểu số



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