

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

April 2013

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

Dak Pring Hydropower Subproject, Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province

Prepared by Central Power Corporation for The Asian Development Bank

List of Abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank
EMDP	Ethnic minority Development Plan
SEDP	Socio-Economic Development Plan
PC	People's Committee
CEM	Committee of Ethnic Minority
CMU	Construction Management Unit (at commune)
NTPPRs	National Targeted Programs for Poverty Reduction
CEMMA	Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas
IPP	Indigenous Peoples Community
PCEMA	Provincial Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs
PPMUP	Provincial Project Management Unit
C&PS	Consultation and Participation Strategy
PSC	Project steering committee
CPMU	Central Project Management Unit
EMO	Ethnic minority Office
RCP	Resettlement and Compensation Plan
PGS	Project Gender Strategy
WU	Women Union

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A. Background and Context

I Project Rationale

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 for the country has increased from 51% in 1996 to 91% by 2007 in which the electrification rate in the South Central provinces is relatively low to reach 70% in 2009. The low per capita consumption. electricity use per capita consumption of Vietnam is 981 kWh/year, Quảng Nam is 576 kWh/year, for Quang Nam mountains area is 76 kWh/year and low population density in remote areas makes grid extensions to provide electricity to these communities a financially unattractive proposition. However, South Central provinces have a good potential for hydropower development, which can be economically developed to meet the demand for electricity in the local communities and provide surplus electricity to the national grid.

2. Vu Gia – Thu Bon river system of which the majority of basin located in the South Central provinces considered to have a high potential for hydropower development. This river system occupies the 4th priority in the country in terms of potential for hydro power development. “Renewable energy for Remote and Mountain Communes Project” is planned to fund the development of hydro power plants each with a capacity of 0.5 MW to 5 MW in South Central 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.

3. The Dak Pring hydropower subproject in Nam Giang District, Quang Nam Province is selected as a potential candidate. The subproject is expected to generate 30,77.10⁶ MWh of power when it is fully commissioned. The power generated is well in excess of the total estimated demand of Cha Val commune which is 126.4 Kwh/year. The excess in production is sufficient to meet the power demand of other communes equivalent to Cha Val.

4. Quang Nam province has 16 districts, two cities, 13 towns, 216 communes, about 1000 villages. The province is considered as mountainous as at least a few villages in each of the 16 districts are in mountain areas. Ethnic minority people represent 7% of the provincial population.

5. Nam Giang district is one in a mountain area that occupies about 18% area of the province. The district has one town, 9 communes and 64 villages. Bung river begins in Viet – Lao bond and flows via Nam Giang district before discharging into or joining with A Vuong river then run in to Vu Gia – Thu Bon river system.

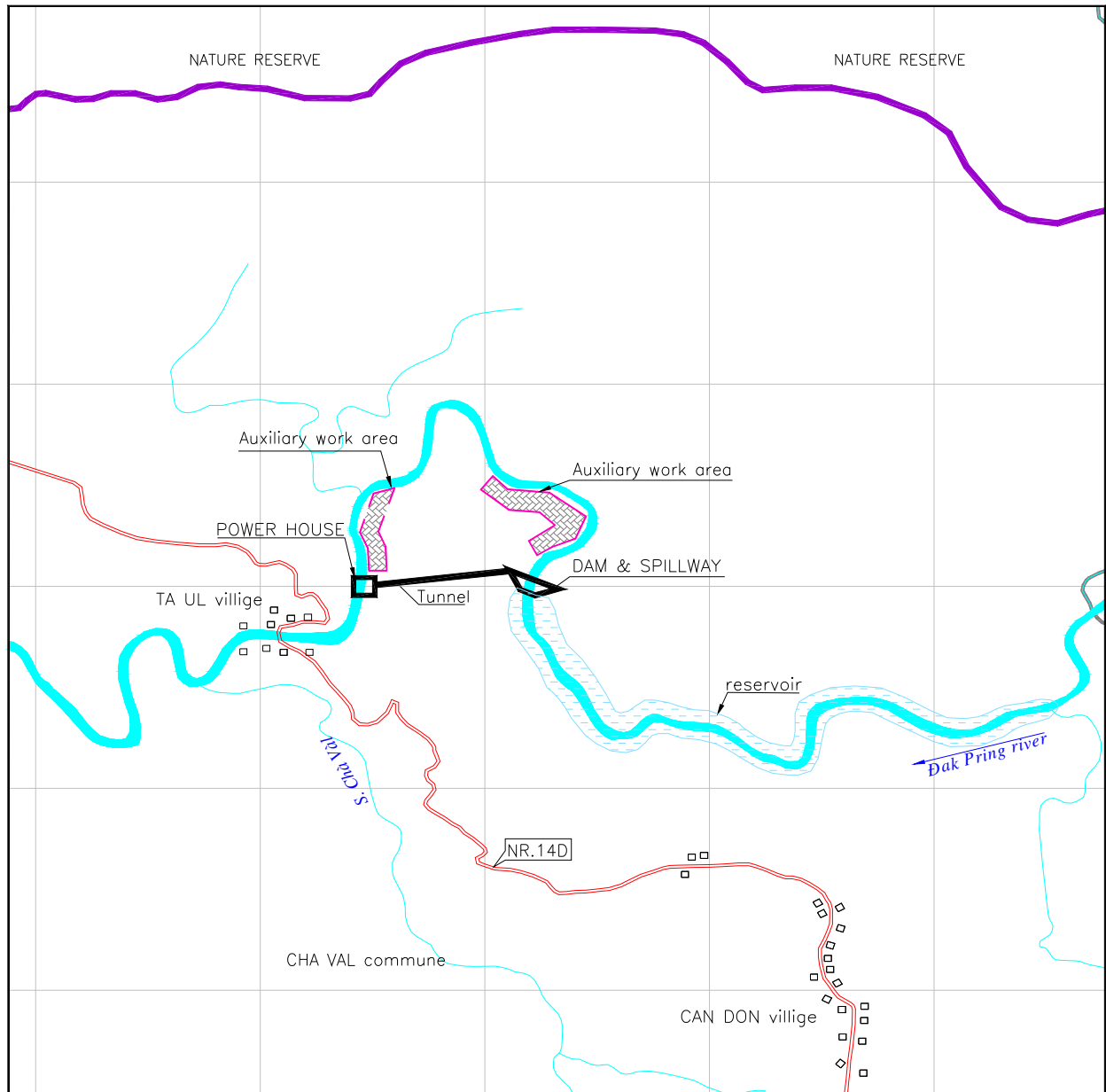
II. Subproject Setting

6. The Dak Pring¹ small hydropower plant is planned to be constructed across the

¹ The location for this subproject was originally planned to be in Dak Pring commune which is to the ... (insert direction) of Cha Val commune. The location for this hydro-plant was subsequently changed to Cha Val commune with the same name given earlier for this subproject is retained.

stream of Dak Pring in two villages: Can Don and Ta Ul in Chaval commune Nam Giang Distrit. Cha Val commune is bordering with Zuoi commune in the north, La Ee commune in the northwest and south, TaBhin commune in the east and DakPring commune in the southeast. Dak Pring is the first tributary on right bank of Bung river. Cha Val Commune Nam Giang is a mountainous poverty-stricken district with a total land area of 184,288.00 ha of which 2.7% (4906.18ha) is used for agriculture most area being forest (97,077.99ha, 53.3%) and unused mountain land (79,401.63ha, 43%).

7. The Cha Val commune is located around 50 km away from the district centre. The commune can be reached via the national road 14 D.



8. The district has 9 communes and a population of 22,990 population and 4,953 households . The population is divided into 3 different ethnic minority groups of which Co Tu (55 percent) is the largest group, followed by Kinh (21 percent), Ta Rieng (20.5 percent) and other 3.5 percent (Table 1) while Appendix 1 provides further information.

Table 1 : Population and ethnic minority Cha val communes

Village	Hhs #	Popul #	Ethnic Minority HHs	Ethnic Minority Population #	Percentage Ethnic minority %
Total	562	2415	520	2232	
Ta ul	54	235	50	217	92,5
Can Don	72	313	69	300	95,8
A Bat	166	722	141	613	85,0
A Dinh	130	565	123	535	95,0
La Bo A	76	330	73	317	96,0
La Bo B	64	250	64	250	100

9. The total population in the Cha Val commune is 2,415 people in 562 households. The population comprises of 3 ethnic groups namely, Co Tu, Kinh and Gie Trieng, in the order of numbers. The distribution of people by ethnicity in the commune is in the following Table.

Table 2 : ethnic composition of Cha val communes

Village	Co Tu (%)		Kinh		Gie Trieng		Ethnic minority Popu %
	Hhs	Popu	Hhs	Popu	Hhs	Popu	
total	494	2084	42	184	26	117	
Ta ul	48	206	4	16	2	10	92.5
Can Don	68	290	3	12	1	5	95.8
A Bat	134	567	25	110	7	33	84.8
A Dinh	119	504	7	31	4	17	94.6
La Bo A	68	297	3	15	5	21	96.0
La Bo B	57	250	0	0	7	32	100.0

10. The population density in Cha Val is 18.30 people per square km (second only to the density in Thanh My town with 32.91 people per sq km) which is the highest of all other 7 communes in the district.

11. The total land area of the commune is 12,887.00 hectares of which 600.27 hectares (4.6 percent) is used for agriculture, forest land area of 3,565.76 hectares (28percent)), aquaculture area is 2.68 hectares (0,02percent) while the rest (77%) is mountain land where forest has been destroyed for swidden cultivation by the local population.

12. Households are considered vulnerable households is divided into two categories, poor households and adversely affected households by projects (the households lose their land). Chaval is considered poor commune in Nam Giang district. Income Per capita in the commune is 200.000 VND / person / month.

13. The Cha Val Commune has a population of 2,415 persons (562 households) and the average household size of 5 persons. There is a numerical dominance of men with a sex ratio of only 96 women per 100 men. The ethnic composition is dominated by the Co Tu accounting for 89 percent. Those belonging to the Re Trieng ethno-lingusitic group compose 4.0 percent. The rest are Kinh accounting for 7.0 percent.

Literacy and education

14. All the three types of schools namely, pre-school, primary school and secondary school are present in the commune. The primary school age is six years and the average age of entry to secondary school is 12 years. The primary schooling rate in the commune is 100 % which is lower for girls (49%) than for boys (51%). There is a progressive reduction in schooling rate from primary to secondary and high school.

15. Most (80%) minority students have some skills in reading and writing Vietnamese language but the overall achievement is low . The nearest high school to the commune is in the district centre which is about 50 km away. Only about 30% students in the commune have reached the level of high school.

16. Around 40.9 percent of the population of Cha Val Commune have completed high school. But most of them have not acquired high competence in reading and writing the Vietnamese language. All the school-aged children in the commune are in school. School attendance generally shows almost equal gender representation: 51 percent are males and 49 percent are females (Table 10). But the pattern is for the school attendance of females to decline as the school level increases. By senior high school, the females compose only 25 percent of the students while the males constitute 75 percent,

Table 3: Total number of students in Cha val commune by gender: 2010

School Level	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
Nursery and Day Care	73	51	71	49	144

Primary school	200	44	255	56	455
Junior high school	180	60	120	40	300
Senior high school	30	75	10	25	40
Total	483	51	456	49	939

Source: Report on Economic and Social Development in Early 9 months of 2010 at Cha Val Commune

House , infrastructure and Services

17. Around Around 90 percent of houses in Chal Val Commune are made of materials such as metal roofing, cement floor , wood wall with two house type; temporary house occupy 70 percent with price from 40.000.000VND -80.000.000VND, 20 percent are permanent house with price over 100.000.000 VND; 20 fercente of households have not jet toilets. The connection rate to telephone and electricity is quite high at 62.3 and 85.0 percent, respectively. Further, around 40 percent has radio; 95 percent has television and 65 percent has a motorbike. zero percent has a car.

18. Road condition in general is good as the commune centre and four villages (Ta UI, Can Don, A Bat, A Dinh) are along the National Road 14 D. The villages (La Bo A and La Bo B) away from the National road have only poor roads that are not motorable in rainy season where land slides and road wash outs are imminent. (There is only one way from commune to the district (14D national road), and link with the commune four villages, while La Bo A and La Bo B lack road and are only reached on foot). Ta UI is the farthest village about 4 km from center of the commune, following La Bo village a distance about 3 km from center of the commune, 4 villages: Ta UI, Can Don, A Bat, A Dinh is located on the 14D road. While 2 villages: La Bo A and La Bo B lack road are accessible only by foot.

Table 4: Status of Roads in Cha Val Commune

Village	Distance to Commune Centre Km	Road Standard and Type	Status	Vehicles
Ta UI	4.0	National road (14 D)	All year	Motor vehicles
Can Don	3.0	National road (14 D)	All year	Motor vehicles
A Bat	0	National road (14 D)	All year	Motor vehicles
A Dinh	1.0	National road (14 D)	All year	Motor vehicles
La Bo A	2.0	Foot path	Dry season only	Motor cycle
La Bo B	3.0	Foot path	Dry season only	Motor cycle

Water supply and sanitation

19. In areas far from water supply to residents primarily from two sources: well water and stream water, stream water was flowing on households led by plastic pipe or bamboo tray. 85% of the population in commune use stream water so that water should not be treated unhygienic affecting people's health.

Sanitation

20. Nearly 95% of households do not have toilets and they wash themselves with stream water and use some areas (stream, shrubs, waste land) as toilet. 5% have toilets (latrine on barn). About 90% of household have unhygienic and temporary toilets and in which there are many households still use dung from this toilet to make its fertilizer for crops

Land ownership and use

21. The Cha Val commune has a total of 12,885.05 hectares (Table 8). The area used for seasonal agriculture occupy 4.5 percent (600,27 hectare). Residential land occupy 0,2 percent (20,4 hectare) Tree farms constitute 27.6 percent while aquaculture land occupy 0,1 percent (2,67 hectare). Forest and mountain areas constitute 64.5 percent. The total agricultural land area is 600.27ha in which 266.96 hectares is area of grain food crops, 4.96 hectares of root crops area, 240.66 hectares of food crop area, 272.18 hectares of industrial crops.

22. 90 % local households owned agricultural land for rice cultivation. 30% of households are mainly cultivating wet rice and 70% upland rice. Average area of a household is 1.7833 sao (sao .Change rate: 1 sao = 500m²). The largest and smallest rice cultivated area of local household is 2 and 0.3 (sao), respectively. Include 520HH have land and 42 household have not cultivated land (Kinh peoples). Details of land ownership and use are provided in Appendix xxx

23. Rice is the main crop in the commune. Around 34.5 percent of its land under seasonal agricultural is planted to upland rice while 16.9 percent is used for wet rice cultivation (Table 11). But the productivity of its rice land is much lower compared to the national average. The average yield per hectare for upland rice is 1.2 metric tons (versus 2 metric tons at the national level) and 3.8 metric tons for paddy rice (versus 10 metric tons at the national level). The average harvest for both upland and paddy rice is only one a year. The other seasonal crops planted are corn, beans, potatoes and cassava.

Table5 : Seasonal agricultural area, crops and yield in Cha Val Commune

Crop	Total Area (in hectares)	Percentage	Average yield per hectare (in metric ton)	Total Production Per year (in metric tons)
Upland rice	238.3	35.6	1.1	296.5
Wet rice	113.1	16.9	3.8	430.0
Corn + Beans	301.2	45.0	1.1	336.04

Potatoes cassava	+	15.8	2.3	6.8	105.0
Total		668.4	100.0		

Source: Statistical yearbook 2009 at Nam Giang district

Animal husbandry

25. Apart from agriculture, livestock development are indispensable in the structure of local economic development.. The commune has 899 cows, 20 buffalos, 917 pigs and 4852 poultry. Poultry production is essential. Each household in the village average of 50-10 breeding animals. Poultry and pigs are raised for household consumption and as food during festivities. Cows and buffaloes are sold to raise cash. Up to now Cha val commune is taken from the family animal model farm and has formed five ranch is zoned. Typical villages should be don. Abat, UI Ta

HH income and expenditure

26. The main income source of livelihood in Cha Val commune is small-scale agriculture including animal husbandry activities forest products collection, processing and sale, fishing in mountain streams and providing labour for casual activities. Almost all 520 HHs are engaged in agriculture which includes crops farming and livestock rearing. Main income are crops (wet rice and upland rice, maize, potato, cassava, peanut and beans). livestock and poultry (cow, buffalos, pig and poultry), average annual income of households is 10.000.000 VND

Poverty

27. The new poverty rate² in Cha val commune indicates that 56.56 % of the total population are below the poverty line (315 households) .The average income in Cha Val commune is VND 200.000 đồng per person per month. . Two villages, La Bo B and La Bo A are the poorest in the commune with poverty rates of 75% and 62% respectively. The poverty rate in Ta UI and Can Don villages are 56 % . The village located in commune centre such as A Bat, A Dinh have a relatively lower poverty rate of 44% and 46% respectively.

Table 6: The poverty statistics for Cha Val commune

Village	HHs #	Poor HHs (%)	Near-poor HHs (%)	Non-poor HHs (%)
Ta ul	54	56	23	21
Can Don	72	56	22	22

² VND 400,000 per person per month

A Bat	166	44	30	26
A Dinh	130	46	29	25
La Bơ A	76	62	21	17
La Bơ B	64	75	15	10

28. The above statistics show that only 20 % households are non-poor who are government employees or those having some small businesses such as grocery shops, paddy mills, etc.

Businesses in commune

29. The commune market has 15 small shops selling basic goods such as clothes, fast food, beverages, consumer goods and food items. The market is open daily. However, the choice of goods and services available at this remote commune centre as expected is low. There are 3 small shops in Ta UI village and 2 shops in Can Don village the owner of this item is the Kinh people. they are open to selling clothes and household items for local people . in addition, four rice mills of the Co tu people in 2 villages

Credit

About 200 households in Cha val commune loans money from social Policy Bank or commune women Union, 150 households borrowed from 5 million - 20 million 50 households borrowed from 21 - to 30 million. most of the loan to be used for purposes invest in breeding; preparing fishponds; planting forest, fruit trees, industrial trees like cotton, coffee, tea, rubber, short-term trees; repairing houses; buying paddy mills; generators and invest in commercial service. Major loans from social policy banks or the district women's Budget to address the immediate difficulties for ethnic minorities households

31. Each village has a head who is paid for by the government. His main roles are management of personnel in the village. responsible for the common people know the policies on economic, cultural and political life of the commune and district levels. Propagate and mobilize people in the village full implementation of guidelines and policies on. Local people respect their village leaders and listen to their advice. Each village has a traditional leader (called elder) who is also respected by the people. The latter provides information to local people on cultivation, animal husbandry practices and customs. Obviously, none of the village leaders are women.

Health service

32. Currently only one medical center in the commune center, facilities are poor. only for the treatment of common diseases, the sick to be transferred to the district hospital. The staffs in the commune consists of 01 doctor, 03 assistant doctors, 1 pharmacist, 1

midwife and 6 trained³ village health all of whom are ethnic minority people. In five years there have been 1000 visits to health care in the health facility. The vaccination rate of pregnant women has reached 90%. The infant death rate is high (0.9%). The percentage of women suffering from gynecological diseases is high (30—40%). Diarrhea, inflammatory, colitis diseases are the most common health problems in commune caused by local people (especially of ethnic minority people) do not keep clean while eating.

Current power supply

33. All 6 villages in Cha Val commune have grid power of course to a varying degree. Households that are not connected to grid power use other sources of power for lighting. The quality of power available is low with frequent outages and low-supply voltage. The power supply in the commune centre is relatively better where it is used for other activities such as welding, repair shops, mills, etc. Several hours of every day have power shut-downs making it impossible to operate machines. The status of current power use in the commune is shown in the Table below.

Table 7: The status of current power use in the commune

Village	Grid Power (% HHs)	Pico (% HHs)	No Power (% HHs)
Ta ul	65	5	30
Can Don	86	0	4
A Bat	90	6	4
A Dinh	88	7	5
La Bơ A	80	6	14
La Bơ B	80	9	11

34. Villages such as Can Don, Ta Ul where the grid power is low-voltage are not permitted to connect power to businesses such as mills. These businesses are operated by diesel. The Pico plants provide power to 11% households mainly for lighting and in some cases to operate television. On the other hand, 60 households use kerosene oil for lighting in villages without grid power.

35. The analysis of cost for power reveals that grid power is the cheapest source for lighting that costs only VND 40,000,000 per household per month. Table 8 provides relevant statistics on power costs.

Table 8 : Distribution of Power cost for lighting by source

³ Training for three years at certificate level

The poor HHs in the commune receive a government kerosene subsidy which is equivalent to VND 480,000 VND per HH per year.

36. The Nam Giang district has 8 communes and 1 town. Seven communes and 1 town had been connected to the national grid at the time of study. However, not all villages

Power Source	Average Cost per HH (VND per month)
National Power Grid	40,000,000
Pico (include investment cost+maintenance)	80,000,000
Kerosene oil	60,000,000

within communes are connected to the national power grid. Of the total households in the district, only 70 % have been connected to the grid as at 2009 . The households not connected to the national grid obtain power from a variety of sources such as diesel generators, pico plants and kerosene for lighting.

III. Ethnic Minorities and Ethnic Minority Poverty in Viet Nam and in the South Central Project Provinces

37. According to the current classification accepted by the Vietnamese government, 54 different ethnic groups are recognized in Vietnam. The majority Kinh (or Vietnamese) make 87% of the total population. The 53 ethnic minority groups are varying in size from a few hundred to more than one million members each. 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.

38. In Quảng Nam the total population of 1,435,629 (2009) persons of which including 7,2% (about 100,000 person) are is ethnic minority people (Cơ Tu; Co; Gié Triêng; Xê Đăng), and the province poverty rate is 38%(545,539 persons). In the planned sub project district of Nam Giang total population of 22,990 (2009) persons, ethnic minority people occupy 81% of the total population (18661 persons) consist of 2 mainly ethnic minority groups, of which Co To is the largest (%), followed by gié Triêng (%) and other ethnic peoples. In Nam giang district the poverty rate is high with 54 % (2642 household) of households classified as poor,

39. Cha val Commune consists of six villages with 562 households and 2415 persons. The new poverty rate⁴ in Cha val commune indicates that 56.56 % (315 households) of the total population are below the poverty line.

⁴ VND 400,000 per person per month

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

40. The definition of ethnic minority status 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.

41. Article 5 of the Constitution of Viet Nam (1992) acknowledges equality and equal rights among ethnic groups, upon which also the Government policy and programs on ethnic minority development are based upon. Articles 36 and 39 of the Constitution appoint citizens living in the mountainous regions as *national minorities* and instruct that they are given priority in education and health care services. A number of ethnic minority groups with especially small populations and lagging behind in development are defined as *especially difficult national minorities*.

42. GoV 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 is expressed through the *Program 135 (135/1998/QD-TTG)* 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. The first phase covered 1,715 communes and the ongoing second phase 2006–2010 is implemented in 1,644 of the country's poorest communes. Since the policy concerns hunger elimination and poverty reduction, ethnic minority issues appear prominently due to the strong correlation of ethnic minorities with poverty. The focus of Program 135 activities is on infrastructure (roads, small irrigation systems, clean water systems, schools, health centers, electricity, etc.), funded from multiple donor resources⁵. 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 ethnic minority areas. In very poor ethnic minority provinces major part of the provincial budget is provided through NTPPRs and other government funds.

43. The main vehicle for implementing government policies concerning ethnic minorities in the central level is the Committee for Ethnic Minorities (CEM), which is a cabinet-level committee established in 1993 (with the name Committee for Ethnic Minorities and Mountainous Areas, CEMMA). The task of CEM is to identify, coordinate, implement, and monitor projects targeted to ethnic minority development and has an own budget to be spent on the main programs and projects. The Quang Nam province has a Provincial

⁵ WB, IFAD, Australia, Finland, Ireland, Sweden, the UK.

Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs which is coordinating relevant policies on behalf of the CEM. The Nam Giang district has a department for Ethnic Minority Affairs which is responsible for the implementation of policies concerning ethnic minority people.

44. The state-owned *Social Policy Bank* (also previously called Bank for the poor) is providing micro loans targeted for poverty and ethnic minority households and households in communities that are classified by the GoV as *extremely difficult areas*. To qualify for a loan from SPB, the borrower has to be member of a village-level micro credit group. Mass organizations (Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Fatherland Front, Youth Union) . Added to facilitating the SPB loan procedures, provincial Women's Union also has a credit fund with funds from the national WU (i.e. governmental funding) to provide loans to poor WU members for income generation improvement.

V. Expected and potential positive project impacts on local ethnic minority people

45. The subproject is expected to improve the current supply level of electricity to 562 HHs and all businesses by increasing voltage, minimizing voltage fluctuations and reducing power outages. The improvement in power supply will help enhance the livelihoods of people as they are now able to use this service for cooking, home illumination, use of other equipment such as TV, fans, etc. and thereby contribute to the enhancement of lifestyles of those who are already supplied with power. The improved level of service to businesses will increase production and thereby business returns.

46. The subproject is also expected to provide power to 54 HHs in Ta Ul village in which 27 HHs have not electricity and 72 HHs in Can Don village. It will also provide power to several businesses such as paddy mills and timber mills that are not connected to electricity at present. The supply of power will be a boost for household activities as well as businesses in the 2 villages as well as other villages where power supply is either irregular or not available at present.

47. As mentioned above, the benefits from power supply improvement are several such as improvement in HH living, use of power for HH-scale production and income generation activities, increased production from businesses, reduced drudgery for householders and an improvement in public services such as health, education and communication. These benefits are described below.

48. HH living – the assured power supply will have a tremendous impact on HH activities such as cooking, lighting, comfort, children education, washing, etc. The impact will be positive and highly beneficial on women. Focus group discussions indicate that upon return from days work out in the field, women will be happier due to the availability of power. They can begin cooking and other household activities soon after returning home.

49. The improved power supply will reduce HH expenditure on energy. The average saving per HH per year will be about 1.000.000 VND

50. However, in order to fully realize above benefits for poor and minority people, it is necessary that the current state power subsidy for these people is maintained.

51. Interviews and discussions with the minority people suggest that householders are able to make use of power for home-based income generating activities such as sewing garments, preparation of animal feed, pumping water for small-scale irrigation and now the commune has 15 households using sewing machines, 13 households have water pumps .. etc.

52. Improved power supply will have a positive impact on businesses such as paddy mills, furniture factories, sawing mills, etc. These impacts are several fold. First, the businesses will be able to operate regularly with the improved power . Second, the 5 paddy mills and 2 Furniture mills will be converted from diesel oil to power that will improve their efficiency and reduce operational costs. Explain how much? Third, the quality of output of paddy mills operated by power is likely to be improved. This will benefit householders as a kilogram of paddy will cost only VND 150 VND compared to VND 200 per kg on a diesel operated mill. Finally, there will be more employment created as the number of mills in communes will likely to be increased after the secured power connection with stability in service levels.

53 Public services such as health will improve as commune health centre can store drugs and medicines under refrigeration. Health centre staff will be able to handle emergency cases now that electricity is available. This will be a great relief to local minority people who other wise have to transport patients over 40 km to the nearest health centre where power is available.

54. Education benefits: education will be greatly improved when fully electric, fully meet the needs of light to the student. use of lab equipment in the practice lecture to help students understand better.

55. Commune office benefits: The first electric light will suffice to work, second, their equipment such as computers, photocopiers, printers for activities to promote the work progressing faster, more qualified and employees to work reduced

56. In order to encourage further socio-economic improvement in villages, it is necessary that electricity supply is combined with other development efforts so that local people are able to utilize this service to increase their production beyond self-sufficiency and to sell the excess production to generate cash. The additional activities needed for this transformation are described in section xxxx

VI. Expected and potential negative project impacts on local ethnic minority people

57. There will be several negative impacts from the subproject on local minority people. These impacts are described below.

58. The most significant negative impact will be on 65 HHs which will loose their productive lands due to subproject development.35 HHs will loose 27,5 hectare of land in the reservoir area while 30 HHs will loose 39,5 hectare of land due to the building of dam and power plant. Out of the total area of 67,0 hectare lost,88,7 % are currently used for agricultural land . the current level of food production is inadequate in the 2 villages and many minority households resort to purchasing in the market to tide over the deficit in their

production. Further reduction of agricultural land will therefore make local food security worse.

59. The subproject will remove 846,587 trees in two villages. Mainly bamboos, rattan and fruit tree. It means a part of incomes of people in the village have been lost because income of ethnic minorities households is low so they often use the plant in family activities such as fruit, bamboo and wood for home or household items. Also they can sell into the market daily spending money. Therefore trees lost by causes of projects affecting a portion of their.

60. 500 ethnic minority people in the subproject area lack preparedness for electrification. They do not have equipment such as TV, rice cookers, fans, etc. so that they are not able to maximize benefits from electrification. Only about 40% of HHs in 2 villages have these equipment. Hence, it is necessary to help them to acquire necessary equipment to use power for HH activities.

61. The minority people in general are poor. As described earlier, about 56.56 % of all HHs in 2 villages are poor. They are not able to afford to pay for electrical switches, bulbs, etc. It is therefore necessary that subproject provide all accessories for people to use power and thereby does not make the life of minority people harder.

62. Because of lack of awareness and financial resources, most minority HHs are unable to make use of power for HH scale income generation activities such as sewing, irrigation, livestock husbandry, etc. Preparedness to take new opportunities is found only among 120 HHs with assets and income above the average. It is therefore necessary that subproject makes arrangements to provide services such as awareness, education, supply of technical knowledge and other services to make HHs using power for income generation activities.

63. Another potential negative impact is in the power cost. Focus group discussions indicate that many HHs are not able to pay more than VND 60,000 per month for their electricity. There is a significant risk that unless the current subsidy on electricity is maintained, poor people will not be able to benefit from improved supply.

64. The current educational level of the sub-regional projects population is low and experience of skilled labour is next to non-existent. The assessment indicates that only 50 HHs have people with marketable skills. It is therefore probable that any of the new skilled labour opportunities such as wood processing, furniture making, etc. that potentially will appear in the future may be taken by workers coming from the outside and not by the local ethnic minority people. It is to be noted that none of the 3 furniture workshops currently employ minority people.

65. The implementation of the subproject will require 600 unskilled and 180 skilled workers in the area for a period of 24 months. Since there are no skilled workers in the commune, all such workers will have to be brought in from elsewhere. The unskilled labour availability at present is 300 workers which is still unavailable during crop harvesting months. Hence, about 400 unskilled workers will have to be brought from outside during the peak months which will have to be increased to 200 Workers at the time of harvest.

66. The presence of about 800 male workers in this rural and predominantly ethnic minority area is a potential cultural risk on the minority people. The three main potential risks are on customs of local people, the possibility of introduction of social diseases and HIV/AIDS into local people. It is to be noted that at present, 2 villages are free of HIV/AIDS infected people.

67. At very poverty ethnic minority communes such as in sub-projects area, there could be negative social effects from electrification, like more beer and karaoke bars and guest houses, which might potentially increase vulnerability of women. Due to the scattered pattern of the villages, this kind of a development can only be expected in the commune centre, and be very limited, due to the isolated location of the commune and the general poverty situation.

68. In view of above potential negative impacts on the minority people, their marginalization after electrification is likely to be increased. It is therefore utmost important that recommendations in this EMDP as described in section ... are implemented in order to enhance benefits on the minority people.

VII. Ensuring Project Benefits and Promoting Productive Use of Electricity

69. The project has to ensure that the poor ethnic minority households in the commune will be motivated and prepared for using electricity and that they will benefit from electrification. This support is outlined in the Project document *Promoting productive use of electricity*. Accordingly the project will provide in Cha Val:

- (i) Free grid connection to all poor households (315 poor households in Cha val commune)
- (ii) Subsidized energy efficient bulbs for all poor households;
- (iii) Awareness raising and motivational campaign on information and training on safe use of electricity and conservation in ethnic minority language and at a level and way that is understandable for each ethnic minority group. This campaign will use culturally popular media, poster and pictorial information, group meetings etc. Poster and pictorial information will be placed in a central place in each village. The Community Management Board (CMB) established under this Project at the village level will be trained to implement the campaign together with the project NGO.
- (iv) Support to micro credit access for poor households from the Social Poverty Bank and Women's Union for improving income generation connected to electrification;
- (v) Technical support (to guide) to borrowers in utilizing the loans in an efficient way;
Access to leasing production machines at an affordable price (make condition to rent technical machines at cheap price)

70. Whereas the subsidized electricity provision is part of the overall project design, providing new electricity consumers with information and training on safe use of electricity

and conservation will be organized by the PPMU. The PPMU will be provided support by the Project NGO. The NGO will be responsible to build capacity of the CMB, facilitate implementation of the awareness and motivational campaign, ensuring access to micro-credit from Social Policy Bank to eligible borrowers from the ethnic minority households, social preparation for micro-credit program, assessment of potential individual and group enterprises through micro-credit, technical assistance for income generating activities and other related tasks of the Project component *Promoting productive use of electricity*.

IX. Mitigation of Potential Negative Impacts

71. Most ethnic minority people in Cha Val lack preparedness for electrification and for taking any new opportunities through it. Preparedness to take new opportunities is found only among some people with assets and income above the average (from 300,000VND to over). There is a significant risk that, unless electricity will be strongly subsidized and electrification connected to other supportive mechanisms for capacity building and income generation, only the most “well-off” households in Cha Val will benefit from using electricity for any other purposes than small-scale household lighting. Likewise it is probable that any of the new labour opportunities that potentially will appear in the future such as service electricity/electronic repair service; motor vehicle repair service; wood processing industry, (producing furniture for local peoples and region) will be taken by workers coming from the outside and not by the local ethnic minority people with very low educational level and no experience of wage labor.

72. To ensure that local people will be able to benefit from electrification, the Project will provide special support for them on safe and productive use of electricity. The Project NGO will be engaged to support and provide capacity building for the CMB, local beneficiaries as well as for the PPMU and relevant government staff. The NGO will conduct a needs assessment for potential micro-credit activities and facilitate access to credit for Cha Val ethnic minority households from the Social Policy Bank. The social preparation for micro-credit activities and technical support for income generating activities through micro-credit will also be provided by the Project NGO. To counter any risk of HIV/AIDS or STDs, abuse of ethnic minority girls by construction laborers during the project construction, a prevention of HIV and trafficking program will be included in the Project for all ethnic minority villages. The construction laborers, women and men from the ethnic minority villages will be targeted for this program.

73. There are no recorded HIV/AIDS patients in the commune at present.

B. Objectives of the EMDP

74. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples (IPP) requires preparation of an Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) for all projects, which are likely to have impacts on ethnic minority communities. ADB's Policy is based on recognition of the vulnerability of ethnic minority communities to development processes, as well as the need to ensure their opportunities to participate equally in and benefit from development. If the project social and poverty analysis identifies ethnic minority people to be affected by or being beneficiaries of the project, a sub project specific Ethnic Minority Development Plan has to be prepared.

75. EMDP will in the relevant context of the specific project location address the (i) aspirations, needs, and preferred options of the affected indigenous peoples; (ii) local social organization, cultural beliefs, ancestral territory, and resource use patterns among the affected indigenous peoples; (iii) potential positive and negative impacts on indigenous peoples; (iv) measures to avoid, mitigate, or compensate for the adverse project effects; (v) measures to ensure project benefits will accrue to indigenous peoples; (vi) measures to strengthen social, legal, and technical capabilities of government institutions to address indigenous peoples issues; (vii) the possibility of involving local organizations and non governmental organizations with expertise in indigenous peoples issues; (viii) budget allocation; and (ix) monitoring.

76. The EMDP will ensure the culturally appropriate implementation of the Dak Pring sub project and proper social and economic benefits for the local ethnic minority people. It will:

- (i) Ensure that the benefits from the sub project for ethnic minority people are proper and culturally appropriate
- (ii) Avoid potentially adverse impacts on ethnic minority people
- (iii) Minimize, mitigate or compensate for such effects when they cannot be avoided.

77. The EMDP will also be connected to the Project's: 1) *Consultation and Participation Strategy* which will provide guidelines for proper involvement of the affected people throughout the project, in all project planning and implementation activities; 2) *Resettlement and Compensation Plan* that is applicable if a sub project will lead to any relocation or loss of houses, land, or other assets; 3) *HIV/AIDS and Human Trafficking Prevention Program*; and 4) *Gender Strategy* which will ensure mainstreaming of gender aspects in all Project phases and activities, and women's involvement and benefiting from the Project.

C. Development and Mitigation Activities

78. Households' preparedness for electricity in Cha val shows very limited; most households do neither find electrification necessary nor are willing to pay for it at a permissible level. This condition should be seen in the light of the current persistent poverty situation. Consequently, under the present poverty circumstances electrification can be expected to have only very limited positive consequences for households' living standards and income generation without significant subsidies and/or additional supportive mechanisms.

D. Strategy for Ethnic Minority People's Participation, Consultation and Disclosure

a. Introduction

79. All subproject activities that will impact on the minority people should be communicated with them, following their customs and ways of learning and understanding. The *Subproject Consultation and Participation Strategy (C&PS)* provides necessary guidelines and methods in making subproject-related information available to local people.

The C&PS was formulated after intensive discussions and engagement of all the relevant stakeholders including the ethnic minority people and their leaders. A total of about 100 stakeholders were consulted in their groups as well as individually in the preparation of this strategy. The list of commune staff and other village stakeholder met in this preparation are provided in Appendix 2. The stakeholders included a cross-section of women from among the 3 ethnic groups present in Cha Val commune.

b. Purpose of C&PS

80. The aim of C&PS is that all the ethnic minority people who are likely to be affected by the subproject will be properly and timely informed about its scope, activities, implementation schedule and its potential benefits and adverse impacts on the local community. Another important purpose of the strategy is to learn from stakeholders their suggestions with regard to the future implementation of C&PS. Accordingly, the strategy presented is considered a working document which will undergo further revision and updating on the basis of new lessons and experiences gained through process of its implementation. The revision and up-dating of this strategy will be the responsibility of commune construction management unit (CMU) that will be established by the investor in Cha Val commune. The local stakeholders will also be explained about the procedure of and measures planned to mitigate any potential adverse impacts. They will also be presented with opportunities that will be made available for themselves to make use of electrification for production expansion and income generation. It is believed that all subproject-affected stakeholders will gain a proper understanding of all the relevant issues that will affect them, fully briefed on aspects of mitigation, the grievance redress mechanism to address their concerns, important timelines for implementation and who can be contacted where to resolve their complaints and grievances. The opinions expressed and the suggestions of stakeholders will be recorded in an appropriate manner for follow up action and future planning purposes.

c. The Strategy

81. The C&PS presented in this document will be fully up-dated and names and contact details of all key persons and their role at different levels of the commune will be identified and recorded at the time of detailed design. It is also suggested that discussions with the relevant officials of Nam Giang District Ethnic Minority Department will also be held as part of the strategy up-dating strategy and to ensure that the strategy itself is fully aligned with the government policy. staff The CMU, in collaboration with commune staff, key officials of mass organisations, village leaders and other parties, will be responsible for the implementation of C&PS. The CMU will arrange to provide a proper briefing about C&PS to each key-role players before commencement of strategy implementation. This initial training will include a the purpose, the functions of key players and the manner by which C&PS is executed during the process of subproject implementation. A special emphasis on the requirement for documentation of issues, concerns and outcome will be presented to key participants. In actual implementation of the C&PS, consultations will be arranged with formal commune and village leaders, as well as with traditional village leaders (elders) in each of the six villages, mass organizations including Women's Union and all Project affected households. The chairperson of CMU will participate in consultations events planned and implemented under the C&PS.

82. An important activity will be to prepare a schedule of consultations to be conducted, where, when and by whom. Suggestions of key role players and community organisations will be sought in the preparation of consultation schedule that will be prepared on a quarterly basis. This activity will be coordinated by CMU. The investor working through CMU will add on new consultation events to the already prepared schedule as dictated by stakeholders. Meetings, discussions and other types of face-to-face contacts will be implemented with the active participation of stakeholders during the life of subproject. The CMU itself will be responsible for organizing some of the events while the responsibility for other events will be with key organisations (such as Women union and other mass organisations) and key-role players, i.e. commune leader, village leaders and others as appropriate.

83. The C&PS will include at least one participatory village meeting in each of the 6 villages before finalizing the document and a subsequent meeting once every six months during subproject implementation. It is crucial that all heads of households affected by the subproject are invited to the planning and actual meeting as outlined above. The CMU should ensure that all women-headed households are invited to attend meetings and encouraged to air their concerns. The mass organisations should on a regular basis conduct small discussion groups within villages of which it is suggested to arrange at least 2 such events every quarter. Reports on the findings of such events will be prepared by the organization and submitted to CMU. These requirements will be noted in the scope of work proposed for mass organisations.

84. In addition to face-to-face contacts, relevant information will be posted in Can Don village and Ta ul village 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 market place for the information of all parties.

E. Strategy for ensuring women's involvement and benefiting from the Project

85. Cha Val women belong to 3 ethnic groups mainly Co Tu, Gie Trieng and Kinh. There are 300 females in the 2 villages and 1184 females in Cha Val commune. Other important information on female stakeholders is provided in the following Table.

Table 9 : Composition of Female Stakeholders of Dak Pring Subproject area (Chaval commune)

Village	Females (#)	Women (18+ and above) #						Women-headed HHs #
		Poor	Co Tu	Gie trieng	Kinh	Illiterate	Sick/elderly/disabled	
Ta ul	120	72	68	4		25	3	1
Can Don	150	90	86	4		35	5	1
A Bat	330	170	158	12		65	8	3
A Dinh	264	150	140	10		55	6	2

La Bo A	160	120	114	6		35	5	1
La Bo B	130	110	105	5		25	4	1
Total	1184	400	322	78		240	31	9

86. Literacy women is low proportion in Cha val, however they are also the progress compared to other women in villages. ability to communicate with social confidence, beside cooking and farming, some women also involved in social work in the village or with her husband handle all the household duties more effectively, take care children also improve. However they also were classified as vulnerable because they have education but they are women. Qualifications and knowledge and their health are less more than men, besides, they also must bear responsibility for the family as a mother, a wife is the backbone of their families. So any bad effects are affecting them

87. The women in general are poor, possess either low or no education achievements, illiterate and possess low level of understanding Vietnamese language. The women of all ethnic groups are not appointed into leadership roles except for the office bearers of WU. According to ethnic minority tradition, girls get married early, often in the age of 16-20 years, stay at home after marriage and have limited contacts with the outside world. The women take a major share of the production and household work. Ethnic minority women are often shy to express their opinions or speak up in meetings if men are present. For the above mentioned reasons, it is necessary that communication and consultations with women have to be arranged separately from their men counterparts in the villages.

88. The WU, in collaboration with commune health staff, will conduct special information and training sessions with women with regard to minimizing HIV / AIDS and trafficking risks.

F. Grievance redress mechanisms

89. Grievance procedures will be established in a way that ensures local stakeholders to take up any issues they consider not to follow the project plan and agreements in an appropriate way. If any beneficiaries of the project are not satisfied with deliveries or compensation received or any other issue, CMB should mediate in claiming through the CPC to the PPMU. Complaints should be assessed and negotiated into a solution between the PPMU and the CPC. However, if a conflict is not solved amicably, it should be taken to the Project Steering Committee (SC) under the PPC, and further to the Central Project Management Unit (CPMU) in case a resolution is not reached at lower levels. Delete. Replace with the following. Modify where necessary...

90. The mechanism to lodge complaints and grievances and the process for resolution of such grievances will be set up as part of this EMDP. The steps involved are as provided below:

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

92. Stage 2: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not get any response from the CPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on its complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the DPC or the DCC. The DPC in turn will have 15 days following the lodging of the complaint to resolve the case. The DCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that it handles.

93. Stage 3: If after 15 days the aggrieved affected household does not get any response from the DPC, or if the affected household is not satisfied with the decision taken on his/her complaint, the affected household may bring the case, either in writing or verbally, to any member of the PPC or the PCC. The PPC has 15 days within which to resolve the complaint to the satisfaction of all concerned. The PCC is responsible for documenting and keeping file of all complaints that reaches the same.

94. Stage 4: If the complaint is not satisfied with the decision taken on the complaint at the provincial level, the case may be brought to the People's court for adjudication. Under no circumstance will the affected household be evicted from its property or for the Government to take over his/her property without the explicit permission of the court. Upon the settlement of their complaints, the complaint will abide by the decision of the People's Court.

G. Institutional Arrangements for Implementing the EMDP

95. PPMU will be responsible for the implementation of the EMDP and monitoring that all the activities throughout the project are taking place in a culturally appropriate way for the involved ethnic minority people. PPMU has to set up routines for regular dialogue and meetings with CMU and commune staff. The engagement of Quang Nam province CEMA and the district officials with responsibility for ethnic minority issues in subproject activities should be encouraged by PPMU. Where possible, the relevant staff dealing with ethnic minority affairs should be invited to participate in progress review meetings. The staff should also be encouraged to take part in field activities including group tours where ethnic minority people participate.

96. The CMU established at Cha Val commune will be responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of subproject activities. This unit will coordinate all subproject activities and work with commune staff and other organisations at that level. The WU will facilitate subproject implementation working with small groups established at each of the villages. The CMU will encourage WU to conduct awareness and motivation activities at the community level and their monitoring. As stated elsewhere, the WU will work actively with PPMU, SPB, CMU and other agencies such as agriculture agencies to

implement the credit scheme for productive use of electricity and other opportunities to increase production and income

Table10: all agencies involved in the implementation of EMDP and their assigned roles.

Commune Level:	Roles:
CMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsible for planning, up-dating and implementation of all plans/ strategies • Coordination with all relevant agencies • Monitoring and documentation • Progress review
Commune office	
Women's Union	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information and data on women in the commune for the project • coordinate with Agricultural agencies to carry out agricultural credit programs for production • Plan and implement capacity building activities necessary for the implementation EMDF
Fatherland front	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and criticism of the implementation programs EMDP of the project in the project area • Protect the rights of people in the project area
District Level	
Ethnic minority affairs department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the implementation program for ethnic minority works in EMDP of project • implementation of work for integrated, statistical information and periodic reports on the ethnic minority program in EMDP of project as prescribed by ethnic minority provincial board, the DPC
-SPB (Social policy Bank)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • short-term loan, medium and long term loan target for the development of production business, job creation and credit program in EMDP aimed at poverty reduction for ethnic minorities. in project area
Resources and environment department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead and coordinate with relevant agencies to plan the implementation EMDP of project • Evaluation and submitted to the district People's Committee for approval the implement program

	<p>EMDP in the territory of the district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To inspect the implementation after approval
Veterinary department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in formulating some programs and plans in EMDP to encourage the development and restructuring of domestic animals (including aquaculture) in agricultural production.
Vocational Training centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open the short-term and long term vocational training for ethnic minorities households to create human resources for the project. vocational training courses to help ethnic minorities access to certain professions in order to create new jobs in the territory of the village
Province level :	
PPMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Responsible for implementation EMDP and monitoring all activities during the project

H. EMDP Budget and financial arrangements

97. Costs for implementation of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan will be an integral part of the overall subproject budget.

A detailed budget will be prepared during the feasibility study and submitted for approval by the investor.

An estimated subproject budget for EMDP implementation is provided in Table below. It is recommended that the budget is re-visited and fully up-dated at the time of detailed design.

Table 11: Estimated Budget for EMDP implementation

No.	Description	USD
I	Cost of materials and training to raise loans for minority people facilitation cost for selected mass organisation	1,000
II	Agricultural (crops & livestock) training costs	1,000
III	Power use for productive purpose demonstration costs	1,000
IV	Support feminine association to take part in EMPD's activities	include in the RP
VI	HIV prevention costs	1,000
VII	Capacity building cost (mainly awareness creation and training) for ethnic minority HHs.	1,000

VIII	Internal monitoring	include in the RP
	Total	5,000

Source: Investment project document – made by Joint-stock company of power consulting, investment and development Thanh Xuan 68

H. Monitoring and Reporting.

98. It will be the responsibility of the Provincial Project Management Unit (PPMU) to set up routines for internal supervision and monitoring of activities against the set goals during the project implementation in order to monitor the success of the project in reaching the set goals after the project implementation. At commune level, CMU will be responsible for supervision and implementation of monitoring activities. The commune WU will be engaged for supporting and facilitating the implementation and supervision of EMDP. The project does not require external monitoring on EMDP implementation.

I. Monitoring Indicators

99. Given below is a list of indicators to be utilized in the programme of monitoring. Other indicators will be identified during the process of implementation and in consultative meetings to be added on to the list below.

- (i) Number/percentage of ethnic minority households (including poor and female-headed ones) with grid connection;
- (ii) Number/ percentage of ethnic minority households (including poor and female-headed households) utilizing electricity in homes;
- (iii) Number/ percentage of ethnic minority households (including poor and female-headed households) utilizing electricity in production/income generation;
- (iv) Number/percentage of poor ethnic minority households accessing micro credits and receiving project technical support for efficient utilization of credit for income improvement with electrification;
- (v) Number of laborers displaced (men and women) due to mechanization of production process;
- (vi) Number of outsiders who have established business in Cha Val;
- (vii) Number of households that have transferred land lease rights, mortgage rights, inheritance rights, bonus (present) rights;
- (viii) Number of HIV/AIDS cases found;
- (ix) Number of adolescents and adults (men and women) migrated outside the commune, district and province;
- (x) Number of human trafficking cases.

Mass organizations in commune as well as (Women's Union, Farmers' Association, Fatherland Front, Youth Union) will provide and responsible all above data then pass to district Pop -Ethnic minority dept which processing data then to submit provincial ethnic minority committee for planning and decision making.

J Implementation Schedule

100. Detailed monthly implementation schedule will be prepared during the feasibility study, following the technical design and implementation schedule of the Project. Given in the table 12 are some important implementation activities.

Table 12: Implementation schedule

Year		2013				2014				2015			
Quarter		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	District Coordination Group of Ethnic Minority												
1.1	Coordination of health center												
1.2	Coordinate with main construction contractor												
1.3	Coordinate with resettlement contractor												
1.4	Coordinate with SPB												
2	Detailed measures												
2.1	Develop women's groups												
2.2	Formation of credit groups												
2.3	Wareness creation												
2.4	Capacity develop												
3	Staff develop												
3.1	Social safety policy group												
3.2	Commune working group												
3.3	Appealing resolving												
4	Monitoring and evaluation assessment												
4.1	Internal monitoring												
	Review and assessment EMDP implementation process												

APPENDIX 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT OF SUBPROJECT

A. Introduction

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

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 reports reviewed for this assessment are listed at the end of this Appendix.

104. In depth interviews were conducted with representatives for the governmental sector and Women's Union, focused to deliver information on their respective responsibility and activity area. These interviewees also provided a good overview and insights into various socio-economic and cultural issues in Cha Val. The following staffs were interviewed:

- (i) Commune Chairman
- (ii) Officer responsible for Poverty reduction
- (iii) Health care worker
- (iv) Vice headmaster of the secondary school
- (v) Commune Women's Union chair
- (vi) Commune party cell Secretary

Table 13: Number of surveyed households in the villages of Cha val commune

Village	HH #	HHs selected #	% Hhs selected
Ta UI	54	43	80
Can Don	72	15	20
All	126	58	

105. 58 households were selected from 126 in Ta UI and Can Don villages for the sample survey. The two villages are affected by the subproject.

.106. Selection of households for the survey was done with assistance from the Commune leader and Poverty reduction officer and with village leaders in each village. Households were selected following the wealth ranking to cover different type of households. However, as 60 % of the households in Cha Val fall under the national poverty line and most of the rest of the households are still close to the poverty line, few “average” (just above the poverty line) and “well-off” (mostly traders and some government staff) households were found. Household wealth ranking in the survey follows therefore the real situation in Cha Val with most households being very poor and only a few households being marginally “better-off” than all the others.

Table 14: The composition of the sample of the surveyed HH

Category	Number of HH Selected
Men (person)	143
Women (person)	137
Co Tu	56
Kinh	2
Poor	31
Non-poor	27
Women-headed HH	1

107. The household survey deliver data on the current socio-economic situation including population and poverty profiles, land and land use, assets, income generation, education, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure and communications, market access; and on the current electricity situation and expected impacts of electrification, including people’s expectations and ability to pay for and utilize the future electricity provision. Many follow up questions were discussed with the surveyed households, delivering additional and clarifying information and opinions of the interviewees. Evaluation of the anticipated potential positive and negative impacts from electrification has been made based on analyzing all the assessed information.

B. Current Socioeconomic situation of project area

1. Population characteristics

108. Can Don and Ta Ul are the two villages directly affected by sub-projects with 126 households, 548 people. CoTu people account for 89%, 7% of the Kinh people and 4% of trieng people. Population of village with 280 men 268 women. Households 58 in two villages was surveyed, survey rates accounting for 46% of the population in the cummmune

2. Income Generation

Income source of survey households

109. Great majority (91%) of households in Cha val are living on small-scale agriculture and 78% practice animal breeding. Fishing is done by 50% in the rivers and mountain streams while 71% collect forest products like Nui collection for food. Only the government staff (30) and the six shop owners gain a regular income.

110. Income from business activities of household in the commune is unsurpassed. These households are scattered in villages. In Ta Un village, there are 3 households in business activities such as selling fast food, beverages, clothes, groceries The income of these household depends on their business commodities. The services and business in the commune concludes mainly food and drink and motorcycle repair. Compared to agricultural farmers and employed households, it appears that the income from business activities provide relatively higher. However, with small-size business of households, retail and dispersion, fewer goods, less diverse, its can found that, this activity just enough to meet minimum consumption needs of local people. In other way, also showed that income of households is low and lead to needs of living of local people is not high.

Table 15: the income of surveyed households

Income	No. of HHs	% compared to total survey HHs
Cattle – breeding	47	81
Crops Cultivation	55	91
Small –scale industry (furniture produce by wood)	1	2
wage labors	28	48
Business	4	7
Fishing	30	52
Forest exploitation	43	74
salaried worker	6	10

b. Agriculture and land use

111. Agriculture is the main occupation in the commune. In which 520 households living on agriculturep 70% of households are mainly cultivating upland rice and 30% is cultivating wet rice. The total agricultural land area is 600.27ha in which 266.96ha is area of grain food crops, 4.96 ha of root crops area, 240.66 ha of food crop area, 272.18 ha of industrial crops area. The crops, cultivation areas used and approximate productivity of crops are seen in table 6 below:

Table 16: Cultivated crops and areas and productivity

Crop	average per HH (hectare)	Productivity		Comment	Ave. productivity (tonnes/ha) in	
		(ton/ha)	(ton/year)		Southern central provinces	Vietnam
Upland rice	0,5	1.2	269.5	1 crop/year	1.5	2
Wet rice	0,3	3.8	430.3	1 crop/year	5	10
Corn + Beans	0,6	1,2	336.04		8	9
Potatoes + cassava	0,05	6,8	105		9	10

Source: Statistical data –PC of commune May/2010

112. The productivity of crops in Cha val commune in general is low in comparison with the average in the Southern central provinces and further low compared to the national average. Only one crop can be harvested annually. Productivity of other crops is lower or much under the average of both the northern areas and the country.

113.

Table 17: Total crop area of the villages in the Cha val commune in 2009

Village	Paddy (hectare)		Cassava	Corn +Beans
	Upland	Wet		
Ta ul	30.5	15.2	2.2	40.1
Can Don	40.1	20.1	3.5	50.3
A Bat	38.2	28.4	3.3	50.2
A Dinh	40.4	25.7	2.2	52.5
La Bo' A	40.1	15.3	2.7	50.4
La Bo' B	50.3	10.1	3.1	57.2
All	238.3	113.1	15.8	301.2

Source: Household Survey 2010

114. Number of households that collect forest products are relatively high (accounting for 74% surveyed HHs). Main forest products collection is Uoi. in June/July almost all HHs are busy collecting Uoi in the forest this is an important income spinner for minority people. Many local households own plating forest and has exploited the potential of forest to contribute to create income generation for families. The income activity from forest can be generated from timber tree or from hunting wild animals. The vast majority of households have forest land have their main income generation from annual or perennial trees. Few households have livelihood from hunting animals (only 2 households in the surveyed results to make money by hunting wild animal for sale).

115. There are 74% HHs in the survey that possess areas of planted forest. 43 survey households in 58 survey households have an area from 1 to 3 ha of forest. The largest and small forest area of local households is 6ha and 0.5 ha, respectively. average forest area per HH is 1.5 hectare and 74 HHs who have forest land.

The agricultural products are mainly for consumption or sale Buffaloes are used for plowing, agriculture is based on manual labor, and only two local farmers own agricultural machines.

c. Animal breeding

116. Households concentrated mainly in breeding cattle, pigs and poultry. Rate of households breeding cows and pigs and chickens is greater than that of buffalos and goats.

Table18: Livesrock and poultry of affect household in Cha Val Commune

Type	No. of breeding affected HHs	% of breeding affected HHs /total affected HHs	Total animals	average livestock holding size per animal type;
Buffalos	2	3	7	2
Cows	37	64	131	2
Goats	3	5	3	1
Pigs	26	45	59	2
Chickens	26	45	265	7

Source: invesgation of 58 affected household in project area in *Year 2010*

117. Fish is caught in mountain streams to complement household diet. This is done mainly in summer. According to the survey 30HHs/58 HHs (52%) are reported engaged in fishing. In the 2 villages there are 20 fish ponds while two households have taken micro credit for preparing fish ponds for raising fish to earn income. These households' fishing tools are very rudimentary.

d. Marketing

118. Most households are producing just enough food for household consumption and some products available for selling. The main products marketed by local people are beef meat, pork meat chicken, rice, food, clothing, household items..... There is a commune market in the commune centre. Access to district market in the town is very poor due to lacking transportation conditions; the 30km long road from commune centre is seasonal and regularly cut off during the rainy season.

3. Utilization of micro credits

119. About 32 survey households have taken loans from SPB for income improvement activities, mainly for production of crops and animals. Among them, 10 poor households and 22 non-poor households. If comparison between two groups of poor and non-poor households found that non-poor groups need to loan higher than poor group. This means that the demand for loans by HHs for production is relatively high, as indicated obviously the condition lack of funds in the production of local households.

4. Expenditure

120. The majority (57/58 survey household) households have reported information on their family expenses. However, these households do not provide sufficient information for specific expenditures. For example, only 10 households provide expenditure information for clothing. Following table 6 described the spending from surveyed households.

Table 19: Statistics expenditures and expenditure level of households

Expenditures	HHs reporting (%)	Min. Level of Exp.	Max. Level of Exp.	Average Expenditure /HH/year	Expenditure Share (%)
Eat, drink, cloths	10	400	15,000	917	15
Medical treatment	34	200	30,000	1,191	27
Education	29	170	20,000	1,861	31
Furniture	4	3,000	8,000	336	6
Repair HH. Appliance, housing, sanitation.	11	100	30,000	870	14
For the community	50	30	300	94	2
Procurement manufacture tools, repair/ built of new	5	100	200	39	0.7

breeding facilities					
Materials for production	1	2,000	2,000	17	0.3
Other (wedding, funeral)	56	100	20,000	254	4

5. Transportation and communications

121. Currently 14 D road strengthen project is being developed. This road goes through Cha val territory, however work implementation progress is very slow due to natural reasons such as rain, flood, landslides, etc which affects considerably to existing transportation. This road is a significant factor that contributes to the development of Cha val commune. It is also necessary that this road is developed to build power plant planned under the subproject. It is considered that the combined effort at road building and power plant construction will be a tremendous support to the development of the local economy. Only when road is operated, goods trade and economic development will be promoted in Cha val Commune. Compare price of important commodities in Thach My and Cha val.

122. Only about % People are very poor and non households own motorbikes, according to the household survey less than 20%. Only while % of households own a bicycle. Transportation of goods and people mainly takes place on foot. Traders use motorbikes for transporting the goods to be sold in the local shops from the district town.

123. There is a post and telephone office in the commune centre providing communications support to outside the commune. This Office of Information is supported and installed by Vietnam Post and Telecommunication Company, this company is supported by government.

6. Health and Healthcare

. Table 20: Households Seeking Medical treatment by source

Center	No. of HHs	% HHs
Province and district hospital	43	73%
Commune centre	54	93 %
Pharmacy	52	90%

Source: HHs survey

124. The majority of local people (97%) visit commune health care centre for treatment or advice. The proportion that seek medical attention in the province and district centre is 81 %

7. Water and sanitation

a. Water supply

125. Water for the majority of households is collected in streams. households uses a stream water source for living There are 15 % of survey households using well water while 78 % of survey households use stream water for drinking eating. The distance from the water source to households around 10m - 1000m, water is led on by plastic or bamboo pipe

126. The 2-km stretch between the weir and the powerhouse of the Dak Pring will either dry up or will have reduced flow. Along this stretch is milpa area which is rain-fed. The reduction of flow or drying up of this stretch of the stream will not result to any impacts on land and livelihood of the local people.

b. Sanitation

127. Nearly 94% of households (55 households) do not have toilets and they wash themselves with stream water and use some areas (stream, shrubs, waste land) as toilet.

128. Current using of the toilet is because custom and awareness of environmental sanitation of the local people. This status is caused for polluting environment seriously, affect to environment and health of local people, if do not soon overcome methods).

c. Hygiene in animal husbandry

129. in total of 58 survey households in wich 12 household using captive method and 39 households using grazed method (grazing animal free around forest area). Grazed method reduced cost and saving land, this is populaton in local commune but it affected to environment and health of local people.

J. Summary of Expected Impacts of Electrification in Cha Val

130. Summarized in the Table below are the anticipated positive and negative impacts from electrification in the Cha Val commune.

Table 21: Summarized positive and negative impacts from electrification in the Cha Val commune.

Sector	General Impact	Impact Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
Income and economic activities				
Agricultural Production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pumps to expand area under irrigation Water pumping will enhance hygienic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, pumping technology is not used to uplift water from streams for irrigation. Commune has 100 ha where irrigation technology can be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of technology will depend on HH economic and skills capacity Supporting activities (credit, training, technology, relevant knowledge, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 60 HHs in Can Don and Ta UI villages which have expressed their willingness to engage in the practices

Sector	General Impact	Impact Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
	livestock production	<p>applied for production. Currently, .85% of this area is unused due to absence of technology. There is a dry period in the months of 10;11;12 where crop cultivation without irrigation is not possible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no HHs in the commune which make use of intensive production of cattle and pigs. The hygienic condition is inferior leading to proliferation of pests and diseases causing low production/ income from farm animals. Water pumps can be used to abstract water from streams and wells to be used in production. 	is needed in making use of the new opportunities. Current credit up-take rate is extremely low with only 40% HHs have made use of the credit facility provided by SPB and WU.	
Food and grain processing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conversion from diesel to electric 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entire commune has 10 paddy mills of which only 7 paddy mills are 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The benefits to 562 HHs from this development will be huge. The 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About 126 HHs in 2 villages. Total women to be directly benefitted

Sector	General Impact	Impact Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
	<p>operated paddy mills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conversion of pounding mills from hydro-power to electric power • 	<p>operated by power. Processing in power operated mills depend on power availability. Takes time of women as waiting time for power to commence is high. Improved electrification will motivate mill owners to convert their machines from diesel oil to power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two directly affected villages have two grain (mainly soya) pounding hydro-power operated units where the processing rate and quality of flour is low. Electric-operated mills will enhance quality, reduce losses and speed up the process. Women will enjoy as they are now able to operate power paddy mills and can receive milling costs directly in their hands. Benefits to ethnic minority women will be substantial as all 	<p>women role will be facilitated and their life made comfortable</p> <p>Minimization of grain losses during pounding and higher level of product hygiene are dividends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HHs need support by way of credit, appropriate technology, training and knowledge 	<p>is about 268 people</p>

Sector	General Impact	Impact Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
		existing paddy mills are owned / operated by ethnic minority people		
Trade and business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading of new consumer goods such as refrigerated and frozen food items • Timber mills • Furniture production factories • Repair and welding workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The food refrigeration facility does not operate satisfactorily due to frequent power outages. Improved electrification will enhance this activity and make more business investment on the freezing facility. Increased timber mills may be more damaging to the forest area while the benefits from this industry will be captured almost entirely by entrepreneurs coming from outside such as Kinh people. New employment opportunities in factories will be grabbed mainly by Kinh people as minority people have weak skills in this area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magnitude depends on local HHs economic capacity to invest in new consumer goods • Wood processing depends on access to microcredit • Outsiders may take the new opportunities so little local benefit will appear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local and external traders • Those capable of taking new opportunities • Local and external labour force
Governmental sector				

Sector	General Impact	Impact Description	Comments	Major Stakeholders
Public services	Improved quality of health care and education services, governmental offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time for availability of services increase with lighting • Electricity enables better equipment and medical supplies in health care • Potential for computers and internet improve communications, and knowledge level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive impact depends on commune economic and staff capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All commune inhabitants • School students
Inhabitants, households				
Households living standards	Enhanced comfort, reduced drudgery of household labour and speeding household work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting enable evening time activities like studying • Consumer goods like TV, karaoke machines, CD-players, computers etc. may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household labour will be easier • 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 that can afford buying machines, consumer goods
Social life	More activities and evening time activities will be possible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evening time activities like study groups, meetings may increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to information and knowledge potentially improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All inhabitants

APPENDIX II

PROMOTING PRODUCTIVE USE OF ELECTRICITY IN PROJECT COMMUNITIES

A. Rationale for the Promoting Productive use of electricity Component

131. The Project has a pro-poor focus in that it is focused on providing affordable electricity to consumers in remote areas where the proportion of poverty households in the population is far above the average in Vietnam and majority of the project-affected people and project beneficiaries are ethnic minority people. In mountainous ethnic minority communities, poverty is very severe in large majority of the population and the households that are not classified as poor are still near poor. Local business is next to non-existing, consisting of a few small local shops selling everyday necessary household items. The potential future electricity consumers in these areas typically have very poor preparedness for using electricity or any willingness to pay for it.

132. Electrification has a poverty reduction potential only if poor and near-poor households can afford and have capacity of benefiting from electrification. In very poor communities most people have neither necessary economic nor technical capacity to make use of electricity for improving their lives and livelihoods. It is therefore decisive for the Project to provide:

- (i) Affordable electricity connections for poor households;
- (ii) Affordable electricity tariffing for poor households;
- (iii) Capacity (economic and technical) for poor households to utilize electricity for improving their living standards and income generation.

133. Affordability of electricity will be an integral part of the project design while people's capacity to benefit from electricity needs to be strengthened with special supportive measures: the project component *Promoting productive use of electricity* will be focused on providing poor ethnic minority households in mountainous areas extra support for improving their livelihoods through new opportunities with electrification at the implementation of a micro hydropower project. This component will consist of:

- (i) Providing awareness building on efficient use of electricity for living standards improvement and on using electricity in a productive way for income generation;
- (ii) Supporting poor households' access to available micro credits for income improvement;
- (iii) Providing borrowers with technical assistance and capacity building for utilizing the loans efficiently for improving their income generation.

134. An NGO will be contracted for implementing this component. Added to awareness and capacity building and technical assistance for productive use of electricity, the NGO will provide relevant capacity building for the Community Management Board (CMB) in implementing the Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) and support to the Province Project Management Unit (PPMU) in all relevant tasks, especially in implementing the Communication and Participation (C&P) activities.

The NGO will also implement the HIV and human trafficking prevention program and ensure that the project Gender Strategy is applied in all Project activities.

B. Affordability of electricity

135. For each sub project household and small business affordability analysis need to be prepared, based on the specific local conditions , for household only using electricity in family (such as lighting and running some electric appliances like TV is enough, run the fan in the summer, listening to radio) with electricity price of 70.000 VND /kWh, for business household with electricity price of 1.000.000 VND /kWh. with currency electricity price each household have cost for electricity from 40.000 VND to 80.000 VND/month, business household have cost for electricity from 100.000 VND/month to 200.000 VND/month. In the remote mountainous communes prior primarily with ethnic minority populations, all poor households will be provided with free grid connections with 50 Kwh / household / month and subsidized energy efficient bulbs. It is also crucial that electricity tariffing will be affordable for the poor ethnic minority households. According to interviews and surveyed households are willing to pay with cheaper price from 30,000 VND-100,000VND/month/household

C. Project support for efficient and productive use of electricity

1. Awareness building of electricity utilization

136. Preparedness for electrification appears very deficient in poor mountainous ethnic minority communities. People have awareness neither of use of electricity nor of opportunities to improve production and income generation with electricity. The Project will therefore provide support for communities that will be electrified through micro hydropower development on safe and productive use of electricity. Households will be provided awareness building in how to use electricity in a safe and efficient way in order to avoid accidents and improve living standards. Poor ethnic minority beneficiaries' awareness of the possibilities to utilize electricity in production and income generation activities related mainly to agriculture, forestry, livestock and fish breeding will be improved. Awareness building will prepare for support for planning productive activities in order to improve income through micro credit utilization.

2. Project support to micro credit accessibility and its efficient utilization

a. Current availability of micro credits for poor and near-poor households and local small business development

137. Social Policy Bank (SPB) is a state-owned bank with both province and district level offices all over the country with the mandate of providing micro credits targeted for poverty and ethnic minority households and households in communes that are by the government classified as extremely difficult areas. According to a GoV decision, Social Policy Bank has seven loan programmes:

- (i) Poverty households: The largest programme, focused on improving poor households' income generation activities. A typical loan in Quang Nam is between 3 and 5 MVND, the maximum is 30MVND with an interest rate of 0.65%. This loan can be used for e.g. buying livestock; preparing fishponds; planting forest, fruit trees, industrial trees like cotton, coffee,

- tea, rubber, short-term trees; repairing houses; connecting HH to power grid. To be eligible for a loan household has to be proved by CPC to be registered in the commune and classified as poor.
- (ii) Extremely difficult ethnic minority communities: Households with at least either wife or husband of ethnic minority origin can borrow up to 5MVND with 0% interest rate. Household's total assets may not exceed 3MVD.
 - (iii) Water supply and sanitation: Loans for both poor and non-poor HHs in rural communes for clean water and sanitation constructions, loan amount 4–8MVND with 0.9% interest rate.
 - (iv) National Fund for Creating Occupations: With guarantee from a mass organization, a prospective borrower has to prepare a proposal of how to create more jobs through developing a small business. Business with one labourer can borrow up to 20MVND, business with two or more labourers up to 60MVND, maximum 500MVND.
 - (v) Household business development in extremely difficult communes: According to GoV classification, HHs in the classified communes are eligible for a loan of maximum 100MVD with 0.9% interest rate.
 - (vi) Loan for poor students: Students from poverty households can borrow up to 800,000VND/month for vocational training or university studies for an interest rate of 0.5%.
 - (vii) Exporting labour abroad: Workers with a labour contract for working in a foreign country can borrow up to 30MVND with an interest rate of 0.65% for moving and establishment costs.
 - (viii) Social Policy Bank has an additional programme that is being implemented in 15 provinces in Vietnam (including Quang Nam province), providing loans for small and medium size enterprises. For being eligible for this loan the business has to own assets for guaranteeing the loan, and this loan is therefore hardly applicable for poor household businesses.

138. Target borrowers of SPB are poor households, and in Quang Nam province more than 70% of the borrowers are poor ethnic minority households. The return time of the loan is dependent on the purpose and size of the loan. Normal return time for small loans is one year, for medium loans three years, and big ones up to five years; e.g. a credit for buying poultry has one year return time, pigs two years, big livestock five years, and for household business development the return time is five years.

139. To be eligible for a loan from any of the loan programmes except no. 4 above, the borrower has to be a member of a village-level micro credit group and receive a guarantee from one of the four commune level mass organizations (Women's Union, Youth Union, Fatherland Front, Farmers' Association). Mass organizations are also committed to disseminating information about SPB in their meetings at commune and village levels, and preparing priority listing at commune level of loan applicants that the organization gives recommendation for.

140. SPB provides training for micro credit group leaders in loan procedures - leaders have to be able to fluently read and write in Vietnamese, which many poor ethnic minority borrowers in remote villagers are not able to do. A micro credit group can have up to 50 members, and its function is to support members in applying for and managing

loans in order to ensure that borrowers understand what taking a loan entails, and to share experiences and technical knowledge between the members. The group has no collective responsibility for any individual member's loan, but may take responsibility for a member's interest payment in case he/she has temporary problems in payments. Added to membership in a micro credit group, loan applicant has to be recommended by any of the four mass organizations, which also provide support for micro credit groups and households in loan procedures and management of loans.

141. According to the SPB in Quang Nam has applied for the loan policy for ethnic minority people according to the criteria of the Social Policy Bank . However, due to the poverty economic status of poor households in the commune the local people in Cha Val only a loan with amount at least from 1 to 5 MVND, the maximum is 30MVND. Return period lasts from 1-5 years, but many borrowers are not able to pay back the loan in time. About 200 households in Cha val commune loans money from social Policy Bank or commune women Union, 150 households borrowed from 5 million - 20 million 50 households borrowed from 21 - to 30 million. most of the loan to be used for purposes for e.g.. livestock, poultry, planting food crops, short-term industrial crops, opening business services, procurement of machinery and equipment using electricity for production, small vehicles ...Encouraging households to borrow money enabled the expansion of electricity, to expand production SPB has applied for the loan of objects from 5-15 million with preferential interest rates 0.5% / month without collateral asset-only should be guaranteed by trust chairman of the communal People's Committee.

b. Identified lack of resources in the existing micro credit provision and support systems

142. Mass organizations are the major channel for information of micro credit availability and procedures at village level. However, both human capacity and competence in the organizations is limited. Especially information dissemination to ethnic minority people and assisting them with the loan procedures in their own language and in a way that meets their low educational level is deficient. Vietnam's ethnic minority people in general have much poorer access to credit than the majority Kinh, and they need a lot of support to be able to utilize the available opportunities.

143. Poor households, especially ethnic minority ones in isolated communities, seldom have sufficient knowledge on how they could improve their income through a micro loan apart from investing in traditional activities using traditional methods. Currently SPB and mass organizations are organizing some technical training for micro credit borrowers in activities like fish breeding and animal care through province and district Agricultural Extension Centres. According to Quang Nam SPB, the bank organizes training courses through the extension centre, based on the training needs its district support group is identifying among borrowers. However, the trainings organized by the extension centres are often very short, ½-1 day, and not based on any systematic training needs assessment among the very participants, neither content nor quality or efficiency of the training is evaluated, and the training is not followed up at any later date.

c. Outline for the capacity and technical support provided by the Project

144. The Project component *Promoting productive use of electricity* will accordingly be focused on supporting poor households' access to micro credits from the existing microcredit providers and providing these borrowers technical support in utilizing the loans in an efficient way in order to improve their livelihoods in the newly electrified setting. The component will be implemented by an NGO and consist of the following parts:

- (i) Microcredit information and procedures support. The Project will cooperate with SPB and mass organizations, providing capacity building for commune and village level information dissemination on credit availability, procedures for applying for a loan, regulations and practicalities on managing the loan. Special attention will be paid on the ways of the information dissemination, appropriateness and language.
- (ii) Support in choosing activities for improving income with electricity. Poor ethnic minority households seldom have knowledge on how to carry out income bringing activities apart from the traditional ones using traditional methods. They need assistance for developing activities that are both suitable and can be potentially more productive through electrification and using micro credits. The Project will provide both direct support to poor households in selecting activities and identifying microcredit needs for these activities, and providing mass organizations and Agricultural extension centers with relevant capacity building to carry out this activity.
- (iii) Technical capacity building support for efficient income improvement with electricity. For implementing a chosen activity with a micro credit in an efficient way, poor households need to improve their knowledge and technical capacity in the activity, for example how to grow elephant grass and process it mechanically for improving fodder for livestock. The Project will provide this technical support directly through the Project NGO and through NGO providing relevant capacity building for the District Agricultural Extension Centre. This support will be connected to micro credit taking for activities that are related to utilizing electricity.
- (iv) The Project will develop an affordable model for a leasing system of agricultural machines for poor households. It needs to be investigated in detail and in each location, which kind of a model is the most feasible for the specific locations: e.g. a group of households ownership model, a subsidized commune ownership model, or other alternative.

145. The NGO that will be contracted for implementing the component will be responsible for the detailed planning of the activities for each sub project location. The activities will be scheduled to follow the project implementation in each location. The scope of the support period will be location specific, depending on the activities and the return time of the micro credits for the chosen activities.

d. TOR for WU in undertaking Productive Use of Electricity Component and providing relevant support and capacity building for the Project management units and ethnic minority people

146. The overall tasks for commune WU supported by district union to be contracted by the subProject will be:

- i. To cooperate and facilitate implementation of subproject activities relating to ethnic minority people , as described in this EMDP, *Participation and consultation Strategy*, *Strategy* for women participation and other relevant documents of the Project.
- ii. To support and provide capacity building for the ethnic minority people and their groups.
- iii. To implement the awareness raising, education and training activities, in close collaboration with health staff and other officials, relating to 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 micro-credit 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. In collaboration with District Agricultural extension centres and other agencies such as ..., provide capacity building for ethnic minority HHs and facilitation of implementation of production and income generation activities.

147. It is required that the investor conducts discussion with provincial WU with regard to the engagement of commune WU in implementation of activities under the subproject and resolve this matter with the relevant higher authorities. The WU needs to make staff with relevant experience and capacity available for deployment. It is necessary that PPMU prepares a contract for engagement of WU, based on a proposal including a detailed implementation strategy and a budget.

The major activities for engagement by WU will consist of:

- (i) Supporting the CMU in all awareness creation, training, education and community facilitation activities with regard to the implementation of subproject as needed;
- (ii) Work with relevant authorities such as health, agriculture, veterinary staff in implementing their technical activities and programmes;
- (iii) Mainstreaming gender concerns in all project phases in all sub project locations and activities, following the Project Gender Strategy;

148. Work with SPB in such areas as information to minority people, sign up people for loans, provide explanations about eligible credit programmes, enroll people for loans, attend to formalities and administrative needs, assist SPB to monitor credit programme, documenting, facilitation of small group formation and other relevant activities.

APPENDIX III**List of Cha Val Commune officials**

List of Chà Val commune leaders, Their roles and functions

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. Blup Nghet: | Chairman of commune |
| 2. Arat Bach: | Deputy of people s'council |
| 3. Thai Dinh Be: | Assistant secretary of VN party in Cha val commune |
| 4. Blupdung: | Chief of policy dept |
| 5. Ploong Van: | Deputy chairman of policy dept |
| 6. Po Loong Phin: | Planing dept - party |
| 7. Arat Su: | Chief of culture – sport dept |
| 8. Alang Tuc: | Chief of social affair |
| 9. Zo Ram Phong: | Chairman of Fatherland Front |
| 10. Hien Girl: | Chair man of HNCT |
| 11. Arat Toi: | Chief of population dept |
| 12. Brao Gum: | Chief of propaganda dept |
| 13. Zo Ram Vu: | Chair man of farmer s' Association |
| 14. A Rat Guu: | Chairman of HCTD |
| 15. Hien Chuong: | Commune group s'header |
| 16. A Lang Ip: | Secretary of Youth s' Union |
| 17. Zo Ran Pong: | Farmers' Association chairman |
| 18. Hien Gon: | Chair man of elder s' Association |
| 19. Hồ thị Bích Nga: | Archiver manager |
| 20. Bnuoch Denh: | Land Dept |
| 21. Zo Ram Hien: | Legislative Dept |
| 22. Hiên chur: | Secretary of farmer s' Association |
| 23. Hiên Dơn: | Personal dept of party |
| 24. Alang Thi Nhuong | Chief of Women's Union |
| 25. Blup Nghệ | Party admin office |
| 26. A Rat Ngúi | Deputy of Youth s' Union |
| 27. Zơ Râm Bình | Deputy chairman of ex soider Association |
| 28. Hiên Vân | Officer - secretary of people committee of commune |

APPENDIX IV

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Affected household type:.....(Affected household only)

Full name of Household header:.....

Village (ward)..... Commune:

District:province:

interviewdate:..... month year 2010

interviewer:..... office.....

A. information for household

1. Number of inhabitant:..... person

2. Number of generation: 1 generation ☐1 2 generation ☐2 > 2 generation ☐3

3. Number of children:.....children , of wich the children < 5age.....children

4. Number of labour:.....person, of wich female:.....person.

5.Children in school age from primary school to high school :.....Number of children none school

6.Household header: male ☐1 female ☐2 other ☐3 indefinite ☐4

7. was the family considered poor household in 2009?

+ yes ☐1 + no ☐2

8. Type of house: (reviewer assess)

+ permanent ☐1 + half of permanent ☐2 + temporary ☐3

9 location of house: (reviewer assess)

- Near hydropower project ☐1

- Near worker camp ☐2

- Near public (school, station, market...) ☐3

- Near access road ☐4

- Near main road of commune ☐5

- other site.....

10. productive tools in house

:

furniture		Tool production	
Casset	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	plough	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Elecctriccity fan	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	sickle	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Production tools	<input type="checkbox"/> 3
Television	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Processing machine	<input type="checkbox"/> 4
Bycicle	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Fishing tools	<input type="checkbox"/> 5
Motoby	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Forest exploire tools	<input type="checkbox"/> 6
other	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	other	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

11. power in consumption/in production:

	grind	genarator	non
In consumption			
In production			

12. Highest education:

Illiterate ☐0 primary school ☐1 elementary ☐2
 high school ☐3 training school ☐4 college, univesity ☐5

B. production activities

13. Main source and household income in 2009

Source	income (million VND)	Not for this source (X)
1.Cultivation		
2. Husbandry		
3. Handy craft		
4. aquaculture		
5. foresting		
6. bussines,service		
7. Salary, allowace		
8. simple labour		
9. other		

13.1. (for agricultural Household). Cultivation area?

- + rice area:500m²
 + crops area:500m²
 + garden area:500m²
 + forest area:ha
 + crops numbercrop
 + yield 2009.....kg/500m²
 + purpose : use ☐1 sale ☐2 both of them ☐3

13.2. ((for breeding household). Number of live stock?

Type of live stock	number	purpose
1. Buffaloes		
2. cow		
3. goat		
4. Horse		
5. Pig		
6. chicken		
7. other.....		
code "purpose" : 1: for consumption; 2. service; 3. sell; 4. food.		

13.3. (for fishing household). Kind and yield?

- + does family has aquaculture? yes ☐1 no ☐2
 + does family caught fish yes ☐1 no ☐2
 + fishing tool :
 + yield 2009.....
 + purpose : use ☐1 sale ☐2 both of them ☐3

13.4. ((for bussines household). What service is family doing

eating	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Fresh food	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
drinking	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Processed food	<input type="checkbox"/> 10

entertaining	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	rosesies	<input type="checkbox"/> 11
Repair electricity/electronic	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	electronic	<input type="checkbox"/> 12
Washing/repair motorby	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Agriculture material (tool, fertilize, medician,...)	<input type="checkbox"/> 13
sport	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	glozing	<input type="checkbox"/> 14
motel house	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	comatic	<input type="checkbox"/> 15
spa	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	medician	<input type="checkbox"/> 16

13.5. (for household has wage income). Whose have wage?

+ who is wage: male ☐1 female ☐2

+ where?: incommune ☐1 out of incommune ☐2 out of district ☐3 out of
province ☐4 + Mode ? usual ☐1 quarterly ☐2 monthly ☐3 in week ☐4

In day ☐5 Theo vụ việc ☐6 other ☐7

13.6. ((for households have income from forest).

+ was family hunting animal? yes ☐1 no ☐2

If yes, what was purpose use ☐1 sale ☐2 both of them
☐3

14. what resource water is family using for agriculture?

1. river; lack ☐1

2. stream ☐2

3. other

14.1 what method was production water source explore?

1. by machine ☐2

2. by pump ☐3

3. by local irrigation system ☐4

4. other

14.2. does family has enough water in agriculture activity?

yes ☐1 no ☐2

if no, giving information about irrigation are is lack of water
360m2

15. who is main labour in family?

male ☐ 1 female ☐ 2

16. household expenditure in 2009?

expenditure	Amount of money(milion VND)	unsuitable
1. eating,drinking, clothes		
2.heath care		
3 education		
4. purchase for funiture		
5. repair funiture, house, wc facilities		
5. in kind contribution		
6. purchhase for tool, repair house, barn		
7. purchase for agriculture materal		
8.annivisity		
9. other:.....		

17. does family has to borrow money for production and consunption purpose in 2009?

- production: yes ☐ 1 no ☐ 2

- consumption: yes ☐ 1 no ☐ 2

if yes , amount of money:..... Million VND

how many money family is left:..... Million VND

18. nourishment of family in 2009 up to now?

year	nourishment(X)	The number of month unnourishment
2009		
2010		

18.1. if lack of foof, what solution family has?

1. selling live stock ☐6 ☐1 6. exploring forest production
2. selling rice, crops ☐2 7. reduce food standar ☐7
3. simple labour ☐3 8. forcing children work ☐8
4. sell furniture ☐4 9. other :.....
5. food or money in debt ☐5 ☐9
19. does family want to loan (money) for production?
1. yes ☐1 2. no ☐2

C. ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTHY

20. what kind of wc facility family is using ?

- + latrine ☐1 + latrine on barn ☐5
- + ☐2 + latrine on pond or in garden ☐6
- + septic wc ☐3 + public wc ☐7
- +hold ☐4 + free ☐8

21. what water source family is using now?

water source	drinking	washing
1. borehole well		
2. rain water		
3. well		
4. river, lake		
5. pond		
6. other		

21.1. is water source safe ?

1. yes ☐1 2. no ☐2

21.2. distance of water source :m

21.3. who : male ☐1 female ☐2

22. for breeding household). What mode is family using?

kind	tie, where	Keep inbarn, where	free, where	Used dung (X)
Gia suc				
Gia cầm				
Encryption "where" : 1. near hom; 2. out of home; 3. out of forest. hill; 4. in garden				

waste treatment?

- + burried ☐1 + public landfills ☐4
 + burn ☐2 + ther:
 + deemp out yeild, công, public place ☐3 ☐5

23. do you have therse habit?

- + drink uncook water ☐1
 + washing everyday ☐2
 + cleand hand befor eating ☐3
 + clean hand befor wc ☐4
 + hang mosquitos net ☐5
 + washing in polluted water by river, lake ☐6
 + put clothe in wardroke ☐7
 + wc in to river, lake or on the groand/hide ☐8
 + clean home everyday ☐9
 + other :..... ☐10

24. where treat ment is peopl in family when was ill?

- + distrit, provice hospital ☐1 + medical graduate , private doctor ☐4
 + commune health care centre ☐2 + medicial shop ☐5
 + healers, shaman ☐3 + other.....
 + village nus/ward ☐4 ☐6

25. who is infection in family ? yes ☐1 no ☐2

25.1. if yes what infaction?

who	What infection
older	

female	
children	
men	

25.2. for family has children <5). How is children healthy ?

+ good ☐1 + so so ☐2 + not good ☐3 + unknow: ☐4

25.3, does older (female>55 age; male >60 age) in family has wage?

+ yes ☐1

+ no

☐2

D. GROWING DIRECTION

26. growing direction of family next time

item	yes	no
expanding production	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
change profession	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
up date technical	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
buy furniture	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
buy new transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Cải tạo, nâng cấp nhà ở, công trình vệ sinh	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Buy production tool	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
separating household	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
Born baby	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
tourist	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
send children go to school (if them left)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
improving health of member in family	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2
other.....		

E. gender

27. who is main labour in working below

Main labour	Make income	cooking	..work	Publish work
1.male				

2.female				
3.both of them but male is main				
4. both of them but female is main				
5.other:.....				

28. who was use to meeting in village:

1. female ☐ 2.male ☐ 3. other

G. information about answer

29. age :old.

30. gender: female ☐1 male : ☐2

31. highest education: analphetatic ☐0 minatary school ☐1 elementary ☐2

high school ☐3 training school ☐4 collect, univesity ☐5

32. profession /work/ now

breeding live stock ☐1

Cultivation (rice, crops,forest) ☐2

hand scaft () ☐3

simple labour ☐4

bussines ☐5

fishing ☐6

forest ☐7

officer ☐8

worker ☐9

other : ☐10

33. ethnic: Kinh ☐1 ethnic minority ☐2

If is ethnic minority , what?.....

34. he (she) assess life standar of family compair other family?

rich ☐1 Khá ☐2 average ☐3 poor ☐4 very poor ☐5

thank for your helf

reviewer assess:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Full name and sign of anser

Full name and sign of reviewer

APPENDIX V

NAME LIST OF PARTICIPANT IN THE MEETING

Meeting is held in 22th May 2010

At: Cha val Commune, Quang Nam District, Da Nang Province

Agenda: **Community Advisory on the assessment on environment, resettlement and ethnic minorities' development related to Dak Pring Hydropower Plant**

No.	Full name	Age	Ethnic Group	Gender		Note
				Male	Female	
1	Alăng inh	50	Co tu	X		farmer
2	Alăng ực	28	Co tu	X		farmer
3	Bnướcch Rười	44	Co tu	X		farmer
4	Bnướcch Riêng	53	Co tu	X		farmer
5	Tơ Ngôi Ve	37	Co tu	X		farmer
6	Dưng Im	28	Co tu	X		farmer
7	Coor Nia	22	Co tu	X		farmer
8	Coor Bót	43	Co tu	X		farmer
9	Coor Bắc	25	Co tu	X		farmer
10	Blúp Dân	38	Co tu	X		farmer
11	Ploong Din	25	Co tu	X		farmer
12	Zran ăng	39	Co tu	X		farmer
13	Zran Kiết	21	Co tu	X		farmer
14	Zran Cao	53	Co tu	X		farmer
15	Ploong Nga	47	Co tu	X		farmer
16	Zran Dung	24	Co tu	X		farmer
17	Coor Ban	41	Co tu	X		farmer
18	Plăng Mới	28	Co tu	X		farmer
19	Coor Tí	32	Co tu	X		farmer
20	Coor Bùm	32	Co tu	X		farmer
21	Bnướcch Răng	61	Co tu	X		farmer
22	Bling Hoan	35	Co tu	X		farmer

23	Zrâm Kiên	35	Co tu	X		farmer
24	Bling Dớ	52	Co tu	X		farmer
25	Arát Dóp	37	Co tu	X		farmer
26	Coor Hoàng	27	Co tu	X		farmer
27	Alăng Mát	38	Co tu	X		farmer
28	Alăng Nơ	27	Co tu	X		farmer
29	Coor Quỹ	30	Co tu	X		farmer
30	Tơ đen Inh	22	Co tu	X		farmer
31	Alăng íp	38	Co tu	X		farmer
32	Coor Cô	35	Co tu	X		farmer
33	Blinh Hoà	37	Co tu	X		farmer
34	Alăng át	42	Co tu	X		farmer
35	Alăng ơ	90	Co tu	X		farmer
36	Alăng Yêu	33	Co tu	X		farmer
37	Bling Hiếu	25	Co tu	X		farmer
38	Ploong Dzươi	60	Co tu	X		farmer
39	Tơ Đênh Zim	60	Co tu	X		farmer
40	Tơ Ngôl Trê	35	Co tu	X		farmer
41	Blup Nươh Rười	40	Co tu	X		farmer
42	Ploong Mê	40	Co tu	X		farmer
43	Coor Mớ	43	Co tu	X		farmer
44	Zơ râm Thị Răng	38	Co tu		X	farmer
45	Alăng Mon	46	Co tu	X		farmer
46	Bnướch Kiều	35	Co tu	X		farmer
47	Coor Cồn	25	Co tu	X		farmer
48	Tơ Loong Hơi	22	Co tu	X		farmer
49	Tơ Ngon Vêu	62	Co tu	X		farmer
50	Tơ Ngông Vang	25	Co tu	X		farmer
51	Blup Nghĩa	28	Co tu	X		farmer
52	Đinh tiên Hoàng	40	Kinh	X		service
53	Zơ râm Dưa	55	Co tu	X		farmer

54	Blúp Nhàn	28	Co tu	X		farmer
55	Nguyễn Quảng	43	Kinh	X		service
56	Alăng Miên	35	Co tu	X		farmer
57	Hiên Gian	32	Co tu	X		farmer
58	Hiên tơn	29	Co tu	X		farmer
59	Hiên Tướt	38	Co tu	X		farmer
60	Blúp nghệ	42	Co tu	X		farmer
61	Kphu Mếch	41	Co tu	X		farmer
62	Blúp Thương	35	Co tu	X		farmer
63	Hiên Ngờ	34	Co tu	X		farmer
64	Pơ Loong Phin	38	Co tu	X		farmer
65	Blup Ngàn	43	Co tu	X		farmer
66	Hiêng Bling	48	Co tu	X		farmer
67	A Rất Ở'nh	51	Co tu	X		farmer
68	Blup Dững	64	Co tu	X		officer
69	Blúp Thống	48	Co tu	X		farmer
70	Hiên Thọ	42	Co tu	X		farmer
71	A Rất âu	39	Co tu	X		farmer
72	Blup Thêng	38	Co tu	X		farmer
73	Hiên Quốc Hàn	49	Co tu	X		service
74	Hiên Quốc Lễ	58	Kinh	X		service
75	Hiên Quốc Hậu	32	Kinh	X		service
76	Phạm Thị Sinh	28	Kinh	X		service
77	Hiêng Duôn	24	Co tu	X		farmer
78	Tăng Xuân Tuýnh	25	Kinh	X		service
79	Blúp Rộp	31	Co tu	X		farmer
80	Blúp Như	42	Co tu	X		farmer
81	Blúp Nhêu	36	Co tu	X		farmer
82	A rất Ốc	52	Co tu	X		farmer

APPENDIX VI:
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM
Independence - Freedom - Happiness

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
(Resettlement and ethnic minorities' development plan)
Project: Dak Pring hydropower plant

The Meeting is executed at the Cha Val Commune – Quang Nam District – Da Nang Province

On **Project of Cha Val Hydropower Plant**

Today, 23th May 2010

At : People's committee of Cha Val Commune – Quang Nam District – Da Nang Province

I. Participants:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Full name: Blup Nghet | Title: Chairman of People's Committee of the Commune |
| 2. Full name: Ploong Di | Title: Deputy Chairman of People's Committee of the Commune |
| 3. Mrs: Cù Thị Dung
Consultant/Specialist. | Title: Represented for Resettlement |
| 4. Mr: Lưu Quốc Việt | Title: Represented for ethnic minorities and
Resettlement Consultant/Specialist. |

II, Meeting content:

The Representation of the consultation group, Mrs. Dung stated the project related information and purpose as well as the results of the public consultation. We agreed on a number of following comments:

The consultation group of PECC1 held a public consultation meeting with 80 households in the Cha Val commune to consult the environmental and resettlement and ethnic minorities' development issues of the project. Cha Val CPC and VFF agreed to the report on environment, resettlement and ethnic minorities' development plan

Agreed to the project mitigation measures of adverse impacts, particularly the issues of resettlement to not cause adversely affect on the natural environmental and socio-economic issues of the ethnic minority groups in the project. Details of public consultation see Appendix A.

PARTIES SIGN THEIR NAME

Representatives of consultation group

On behalf of People's Committee

Cha Val, dated 24 May 2010

PUBLIC consultation Minutes

The resettlement and ethnic minorities' development survey team of DakPring hydropower project of PECC1 held a public consultation meeting with Cha Val commune dated 24 May 2010 at the Cha Val commune, Nam Giang district, Quang Nam province in order to make assessment on resettlement and ethnic minorities' development related to the Dak Pring Hydropower plant.

The survey team presented summary of the project scale, main items and resettlement damages in the project area along with measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of the project and after collecting of opinions of meeting participants and relevant parties in the territory of Cha Val commune. The two parties have some following opinions:

1. Opinions of the adverse impacts on natural resettlement and ethnic minorities' development issues caused by the Project: (Giving your opinion- agree or disagree in the corresponding contents presented by the Project owner; in case you don't agree with the presented contents given the contents and issues disagree).

In term of resettlement issues: Cha Val commune's people's committee and Fatherland Front agreed with the contents mentioned in the resettlement report prepared by PEEC1. 65 households will be affected directly (loss of productive land) by the Project. No affected households should be relocated, as a result not causing adverse impacts to the project area.

In term of ethnic minorities' development: Agreed with the contents described in the EMDP report

2. Opinions about the adverse impact mitigation measures for the Project to resettlement and ethnic minorities' development issues (Giving your opinion- agree or disagree in the corresponding contents presented by the Project owner; in case you don't agree with the presented contents given the contents and issues disagree).

Resettlement issues: the commune Fatherland Front along with the local government agreed to mitigation measures of adverse impacts related to resettlement issues that reported by PECC1.

Ethnic minorities' development issues: Agreed with the strategies and policies stated in the EMDP report to help improve and enhance the lives of ethnic minorities in the project area.

3. *Proposing to the Project owner: (specifying requirements and recommendations of the communities for the Project Owner, their commitment in the implementation of adverse impacts mitigation measures and other recommendations if necessary).*

Resettlement issues: Recommend to the Project owner: the affected households shall be compensated and supported fully.

Ethnic minorities' development issues: Recommend to the Project owner: When constructing the Project, the Project owner would have the security measures to ensure the local people's life of ethnic minorities



Interviews with local people in Can Don village in May, 2010



Interviews with local people in Ta UL village in May 2010

	
Powerhouse site	Dam site
	
Location of reservoir tail	River in low flow season