

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

December 2012

Loan No. 2517-VIE: Renewable Energy for Remote Commune Project

**EXTENSION AND REHABILITATION OF MEDIUM AND LOW
VOLTAGE NETWORK FOR POOR AND REMOTE COMMUNES
IN DIEN BIEN PROVINCE SUBPROJECT- PHASE 2**

Prepared by NPC for The Asian Development Bank
CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	Affected Person
CPC	–	Commune People's Committee
CMB	–	Community Management Board
DPC	–	District People's Committee
HH	–	Household
kV		Kilovolt
kWh	–	Kilowatt-hour
MW		Megawatt
PMU	–	Project Management Unit (At districts)
PPC	–	Provincial People's Committee
PPTA	–	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
RETA	–	Regional Technical Assistance
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
SE	–	Socio-Economic
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank

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I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project

1. Persistent poverty in mountainous and isolated communities in Viet Nam is closely connected to deficient infrastructure development including lack of electricity. The government's Socio-Economic Development Plan (SEDP) 2006–2010 puts a considerable emphasis on provision of rural infrastructure. Although the household electrification rate has increased from 51% in 1996 to 91% by 2007, the electrification rate in the remote Northern mountainous provinces is relatively low. The Renewable Energy Development and Network expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote communes sector project is planned to fund the development of about 20 mini hydro power plants each with a capacity of 0.5 MW to 7.5 MW in Lai Chau, Dien Bien, Ha Giang and Cao Bang Provinces. The Project will also finance the connection of these mini hydro power plants to the national grid and the extension of the low voltage network to supply the near-by non- electrified villages with power.

2. The main objective of the project is to increase the supply of low-cost electricity to the national grid from renewable energy sources on a commercially sustainable basis in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner.

3. The Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project consists of two investment components. Component 1 is construction of small hydropower plants in the areas with hydropower potential in Quang Nam, Thua Thien Hue, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some northern mountainous provinces to provide additional electric power for the national grid and for households in communes and neighbouring areas. Component 2 includes both new construction and renovation of rural grid in Soc Trang and Tra Vinh, Dien Bien, Lai Chau provinces and some other provinces to provide electricity for communes and households who have been not provided with electricity from the national grid and to improve the quality of electricity supply for households who have been used electricity.

4. Ethnic Minority Development Plan of “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province” Subproject was prepared within the “Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector Project”.

1.2. “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing” Subproject.

5. “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing” Subproject is expected to supply electricity to about 6,099 households in Dien Bien mainly the ethnic minorities. The implementation of the subproject will increase electrified households in Dien Bien province from 49.5% now to 74.65% after the completion. The main purpose of the subproject is to improve the living conditions of people in rural areas, including the poor and most disadvantaged, through provision of basic infrastructure - power.

6. The subproject will cover in Muong Nhe district in Dien Bien province. The total number of affected communes in the subproject area is ten (10) communes with 28 villages (See Table 1).

Table 1: List of communes in subproject area

No.	Name of Commune
1	Cha cang commune
2	Na Khoa commune
3	Na Hy commune
4	Na Bung commune
5	Pa Tan commune
6	Pa My commune
7	Nam Ke commune
8	Na Co Sa commune
9	Leng Su Sin commune
10	Sin Thau commune

8. The subproject will consist of building a new medium-voltage lines, transformers, low voltage lines; installation of meters, wiring the indoor electrical network (indoor electrical network includes 01 panels of D3 (01 fuse, 02 single outlets, 01 single switch, 01 compact bulb and 5 m wires in the house).

9. The subproject site map is shown in *Appendix 1*

10. Total investment for “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing” Subproject is estimated at **128,830,129,000** dong and the subproject is classified as Category B in terms of the impact on environment and resettlement and Ethnic minority. The construction of the subproject is expected to be completed in 7 months from the February 2012.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2.1. Objectives

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

2.2. Legal framework on Ethnic minority

2.2.1. ADB's Policy on Indigenous Peoples

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

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

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

15. ADB's indigenous people's policy requires producing a development plan for the affected ethnic minority community. The plan should incorporate the following dimensions: (i) the needs, aspirations and requirements of those affected, (ii) provide adequate information about the project to them and ensure their participation and full consultation, (iii) propose and implement preventive measures, minimization of negative effects and compensation to those affected by the project, consistent with the cultural characteristics, socio-economic status of local ethnic minorities, (iv) developing measures to ensure its interests in the project for ethnic minorities; (v) propose and implement measures to increase capacity of state agencies to better manage ethnic minority affairs (vi) determine the budget and specific implementation plan and (vii) propose and implement effective monitoring.

16. The above requirements are applied to "Extension and rehabilitation of medium

and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” Subproject. The Ethnic Minority Development Plan is prepared and implemented in combination with other plans/ strategies of the subproject such as (i) consultation and participation strategy, (ii) resettlement action plan, (iii) HIV/AIDS and anti-human trafficking minimization strategy; (iv) Gender equality strategy to ensure the consultation and participation of women during the implementation of the subproject; (v) programmers to promote the use of electricity for production so as to improve living standards and reduce poverty.

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

17. As stated in the Ethnic Minority Development Framework prepared for The Renewable Energy Development and Network expansion and Rehabilitation for Remote communes sector project, the definition of ethnic minority 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.

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

19. The Vietnamese government has implemented a number of National Targeted Programs for Poverty Reduction (NTPPRs) and special support schemes through government Decisions in order to provide funds for poor provinces, especially those with large ethnic minority populations with very high and persistent household poverty. A key policy targeting poverty issues are expressed in the Program 135 (135/1998/QĐ-TTĐ) dated July 31, 1998. It aims at poverty reduction through a socio-economic development program for communes with special difficulties in mountainous areas and far from centers of the country. Another central program focused on supporting production and residential land (houses) and water for difficult ethnic minority households is Program 134. Program 139 is supporting health care and poor households access to health services, and Program 159 focuses on improving education infrastructure in poor communes and communes which have difficulties in socio-economic conditions or many ethnic people

20. The programmers for development of ethnic minority people falls into 3 main policy areas: (i) policies for settled agriculture and fixed residence (ii) policies for economic-social-cultural development and (iii) policies for land location and land management in mountainous and ethnic minority areas. List of policies is given in [Appendix 6](#).

21. In addition to these three policies which have direct impacts on poor people (the majority of ethnic minority people is poor), there are two decrees related to grass root democracy and people participation which are also employed in this EMDP: Ordinary No.34/2007/PL-UBTBQH11, dated 20 April, 2007 of the Assembly on Implementation of

Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes
in Dien Bien province Subproject (for the additional financing)

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Democracy on communes, wards and towns and Prime Minister's Decision No
80/2005/QD-TTg on regulating community models on management of investment.

III. ETHNIC MINORITY SITUATION

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

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

23. In the north-western mountainous provinces (Son La, Dien Bien, Lai Chau) with planned subprojects, the large majority of the population consists of ethnic minorities. In Dien Bien, 80% of the total population of 512,300 (12/2011) are ethnic minority people and they are divided into 21 different groups (of which: 38% of Thai, 30% of H'Mong, 20% of Kinh) .

24. Like any other ethnic minority groups living in mountainous areas of Vietnam, Dien Bien province has a poverty rate of 65 % in 2011.

3.2. Ethnic minorities in subproject area

25. The Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province Subproject is expected to deploy in Muong Nhe district. The total number of affected communes in the subproject area is ten (10) communes.

26. An assessment of the community of subproject area was conducted with 69 households (314persons) in 10 communes of Muong Nhe district. This assessment is based on: (i) review of statistical and socio-economic data pertaining to commune (ii) Interviews with key informants of all communes (139 people including chairman and vice-chairman, chairwoman of commune women union, Chairman of the Father land front, commune's cadastral officer and village leaders of the villages). These people are in charge of the commune cultural, social and economic issues, statistics. (iii) results of ten (10) focus group discussions held in each project commune with affected households, including women group, farmer union, commune authorities, representatives of Thai, Dao and Mong ethnic minority groups, households headed by woman; and (iv) a survey of 69 households by questionnaires. This survey was conducted in 10 affected communes.

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

28. Socio-economic conditions of the subproject area along electrical distribution lines of 10 commune in Muong Nhe district of Dien Bien Province are as follows. Socio-economic conditions of the affected households are detailed in Appendix 2.

3.2.1. Population

29. According to Statistical Yearbook 2011, Dien Bien province has natural area of 9,562.9 km²; administrative organization includes 1 city, 1 town, 8 districts, 116 communes, 5 small towns and 9 wards. The total population of Dien Bien province is 512,300 persons; population density of 54 persons/km². The Ethnic Minorities occupy a major share (over 80%) of the total population of Dien Bien province. The dominant ethnic minorities in the province are Thai, H'Mong, Dao, Giay, Tay and Ha Nhi.

30. "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing", Subproject will impact on Muong Nhe district, 10 communes and 28 villages of Dien Bien province.

Table 2: Distribution population of districts in the subproject area

No	Locality	Ethnic minority group (HHs)					Persons					Household Size (persons/ HH)
		Kinh	Thai	Mong	Dao	Total	Total	Male		Female		
								Total	%	Total	%	
1	Cha cang commune	89	120	182	38	429	1,931	965	49.97%	966	50.03%	4.50
2	Na Khoa commune	82	186	191	57	516	2,657	1,321	49.72%	1,336	50.28%	5.15
3	Na Hy commune	31	167	211	87	496	2,455	1,227	49.98%	1,228	50.02%	4.95
4	Na Bung commune	24	112	257	92	485	2,061	1,023	49.64%	1,038	50.36%	4.25
5	Pa Tan commune	15	89	34	150	288	1,512	756	50.00%	756	50.00%	5.25
6	Pa My commune	22	145	10	167	344	1,706	846	49.59%	860	50.41%	4.96
7	Nam Ke commune	34	102	384	140	660	2,739	1,372	50.09%	1,367	49.91%	4.15
8	Na Co Sa commune	27	68	308	84	487	2,118	1,047	49.43%	1,071	50.57%	4.35
9	Leng Su Sin commune	23	87	193	97	400	1,620	812	50.12%	808	49.88%	4.05
10	Sin Thau commune	25	82	137	140	384	1,624	816	50.25%	808	49.75%	4.23
	Total	372	1,158	1,907	1,052	4,489	20,423	10,185	49.87%	10,238	50.13%	4.55

Source: Socio-economic report of subproject districts in 2012

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31. The total number of households in affected districts is 4,489 HHs with 20,425 persons. Among 4 ethnic groups including Kinh, Thai, Dao, H'Mong; Kinh group amounts to only 8.3 % and other group's amount to 91.7%.

32. Of the total 20,425 people in the subproject area, total males are 10,186 (49.87%) while females are 10,239 (50.13%). Male to female ratio balances out approximately 50:50 for the subproject area as a whole although there are some differences among district.

33. The average HH size in the subproject area is 5.22 persons per household which ranges from 4.05 in to 5.25. The HH size for communes predominantly occupied by ethnic minority people is higher with 4.62 persons/HH.

3.2.2. Poverty rate

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

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

35. There are 69 HHs affected by the subproject and they belong to three (3) ethnic groups, including Thai, H'Mong and Dao. There are 45 affected households (204 persons) (65% of total affected HHs) who are poor households under National poverty line in 2011. The average income of the affected households is 1,008,000 VND per person per year in 2010. Being ethnic minorities and mostly poor, all the affected people is considered vulnerable. No affected household is headed by a woman or has disabled member.

36. The number of poor, poor threshold and non-poor households in each district of subproject area is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Number of poor, poor threshold and non-poor households in subproject area

No.	Commune	Total Affected HHs	Poor HHs	Non-poor HHs	HHs with people in the situation of incapacity for work (%)
1	Cha cang commune	6	2	4	1.58%
2	Na Khoa commune	7	2	5	2.37%
3	Na Hy commune	8	6	2	2.31%
4	Na Bung commune	7	5	2	3.51%
5	Pa Tan commune	8	7	1	2.87%
6	Pa My commune	6	6	0	3.25%
7	Nam Ke commune	5	2	3	2.87%
8	Na Co Sa commune	7	5	2	2.45%
9	Leng Su Sin	6	4	2	3.12%
10	Sin Thau commune	9	6	3	2.18%
	Total	69	45	24	2.22%

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

3.2.3. Income Generation and Resource Use

38. The great majority of households in subproject area rely for their living on small-scale cultivation but their productivity remains low. Their main crops are upland rice, corn, cassava, peanut and Soya bean. Wet rice is also cultivated but only one crop per year and has been given not much care and technical support. As a result, local people have to experience hunger three months a year. The area of upland rice is the largest in the commune. Area of main crops in the commune is described in the following table:

Table 4: Area of main crops of the people in subproject districts (ha)

<i>Subproject</i>	<i>Wet rice (one crop)</i>	<i>Upland rice</i>	<i>corn</i>	<i>Peanut</i>	<i>soybean</i>	<i>cassava</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cha cang commune	97.41	34.38	22.92	9.55	15.28	11.46	191
Na Khoa commune	77.28	38.64	40.48	3.68	18.40	5.52	184
Na Hy commune	125.4	11.40	54.72	9.12	9.12	18.24	228
Na Bung commune	144.72	8.64	32.4	12.96	8.64	8.64	216
Pa Tan commune	119.7	6.84	25.65	6.84	8.55	3.42	171
Pa My commune	99.45	12.24	27.54	3.06	7.65	3.06	153
Nam Ke commune	176.4	14.70	58.8	17.64	17.64	8.82	294
Na Co Sa commune	149.27	25.30	37.95	10.12	17.71	12.65	253
Leng Su Sin commune	127.26	12.12	30.3	6.06	16.16	10.10	202
Sin Thau commune	104.16	15.12	16.8	8.40	16.80	6.72	168

(Source: Socio-economic data in yearbook 2011)

39. As the result of socio-economic survey, the average cropped per household in subproject districts is a bit different.

Table 5: Distribution of average cropped area per household (ha)

<i>Subproject commune</i>	<i>Wet rice one crop</i>	<i>Upland rice</i>	<i>corn</i>	<i>Peanut</i>	<i>soybean</i>	<i>cassava</i>	<i>Total</i>
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<i>Subproject commune</i>	<i>Wet rice one crop</i>	<i>Upland rice</i>	<i>corn</i>	<i>Peanut</i>	<i>soybean</i>	<i>cassava</i>	<i>Total</i>
Cha cang commune	0.23	0.08	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.45
Na Khoa commune	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.43
Na Hy commune	0.29	0.03	0.13	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.53
Na Bung commune	0.34	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.50
Pa Tan commune	0.28	0.02	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.40
Pa My commune	0.23	0.03	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.36
Nam Ke commune	0.41	0.03	0.14	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.69
Na Co Sa commune	0.35	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.59
Leng Su Sin commune	0.30	0.03	0.07	0.01	0.04	0.02	0.47
Sin Thau commune	0.24	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.39

Source: Dien Bien Statistical Yearbook 2011

40. Concerning animal husbandry, breeding models set by local farmers are small, separate, out-dated (allowing cows to graze freely on the field) and they mainly serve households' consumption of meat. There is no farming model in the commune developed for cash. According to the district's yearbook, the number of cattle and poultry in subproject area (as of November 2011) is described in the following table:

Table 6: The number of cattle and poultry in subproject districts

Unit: head

<i>Subproject Commune</i>	<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Cha cang commune	1,287	429	3,003	429	2,145	5,148
Na Khoa commune	516	516	1,032	516	1,032	5,160
Na Hy commune	2,480	1,984	5,456	496	3,968	9,920
Na Bung commune	970	970	970	970	1,455	6,305
Pa Tan commune	1,152	864	2,304	576	1,728	4,320
Pa My commune	688	688	1,032	688	1,032	3,440
Nam Ke commune	1,320	660	1,320	660	2,640	8,580
Na Co Sa commune	1,461	1,461	2,922	1,948	2,435	11,688

<i>Subproject Commune</i>	<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Leng Su Sin commune	1,600	2,000	1,200	400	1,600	8,000
Sin Thau commune	1,152	768	1,536	768	1,920	5,760

Source: Districts Statistical Yearbook 2011

41. Aquaculture area of the subproject communes is also not much, only 0.3% of HHs have fish ponds. Households near streams are engaged in fish harvesting in dry streams, again used for home consumption. The catch is mainly for home consumption and the absence of a market is a big barrier for them.

3.2.4. Infrastructure and Social services

42. Facilities and social services in the communes are still poor and most of the services are in the commune centers.

Electricity

43. All communes of the province have connection to the national electricity grid. However, electricity from national power grid supplying these communes is not stable. There are frequent power outages and black out days are common. Power is not available for days during rainy season when fallen trees and other obstacles damage power supply network. These problems remain unfixed for weeks as it is not possible for technicians to approach the area in rainy season due to severely damaged road network. People in the some remote hamlets depend either on pico hydropower generators placed in rivers and streams or kerosene oil for lighting. About 71.6 % of households in the subproject area have access to national electric power, about 15% obtain their lighting power from small hydro stations (or pico plants) while about 13.4% of them have no access to electricity.

Table 7: Source of HHs' electricity HHs

<i>Subproject commune</i>	<i>Source of electricity HHs (%)</i>		
	<i>National Power Grid</i>	<i>Small hydro station</i>	<i>No electricity</i>
Cha cang commune	79.7%	15.4%	4.9%
Na Khoa commune	60.5%	15.3%	24.2%
Na Hy commune	83.7%	12.5%	3.8%
Na Bung commune	71.5%	16.7%	11.8%
Pa Tan commune	76.7%	16.0%	7.3%
Pa My commune	62.8%	14.5%	22.7%
Nam Ke commune	73.0%	13.2%	13.8%

<i>Subproject commune</i>	<i>Source of electricity HHs (%)</i>		
	<i>National Power Grid</i>	<i>Small hydro station</i>	<i>No electricity</i>
Na Co Sa commune	67.1%	13.8%	19.1%
Leng Su Sin commune	68.5%	18.0%	13.5%
Sin Thau commune	72.4%	16.4%	11.2%

(Source: Socio-economic report of Dien Bien province in 2012)

44. None of the households in these communes use electricity not for production but for lighting only.

45. According to results of consultative meetings with communal officers and electricity consumers, households in subproject area pay approximate 50,000 VND/month for electricity use for television and bulbs.

Education

46. According to Socio-economic report of Dien Bien province in 2011, there are 407 schools including 175 kindergarten, 176 primary schools, 126 secondary schools and 29 high schools. Total number of class in 2011 is 4505 with 126,140 pupils. The current pupil-teacher ratio is 9,010. Among 506 schools in whole province, 159 schools have met national education standards. The percentage of pupils dropped out of school is 0.3%.

Trading

47. Due to difficulties in transport and communication, the isolated location of villages and inadequate volume of products, local trade has not been developed. The communes have no market. Villagers are engaged in barter trade with neighbours. Traders come to villages at harvest times to purchase both crops as well as animals. The exchanging products are daily necessary like salt, dried fish, fish sauce and production tools.

48. Besides, using machines for weaving may help women reducing the work-load. Products made are pillows, blankets and garments. These machines are traditional and cannot be converted to electric operations. However, the power supply improvement may result in women being able to work machines in the night leading to an increase in production. Focus group discussions indicate that the products can be sold in the town market.

Health

49. Health care and medicine supply services are delivered periodically. All 28 villages, 10 communes under the subproject have health facilities equipped with nursing and doctor staff for medical examination and to prescribe basic treatments. Not all people access to medical check and treatment. They just go to have medical examination and treatment only when they are in serious conditions. The main diseases are virus fever, malaria. Health facilities all have power from the national grid. The problem is to stabilize the national grid supply quality and the full establishment of medical equipment, convenient

transportation from the place of medical facilities.

Credit use

50. Regarding credit fund access, households in the subproject districts can borrow money from Social Policy Bank through large organizations (women union, youth union and veterans association). The interest rate is 0.65% per year with a maximum of 30 million dong per household per year. Beneficiaries of the credit program are members of mass organizations. They participated ten sessions of agricultural and forestry extension in 2011 where they were trained of effective loan use for production.

Participation in mass organisations

51. Mass organisations present in the communes are Women Union and Veteran Union. Farmer union and Youth Union are present but not as active as the former pair. As women are able to penetrate in the villages, they are better placed to help villagers.

Table 8: Members in Mass organization in involved districts

Unit: Person

<i>Province</i>	<i>Members of WU</i>	<i>Members of veteran union</i>	<i>Members of Farmer Union</i>	<i>Members of Youth Union</i>
Cha cang commune	966	38	1,313	541
Na Khoa commune	1,336	75	1,700	638
Na Hy commune	1,228	67	1,448	565
Na Bung commune	1,038	88	1,422	433
Pa Tan commune	756	56	1,058	378
Pa My commune	860	64	1,126	409
Nam Ke commune	1,367	102	1,589	520
Na Co Sa commune	1,071	115	1,419	572
Leng Su Sin	808	49	1,004	405
Sin Thau commune	808	52	991	422

(Source: Socio-economic report of Dien Bien province in 2012)

52. Every village has a leader who is paid a meager salary from the government. He is the government representative in the village whose role is to inform local people about government programs and policy. The village leader also announces meetings planned by the government. No village leader is female.

53. Thai women are open and easy to communicate with whereas Mong and Dao women are shy and backward.

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

4.1. Potential positive impacts

54. Results of the consultations with local people show that the subproject will have many positive impacts on the community in terms of socio-economic conditions as follows:

(i) The subproject will provide power to Muong Nhe district, 10 communes and 28 villages of Dien Bien province.

(ii) The people will have the opportunity to access and use of electric facilities such as electric light, television, radio, rice cooker, fan, etc. after the subproject. This impact helps people widen their knowledge and improve their awareness.

(iii) The number of people with eye diseases, especially children is likely to decrease because the children can use electric lights for studying instead of flashlights and oil lamps as at present.

(iv) The use of electricity for cooking can reduce forest exploitation for firewood.

(v) In addition, reliable supply of electricity can help local people to produce more and thereby earn an extra income. Products especially handicrafts made by women (quilts and clothes,) are expected to generate new sources of income while preserving their culture and traditional values.

(vi) During construction stage, a number of 250 workers would come and stay in the area for 7 months which will create demand for food and local products. Therefore, trading will be promoted.

(vii) The construction and operation of the subproject in future will attract a great number of labourers, 250 unskilled labourer during the construction stage and 20 skilled labourers during the operation stage. It is suggested that people who lose their lands are given the priority for unskilled employments.

(viii) Public services (health care, education) will be improved in terms of quality thanks to the use of more electric facilities and equipment. The health care centres in communes are not ready to equip medical machines for health examination services such as sterilizing machines, preumo-oxygenator,... due to lack of power. Currently, the health care centres in communes only use electricity for lighting but not for operating medical equipment.

4.2. Potential negative impacts

55. Nevertheless, results of the consultations with local people show that the subproject will also have some negative impacts on the ethnic minority community as follows:

- (i) During the construction of the subproject (7 months), the large number (about 300 of workers, mostly male) from outside who enter the local community may be a factor affect traditional cultural value, custom and be risks of social security problems such as theft, losing social order, disunity,...) and social evils for local ethnic minority community (infection with HIV/AIDS and infectious diseases, women trafficking, prostitution, drug addiction,...)
- (ii) The increased number of outsiders would also make a pressure on the use of local natural resources such as land, water, forest products. The illegal forest exploitation and consumption are likely to increase.
- (iii) During process of transporting building materials, transport vehicles will cause noise, dust and smoke which affect daily activities of the local people. Building materials, gas, fuel, waste disposal, material storage areas can contaminate the community environment if they are not strictly managed.
- (iv) Large number of workers and some employed local workers without training and experience of labour safety will be risks of occupational accident.
- (v) If the construction machinery and materials gathering and waste disposal areas are not strictly managed they can become a potential risk to children in the community.

Table 9: The affected land of ethnic minority households

Unit: m²

No.	Commune/District	Total land area affected by the subproject				Total permanently affected land				Total temporarily affected land			
		Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total	Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total	Annual crop land	Perennial tree land	Unused land	Total
1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	11	12	16	17	19	20
I	Muong Nhe district												
1	Cha cang commune	155		57,231	57,386	23		219	242	132		57,012	57,144
2	Na Khoa commune	126		124,632	124,758	19		492	510	107		124,140	124,248
3	Na Hy commune	236		88,885	89,120	36		290	325	200		88,595	88,795
4	Na Bung commune	176		134,370	134,546	27		574	601	150		133,796	133,945
5	Pa Tan commune	158		40,945	41,103	24		130	154	134		40,815	40,949
6	Pa My commune	116		84,964	85,080	17		305	323	99		84,658	84,757
7	Nam Ke commune	62		81,910	81,972	9		291	301	53		81,619	81,672
8	Na Co Sa commune	105		102,335	102,440	16		345	361	89		101,990	102,079
9	Leng Su Sin commune	94		56,250	56,344	14		144	158	80		56,106	56,186
10	Sin Thau commune	187		65,808	65,995	28		227	255	159		65,580	65,739
	Total	1,415	-	837,330	838,744	213	-	3,018	3,231	1,201	-	834,312	835,513

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment May 2012

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

57. In addition to the above potential negative impacts, the construction of subproject will not cause any potential impact. This is shown in the minutes of Consultative meetings.

58. The subproject will not affect cultural or spiritual works of local people.

V. DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES

59. Measures to enhance the potential positive impacts and mitigate potential negative impacts and community development capacity building program are important contents of the EMDP. The investor of subproject with representatives of local authorities, mass organizations and people in the sub-project areas discussed and agreed on the contents.

5.1. Enhancement potential positive impacts

60. The contractor will coordinate with local authorities and heads of villages to organize cultural exchange program between workers and local people to facilitate the workers to integrate with custom and practices of the community and local people to maintain the traditional cultural values.

61. Department of Agriculture and Rural Development of Dien Bien Province will organize training courses on improving cultivation technique for affected households. In addition, programs on direction of using electric machines in production will also be organized (grinder, crusher, power-loom).

62. Improved electricity system will help local authorities develop their loudspeaker system in each village. As a result, information dissemination in affected commune will be better.

63. People in the subproject area will have opportunity to use means of communications such as TV and radio so they will make out more information that will help increase their intellectual standards.

64. The contractor commits to give priority to employ labours from villages affected by land acquisition due to subproject. In addition, during the operation phase, the contractor will give priority to employ local labours to train and work regularly in the plant.

65. Lighting system including oil lamp and battery will be replaced by electric light system. Light from the system is safe and reliable that help children learn their lessons and help women weave fabric in the evening to improve their income.

5.2. Mitigation of potential negative impacts

(ix) Based on the results of consultations with the community, activities to mitigate negative impacts of the projects are proposed as follows:

- Effective Personnel Management: Investor will ask all contractors to comply with requirements on the management of laborers who work at the project sites (temporary residence registration, internal regulations issuance, training and education on cultural and traditional values preservation of ethnic minority community).
- The Investor is required to build camps for their employees far from the residential areas, encouraging the protection of environment, ensuring security and hygiene.
- The contractors have to coordinate with the local authorities, especially commune policemen to manage workers in the project area. The regulation will be in commitment of the contractors.
- Communication Strategies: the Investor will coordinate with the district women's union, the commune women's union and other mass organizations to carry out education to raise public awareness of potential social evils (robbery, drug use) and women's awareness of the risks of HIV/AIDS transmission, STDs, human trafficking, sexual harassment) when there will be a great number of outside laborers who come to the area.
- Protection and preservation of forest and cultural values: the Investor and all contractors will coordinate with local authorities (commune police, forest warden, border guard) to enhance the protection of forest as well as preservation of cultural values of local ethnic minority community. This will be written into their contracts and agreed.
- For impacts on land acquisition: Compensation and support to affected households who lost land, assets, trees, crops at the market price and at the replacement cost to restore their livelihood at least equal to pre-project level.
- Implementation of environment management plan as approved with through supervision of the community.
- During the operation stage of the plant, water discharging from the plant should be informed in advance. There should be a good mechanism to do this otherwise it will be adverse for children and possibly animals.
- The areas for construction machinery and materials gathering and waste disposal must have guardian and strictly managed to avoid affecting local people, especially children.
- Soil and construction materials must be covered during transporting to avoid dropping on the road and cultivation field of local people. Transport vehicles are allowed to run within the speed limit.
- Mass organizations and NGOs implement communication program to guide the local people to safely use electricity in daily activities and production as well. This is presented in the appendix.

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

66. According to result of community consultations with ethnic minority people of subproject communes, in addition to measures to enhance positive impacts and measures to mitigate potential negative impacts, designing community development

assistance program is very necessary. Community development program includes:

- (i) Integrated capacity building assistance program for local people including activities to raise people's awareness on gender equality, to support propaganda on drug and prostitution prevention and HIV/AIDS prevention measures, infectious diseases as well as women trafficking; propaganda for local people on traditional cultural values and preserve the values. Participants of the capacity building program are all households in the sub-project area. Investors will coordinate with relevant agencies such as representatives of local authorities, mass organizations and health centers of subproject communes to implement capacity building activities for the people. Investor of the subproject will provide budget to implement the programs.
- (ii) Safe electricity use capacity enhancement: Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community development organizations will also participate in supporting local people in using electricity in production safely and efficiently by organizing communications to guide people to use home appliances and treatment measures for incidents of electric shock, fire and explosion.
- (iii) Assistance for credit access and electricity access for production: The subproject owner will coordinate with provincial Social Policy Bank, Women Union and mass organizations to support affected HHs to improve their income by using electricity for production through activities as follows (i) dissemination of preferential credit programs of the Bank and of local credit agencies as well (ii) directions and promotion of using credit loan for business and production development through using electricity and (iii) organization of agricultural extension, dissemination of benefit of using electricity for production, directions or technical support for machine operation.

VI. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION STRATEGY

6.1. General strategy

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

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

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

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

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

72. In addition to formal consultative meetings, focus group discussions (divisions of householders' group, ethnic minority group, village leaders' group, traders and small business people's group) should be conducted. The participants could give more their opinions and suggestions.

73. All measures to mitigate negative impacts mentioned in section 4.2 must be fully implemented with participation of the community until the sub-project completed. During construction and operation process of the subproject, it is needed to give further mitigation measures if there has any other impact which is not mentioned in this report.

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

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

6.2. Implementation of consultative meetings during preparation of EMDP

76. The investor and consultant agency have conducted four consultative meetings

with local ethnic minority people during the preparation of EMDP for Subproject “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing”.

77. The consultative meetings were conducted in May 2012. One meeting was held in each of the 10 communes. This consultative meeting provided information of scope of impact, location and subproject components to the local community with the participation of representatives of CPCs, mass organizations, village leaders and affected households (names and title of participants are presented in the Appendix 7). Local people were particularly concerned about three issues: (i) environmental impacts: dust, noise, and construction traffic congestion; (ii) how their acquired land would be compensated; and (iii) when would the subproject begin implementation.

Table 10: Data on the Consultations Done for Resettlement Planning for “The extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province”

Sr	Name of commune	Time of Meeting	The location	No. of Participants	No. of female participant
1.	Cha cang commune	23/05/2012	CPC office	15	5
2.	Na Khoa commune	15/5/2012	CPC office	13	4
3.	Na Hy commune	28/05/2012	CPC office	14	3
4.	Na Bung commune	18/05/2012	CPC office	14	3
5.	Pa Tan commune	3/5/2012	CPC office	13	4
6.	Pa My commune	4/5/2012	CPC office	14	3
7.	Nam Ke commune	26/05/2012	CPC office	16	5
8.	Na Co Sa commune	30/05/2012	CPC office	12	3
9.	Leng Su Sin commune	8/5/2012	CPC office	15	3
10.	Sin Thau commune	11/5/2012	CPC office	13	2

78. During these consultation meetings, representatives of the investor and consultant discussed with the participants about 3 issues including: (i) the potential impact of the subproject and measures which minimizes the negative impacts of the subproject for ethnic minority communities; (ii) programs of community development and promoting productive use of electricity; (iii) Grievance redresses mechanism. After the dissemination, participants discussed and gave opinions about issues as follows:

- (i) People in the meetings definitely agreed to support the implementation of Subproject “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing” and hoped the implementation compliance with the proposed plan as soon as possible.
- (ii) People haven’t connected to the national grid electricity and they awarded that the connection to the electricity would bring power for lighting and production, access to mass media and increase their awareness. Besides, their children would have better conditions for learning, especially in the evening.
- (iii) The programs of community development and promoting productive use of electricity are necessary to help local people improve their standard livings,

promote production and use of electricity;

- (iv) The construction of subproject will influence to people's daily lives and environment. Households, especially ones live near material transportation road, will be influenced by noise and dust. The investor committed that transportation cars are not allowed to run in break time to mitigate noise and must be covered carefully. The trucks carrying construction materials must be carefully covered. Material transportation road must be spraying daily to reduce dust.
- (v) The more workers enter to the community, the more possibly social evil might occur: The contractor should commit to coordinate with communal police to manage workers and to issue regulations and monitor the implementation closely. In addition, the contractor should conduct propaganda for their workers to respect the cultural values of the community. At the same time, local people should be informed about the negative impacts and methods for prevention.

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

80. Minutes of the consultative meetings are produced in *Appendix 7*.

VII. STRATEGY FOR PARTICIPATION AND BENEFITS OF WOMEN

81. The construction of Subproject “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province” will cause impacts on community in the project area, especially women. Among potential impacts by the subproject set out in component 4.2, women are most vulnerable people to be impacted. Therefore, during the implementation of the subproject, risks should be mitigated and benefits and opportunities for women should be ensured.

82. Women should be considered as the most particular and regular target of the information programs (anti- HIV/AIDS, prostitution, drugs, human trafficking...).

83. Advantages of promoting productive use of electrification programs should be disseminated to all women; meanwhile, supporting programs to facilitate women to reduce their hard work through electrification should be implemented. Women association should be made use of to disseminate and explain to ethnic minority women the advantages, opportunities and benefits that they will gain from the program. Besides, the women organisation needs to support women to access credits effectively. For examples, women of Mong, Dao people and Thai People are still making their clothes by hand. If these women are provided with access to credit and using sewing machines and technical assistance, their productivity will be increased and hardship of women will be reduced.

84. Programs of agriculture extension and demonstrative models should be focused on women participation.

85. Compensation, allowances for economic development and sustainable production should be received by both the householder and his/her spouse. For displaced people, land use rights should be under names of both husband and the spouse. Women should be informed of programs of income restoration for affected households.

86. Information of safe use of electricity should be given to households before connection to electricity grid is carried out and households start productive use of electricity. Trainings and campaigns on safe use of electricity should involve participants of women as they are using electricity daily – both for domestic works and production.

87. In order to facilitate women issues to be discussed in depth, the communal project management board should include at least three women, all of them should be from the women union.

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

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

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMDP

90. Project management board of the investor (under Viet Nam electricity group) will be responsible for overall coordination of the implementation of EMDP. The project management board of EVN is responsible for planning and conducting regularly with the communal project management board, communal officers, village leaders and relevant organizations on concerns of ethnic minority issues will provide technical assistances and facilitate activities to help Project management Board of the investor to implement EMDP. The investor is responsible to carry out all mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts by the subproject and support development program said in Part V.

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

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

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

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

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

IX. BUDGET FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

96. Budget for ethnic minority development plan is included in project's budget (a part of project's expense). Budget for implementation of ethnic minority development plan includes expense of consultation meetings, expense of implementation of enhancement positive impacts and mitigation measures (mostly paid for information and propagation campaign), and expense of development assistances (households connection to electricity grid, equipment, supporting the program of promoting productive use of electricity, expense of agriculture extension activities) and payment for activities of communal project's management board. The budget for the ethnic minority development plan of Subproject "Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing" is estimated as **231,000,000 dong – equal to 11,095 USD**.

Table 11: Estimated Cost for EMDP programs

<i>No</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Estimated cost (VND)</i>
I	Cost for positive impact			80,000,000
1.1	Propagating usage of electrical appliances	6,000,000VND/commune	10	60,000,000
1.2	Training on agricultural extension (Cultivation, animal husbandry)	20,000,000 VND/district	1	20,000,000
II	Cost for mitigation measures to negative impacts			60,000,000
2.1	Worker management	Lump-sum		Included in the contractor's cost
2.2	Information propagation of HIV/AIDS, women trafficking, dissemination on social evils, propaganda on indigenous cultural values and preservation of the values	6,000,000VND/commune	10	60,000,000
2.5	Compensation for affected land and asset	Lump-sum		Calculated in the RP
2.6	Environment management	Lump-sum		Calculated in the DTM
2.7	Information dissemination on safe use of electricity			Include in 1.1 above
III	Cost for development assistance program			70,000,000
3.1	Information dissemination on productive use of electricity			Include in 1.1 above

<i>No</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Estimated cost (VND)</i>
3.2	Payment for communal management board (5,000,000 VND/commune on average)	Lump-sum		50,000,000
3.3	Expenses for consultative meetings with the community (2,000,000 VND/commune on average)	Lump-sum		20,000,000
	(I + II + III)			210,000,000
IV	Contingency cost	10 %		21,000,000
	TOTAL (I+ II+III+ IV)			231,000,000

97. In the Ethnic minority development framework for Viet Nam Renewable Energy for Remote Commune sector project, an amount of 500,000 USD will be distributed from the budget of the project to prepare and implement EMDP for subprojects (as necessary). Estimated budget (17,700US\$) for implementation of EMDP of Subproject “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Dien Bien province for the additional financing” is from this source.

X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

(x) External monitoring on implementation of EMDP is not required by the subproject. However, ADB will conduct periodical supervision on RP and EMDP implementation, any incompliance problems of EMDP implementation identified will be fixed up by IAs.

(xi) The Project management unit of the investor will be responsible for implementation of internal monitoring activities following the approval of EMDP. The internal monitoring on EMDP implementation should be included in monitoring on RP implementation and focused on the main following indicators.

Internal monitoring indicators include:

- (i) Number/percentage of ethnic households (including poor and female-headed households) with subsidized grid connection;
- (ii) Number/percentage of ethnic households including poor and female headed households receive free energy equipment;
- (iii) Number/percentage of poor ethnic minority households including poor and female headed households access micro credits and receive technical assistances of utilizing electricity and credits in production/income generation;
- (iv) Number of nomadic workers responding construction progress; Number of outside traders increasing in the project area
- (v) Number of households that have transferred land lease right, mortgage rights, inheritance rights, bonus (presents) rights;
- (vi) Number of HIV/AIDS cases found;
- (vii) Number of human trafficking cases
- (viii) Rate of social evils in the community
- (ix) Situation of people's health relating to environmental issues

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

XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

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

Table 12: Proposed Implementation plan

Activities	Time																	
	2012						2013											
	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
To conduct IOL and consultation, disclosure																		
Submit EMDP to ADB																		
Approval of EMDP by ADB and posting at the website																		
Detailed design																		
To update EMDP basing on detailed design and submit to ADB																		
To complete, update EMDP basing on recommendation of ADB (if any)																		
Information dissemination of the updated EMDP after																		
approval by ADB																		
To initiate implementation of EMDP (mitigation measures application, development activities)																		
Internal Monitoring																		

APPENDICIES

Appendix 1. Map of Project area



Appendix 2. Socio-economic assessment of the community

100. An assessment of the community of subproject area was conducted as part of the preparation of EMDP with 69 households (314 persons). This assessment is based on: (i) review of statistical and socio-economic data pertaining to commune (ii) Interviews with key informants of 10 communes (participating people including chairman and vice-chairman, chair-woman of commune women union, Chairman of the Father land front, commune's cadastral officer and village leaders of the affected communes. These people are in charge of the commune cultural, social and economic issues, statistics. (iii) 10 Focus group discussions; and (iv) a sample survey of 69 households using a questionnaire. This survey was conducted in the 10 directly affected communes.

101. Data collected include information of population, employment, poverty, land and land use, assets, income and income generation, education, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure and communications, market access; and on the current electricity situation and local people's ability to pay for and utilize the future electricity provision in production.

1. Population, ethnicity, gender and poverty profile

Subproject communes

102. There are totally 20,423 inhabitants (4,489 households) living in 10 subproject communes. The dominant ethnic minorities in subproject communes are *Thai, H'Mong and Dao* who live in their communities. Other minority groups include Ha Nhi, SiLa, Mang, Lao, Day, Khang, Cong and Phu La. Average number of persons in a household of the province is 4.55 while the figure in the affected areas is 4.45.

Affected community

103. There are a total of 69 affected households among 4,489 households in the subproject area. Details on number of affected households in the districts are presented in the table below:

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Table 13: Number of affected households and surveyed households in subproject area

No	District/commune	Total No. of households	Total No. of households will be supplied electricity	No. of affected HHs	No. of affected persons
I	Muong Nhe district				
1	Cha cang commune	429	143	6	27
2	Na Khoa commune	516	344	7	30
3	Na Hy commune	496	124	8	32
4	Na Bung commune	485	485	7	31
5	Pa Tan commune	288	48	8	36
6	Pa My commune	344	172	6	30
7	Nam Ke commune	660	220	5	20
8	Na Co Sa commune	487	487	7	35
9	Leng Su Sin commune	400	400	6	31
10	Sin Thau commune	384	128	9	42
	Total	4,489	2,551	69	314

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

104. Affected households mainly belong to ethnic groups such as Thai, Mong, Kinh. There are 58.22% of affected HHs belonging to Thai group and 22.58% of them belonging to Mong group. The remaining households belong to Kinh and other groups that amount to 8.29% and 4.91% of total affected HHs respectively.

Table 14: Distribution of affected households by ethnic group

No.	Commune	No of AHs (HH)	No of AHs interviewed (HH)			
			Thai	Mong	Dao	Other
1	Cha cang commune	6		6		
2	Na Khoa commune	7		7		
3	Na Hy commune	8		8		
4	Na Bung commune	7		7		
5	Pa Tan commune	8	8			
6	Pa My commune	6		6		
7	Nam Ke commune	5		5		

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8	Na Co Sa commune	7			7	
9	Leng Su Sin commune	6		6		
10	Sin Thau commune	9		9		
	Total	69	8	54	7	0

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

105. As a part of socio-economic assessment of affected households, religion of 69 HH heads is presented in the table below:

Table 15: Religion of affected HH heads

No.	Commune	Total Affected HHs	Religion of HHs head		
			Buddhist	Christian	Other religions or no religion
1	Cha cang commune	6	4		2
2	Na Khoa commune	7	3		4
3	Na Hy commune	8	5		3
4	Na Bung commune	7	2	3	2
5	Pa Tan commune	8	4	1	3
6	Pa My commune	6	5		1
7	Nam Ke commune	5	5		
8	Na Co Sa commune	7	1	3	3
9	Leng Su Sin commune	6	1		5
10	Sin Thau commune	9	2	5	2
	Total	69	32	12	25

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

Education

106. Among a total of surveyed HHs, 20% HHs have HHs head completed secondary education. Percentage of illiterate HHs head is only 12%. HH has a university college degree is only about 5%. Detailed data regarding to the Education of HHs head show in table below (see table 16).

Table 16: Education level of affected household heads

No.	Commune	Education of HH head by category (person)				
		Elementary	Secondary school	High school	Colleges, University	Illiterate
1	Cha cang commune	206	86	64	21	51
2	Na Khoa commune	248	103	77	26	62
3	Na Hy commune	238	99	74	25	60
4	Na Bung commune	233	97	73	24	58

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No.	Commune	Education of HH head by category (person)				
		Elementary	Secondary school	High school	Colleges, University	Illiterate
5	Pa Tan commune	138	58	43	14	35
6	Pa My commune	165	69	52	17	41
7	Nam Ke commune	317	132	99	33	79
8	Na Co Sa commune	234	97	73	24	58
9	Leng Su Sin commune	192	80	60	20	48
10	Sin Thau commune	184	77	58	19	46

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

107. About using language, all HHs head use a common language that is Vietnamese. In addition, heads of ethnic HHs also use language themselves. Detailed data regarding to the using languages shows in table below.

Table 17: Language use of HH heads

No.	Commune	Language spoken by HHs Head		
		Vietnamese	Mong	Chinese
1	Cha cang commune	120	182	38
2	Na Khoa commune	186	191	57
3	Na Hy commune	167	211	87
4	Na Bung commune	112	257	92
5	Pa Tan commune	89	34	150
6	Pa My commune	145	10	167
7	Nam Ke commune	102	384	140
8	Na Co Sa commune	68	308	84
9	Leng Su Sin commune	87	193	97
10	Sin Thau commune	82	137	140

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

Poverty

108. According to the criteria for poor and poor threshold households under Decision No.09/2011/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister on promulgation of standards for poor and poor threshold household applied for period 2011-2015 and the results of socio-economic assessment of affected households, the total poor households are 45, accounting for 65% of total affected HHs. Poverty status off affected households in

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each subproject district is presented in the table below:

Table 18: Poverty status of affected HHs in each subproject district

No.	Commune	Total Affected HHs	Poor HHs	Non-poor HHs	HHs with people in the situation of incapacity for work (%)
1	Cha cang commune	6	2	4	1.58%
2	Na Khoa commune	7	2	5	2.37%
3	Na Hy commune	8	6	2	2.31%
4	Na Bung commune	7	5	2	3.51%
5	Pa Tan commune	8	7	1	2.87%
6	Pa My commune	6	6	0	3.25%
7	Nam Ke commune	5	2	3	2.87%
8	Na Co Sa commune	7	5	2	2.45%
9	Leng Su Sin commune	6	4	2	3.12%
10	Sin Thau commune	9	6	3	2.18%
	Total	69	45	24	2.22%

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment May 2012

Income and livelihoods

109. The great majority of the households in subproject area are living on small-scale agriculture. Main crops of the local people include upland rice, one-a-year wet rice, cassava and corn added to animal breeding (buffaloes, pigs, chicken and fish). However, no commodity is produced as an output of farming activities. Around 65 per cent of the affected households are poor (as said in Paragraph 123). The average income of the affected household is 10,540,000 VND per year per capita (over 4.5 persons per household). Being ethnic minorities and mostly poor, most of the affected people are considered vulnerable.

Table 19: Average annual income per capita of affected households disaggregated by district and ethnic group

Unit: million dong/year/person

No	Commune	Average income of the affected household			Average
		Thai	Mong	Dao	
1	Cha cang commune		10,2		10,2
2	Na Khoa commune		10,3		10,3
3	Na Hy commune		9,5		9,5
4	Na Bung commune		9,3		9,3
5	Pa Tan commune	14.1			14.1
6	Pa My commune		10,1		10,1
7	Nam Ke commune		10,2		10,2
8	Na Co Sa commune			11.4	11.4
9	Leng Su Sin		10,0		10,0

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10	Sin Thau commune		9,9		9,9
	Average	14.1	9.9	11.4	10.54

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment May 2012

Transport, communication and utilities

110. Transportation to the town center at present is relatively favorable; the roads to the commune centers are asphalt and run along the hillsides. Most communes are located around 400m above sea level. Roads to the villages are mostly rock paved. Many ones are on very high mountainsso it is very difficult to travel in rainy season; vehicles are not accessible (including motorcycles). In general, the villages have been connected to the national grid to the town center. The ones in this subproject are all located on the mountainous, remote areas currently without electricity.

111. There are totally 102 motorbikes and 115 home phones in each commune (cars have not been purchased by anyone in the commune).

Table 20: Distance and accessibility of the 10 communes

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
1	Cha cang commune	9	asphalt	good	3.2	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
2	Na Khoa commune	12	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
3	Na Hy commune	10	asphalt	good	4	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

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No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
4	Na Bung commune	13	asphalt	good	3.8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
5	Pa Tan commune	12	asphalt	good	4	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Pa My commune	16	asphalt	good	6.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
7	Nam Ke commune	13	asphalt	good	4.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
8	Na Co Sa commune	14	asphalt	good	7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
9	Leng Su Sin commune	18	asphalt	good	9.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

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No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
10	Sin Thau commune	13	asphalt	good	5.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

Water and Sanitation

112. Water for drinking and everyday activities of local villagers is taken from mountainous stream through a system of plastic or rubber pipelines. This water source is sufficient even in dry season. Local hygiene and sanitation is low. There are neither bathrooms nor toilets or latrines in most villages. Households in subproject area made their own toilets using bamboo and canvas walls as replacement for brick walls. Some households have no toilets. The result of some interviews showed that most of HHs have toilet outside (about 93.3%) (from 83% to 99% in each district), 5.5% of HHs do not have toilet, and no HHs have indoor toilet.

Use of Power

113. According to the socio-economic survey, there are shared power users. Two or three HHs share 0.5-1kW generator, the rate is about 30% in rainy season.

114. There are kerosene users as the source of lighting. The current status of power supply from the national grid is good, reliable. There are some problems with current power: For households, the use of small hydro power generators is stable in rainy season, dry season water supply is limited so it is unstable. The source of lighting energy for 45.83% of HHs is kerosene oil. For ethnic minority households, electricity is mainly used for lighting, not for cooking, the wealthier households have 01 TV and 01 electric fan, mainly concern their power for lighting, running the TV and the fan. Each commune has 2 to 3 rice grinders on average. For wealthier households they want stable 3 phase- electricity to do business with millers, ice-cream containers, and ice makers.

Gender Consideration

115. There is a gender inequality favoring the females.

116. The status of women in the subproject area is seen in education, occupancy of political position and participation in training. In terms of education, 15 per cent of the women did not get any position but only 8 per cent of the men are in the same position. Only 1 per cent of the village officials are women and only 3 per cent of those who obtained training in the past two years are women. The division of labour in the subproject generally gives women the less physically demanding tasks. This is seen in rice farming. More women do the planting, weeding and drying but they tend to share with men the tasks of soil preparation, harvesting and milling (Table 21). The land acquisition under the subproject is not expected to have an impact on the status of women in the

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subproject area or the labour relations between genders.

Table 21: Percentage of HHS by Role of Men and Women in Rice Farming (%)

<i>Rice Farming Tasks</i>	<i>Men Only</i>	<i>Women Only</i>	<i>Both Men and Women</i>
Preparing soil	41	51	8
Planting	20	77	3
Weeding	8	90	2
Harvesting	35	40	25
Drying	31	52	17
Milling	38	41	21

Provenance and Culture of the H'Mong and Thai Ethnic Groups

117. The two ethnic groups to which the affected people belong are affiliated to different ethno-linguistic branches. The Thai belongs to the Tay-Thai while the H'Mong belongs to the Hmong-Dao branches (Table 22). The Thai have been in Vietnam even before country developed its national identity but the H'Mong just migrated from Southern China in end of 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century. Each group speaks the language of their ethno-linguistic branch which is distinct from the Kinh, which is the language of the ethnic majority. They use their own language within their households.

118. Although both groups are heavily dependent on agriculture, the degree of commercialization of production varies depending on their connection with the market and degree of acculturation. The Thai has higher commercial production and adopted more farming practices from the dominant group. The H'Mong has largely subsistence production. Their adoption of sedentary farming is recent but until now they largely rely on swidden agriculture, hunting and foraging.

119. The two groups believe in nature spirits and worship their dead ancestors. In spite of the increasing exposure to public education and mass media and interaction with the dominant group, acculturation remains very slow. The land acquisition under the subproject will definitely reduce the livelihood base of the affected ethnic groups considering their dependence on farming and other land-based production such as forest product collection.

Table 22: Selected information on the affected Ethnic Minorities

<i>Item</i>	<i>H'Mong</i>	<i>Thai</i>
Ethno-linguistic Affiliation	Hmong-Dao	Tay-Thai
Degree of Acculturation	Primarily swidden farmers and just recently adopted sedentary life and paddy rice cultivation; It mainly relies on oral tradition and link to market is limited to weekly market day in regional centres.	Barter is still practiced being far from the market. It has its own script based on the Sanskrit which reduced the need to use the writing of the dominant group

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Economy	Corn production in upland area with limited paddy rice production. Animal production, forest product collection and hunting.	Paddy rice farming; Upland farming with subsistence crops (corn, cassava, gourd and beans); Forest product collection and animal production; highly hierarchical
Spiritual Belief	Ancestor worship, animism including spirits of living and non-living things; belief in reincarnation	Earth spirits.

Source: Dang Nghiem Van, Chu Thai Son and Luu Hung, Ethnic Minorities in Vietnam. The GIOI Publishers, Hanoi, 2010

Vulnerability and Risk Analysis

120. The average land loss of 3m² per household can be estimated to result to a loss of income of 42,000 VND per year. This is assuming that the lost land is planted rice with yield of 5,000 kg/ha/year and sold at 14,000 VND per kilogram. But this financial loss is not expected to affect any cultural element of these ethnic groups. It may threaten their food security which is already in precarious state. Loss of finance is not much but it would threat food security of households who unstable source of income. The threat is particularly high among the poor who will lose large proportion of their land as well as the women-headed households and those with disabled members. The women-headed households may not have enough male members to offset the loss by working in the subproject during construction while those with disabled members will have lower capacity to support their special requirement.

Table 23: Vulnerability and risk analysis for subproject affected people

Type of Households	Number	Percent	Risks Due to Loss of Assets
Ethnic Minority	69	100	The average affected household is estimated to lose about 10,000,000 VND per year from lost production due to land acquisition. The land acquisition will not directly change any cultural element or in anyway reduce the integrity of ethnic culture.
Poor	45	65	The food security of households particularly those with smaller land holding will become more precarious given their dependence on farming.
Households with Disabled Members	2	2.9	The reduced income resulting from land loss will mean greater difficulty for these households to sustain their with disabled members.

Appendix 3. Current Electricity Situation and Household Affordability for Electricity

1. Production and Use of Power

121. HH power connection - 2,551 HHs who have no power make use of other sources of energy such as kerosene oil, small hydro stations. This is a huge inconvenience to them in addition to costing more. Connection to power will ease and make HH activities more enjoyable and quicker. Power will facilitate women who work in highland areas all day and return home in the evening In their housework.

122. HH power improvement - 2,551 HHs have problems in the use of current power supply which has several inherent issues such as supply interruptions, power black oils, voltage level fluctuation, etc.... Many HHs are not able to use electrical appliances and machines such as water pumps due to the low and fluctuation in power use level. Improvement will benefit them all This will create HH investments on small businesses. Also, a comfortable scenario for businesses to grow to help HH businesses, repair of facilities, equipment, etc.

123. About 71.6% of households in the subproject area have access to national electric power, about 15% of them obtain their lighting power from small hydro stations (or pico plants) while about 13.4% have no access to electricity.

Table 24: Source of electricity HHs

Subproject commune	Source of electricity HHs (%)		
	National Power Grid	Small hydro station	No electricity
Cha cang commune	79.7%	15.4%	4.9%
Na Khoa commune	60.5%	15.3%	24.2%
Na Hy commune	83.7%	12.5%	3.8%
Na Bung commune	71.5%	16.7%	11.8%
Pa Tan commune	76.7%	16.0%	7.3%
Pa My commune	62.8%	14.5%	22.7%
Nam Ke commune	73.0%	13.2%	13.8%
Na Co Sa commune	67.1%	13.8%	19.1%
Leng Su Sin commune	68.5%	18.0%	13.5%
Sin Thau commune	72.4%	16.4%	11.2%

(Source: Socio-economic report of Dien Bien province in 2012)

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

125. There are kerosene users as the source of lighting. The current status of power

supply from the national grid is good, reliable, voltage ok. There are some problems with current power: For households, the use of small hydro power generators is stable rainy season, dry season water supply is limited so it is unstable. The source of lighting energy for 45% of HHs is kerosene oil. For ethnic minority households, electricity is mainly used for lighting for living, not for cooking, the wealthier households have 01 TV, 01 fan, mainly concern their power for lighting, viewing the TV, fan. For wealthier households they want stable 3 phase power to do business with millers, ice-cream containers, and ice making.

2. Cost for utilizing electricity

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

Table 25: Cost of HHs electricity use

<i>Power source</i>	<i>Average cost/HH/year</i>
National grid	351,000
Small hydro power generators	228,000
Kerosene oil	200,000
Total	779,000

3. Payment capacity

127. Results of survey with households in subproject communes show that, each household is now paying 20,000 – 60,000 VND/month for electricity use. Most households use electricity for lighting and average use of electricity is 3.1 hours/household/day; they mostly turn on their electrical equipment in the evening.

128. Though expense for electricity use is not much, average income of households is quite low (according to statistical data of the commune in 2011, average income is of the affected household is 10,000,000 VND per year. The provincial poverty threshold is 2,400,000 VND per household per month and a number of households cannot pay the fee in time and they even pay for installation.

Appendix 4. Promoting productive use of electricity in the community

1. Potential capacity of economic development through productive use of electricity

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

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

- The 10 communes have a forest area of 350 ha. Every village in the communes is allocated an area of forest to take care of and protect, and cut branches, etc. The supply of branch wood, bamboo and bamboo-like trees is plentiful and is advantageous for people to develop works of carpentry, wood processing and other uses.
- Electricity can be used to preserve and to process non-timber products.
- Traditional works of weaving, embroidery, particularly, works of ethnic women are currently made by hand. If electricity supply and electrification program are fully provided them, their traditional clothes, blankets can be improved in quantity and quality.
- Agricultural machines such as ploughs, mills can be used to reduce time of labourers and make their productivity more effective.
- Some new kinds of works like husking service, food processing, agricultural and forestry production, services of business and maintenance of electricity equipment
- Electricity source will also stimulate demand for more kinds of electrical products of a better quality that will promote exchanges among people in the commune and with outsiders.

131. Potential of production development through electrification is clearly visible. However, campaigns of information propagation and particular assistances of capacity building, skills, techniques, models, electricity price and credits for production are initially required so that, households can learn and promote productive use of electricity. A summary of general impacts on the community livelihood is presented in the table 26 as below.

Table 26: Summary of Expected Impacts of Electrification in subproject area

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

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

2. Recommendations for strengthening capacity of productive use of electricity

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

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

133. Guide of safe, effective, economic use of electricity is required.

Guide people to handle fire or explosion occurred due to electricity

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

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

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

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

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

- (i) To cooperate and support through relevant capacity building the PPMU in planning and implementing the Project activities following the social guidelines, as given in the Communication and Participation Strategy, Ethnic Minority Development Framework and Gender Strategy and other relevant social documents of the Project.
- (ii) To support and provide capacity building for the Community Management Board (CMB) to implement the sub project specific Ethnic Minority Development Plan (EMDP) and undertake other relevant tasks.
- (iii) To implement the Project HIV and human trafficking prevention program;
- (iv) To implement the Project Gender Strategy; accordingly ensure that gender aspects are mainstreamed in all Project activities and that ethnic minority women are provided relevant support to participate and benefit from the Project;
- (v) To undertake motivational work for improving ethnic minority households' awareness of safe electricity use and possibilities in utilizing electricity.
- (vi) To support poor and near poor households' access to micro credits through the available microcredit channels, and to provide them with technical support for efficient utilization of the loans for households' income improvement through electricity;
- (vii) To cooperate with the Social Policy Bank and Women's Union in facilitating poor households access to micro credits according to their loan schemes;
- (viii) To provide capacity building and support to mass organizations in their facilitating role towards poor households in accessing micro credits;
- (ix) To support District Agricultural extension centre so that it is better able to assist poor ethnic minority HHs to improve their capacity to for production and income.

138. The NGO chosen to undertake above tasks is required to have wide experience in community development work among ethnic minorities and working with ethnic minority

women, as well as knowledge in microcredit organization and procedures, experience and competence in supporting microcredit schemes, and in capacity building. The organization needs to have available staff with relevant experience and technical capacity in supporting various production and income generation activities, focused on ethnic minority settings in remote locations, staff with gender expertise, and with capacity for promoting anti-HIV and human trafficking program activities. The NGO needs to be familiar with the mass organizations and their work at different levels, be co-operative and establish a good working relationship with PPMU and CMB, CEM, Social Policy Bank, mass organizations, authorities at different levels and especially CPC at each sub project location.

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

- (i) Investigate the knowledge and human capacity of the PPMU to implement the Project activities following the social guidelines of the Project; propose and plan relevant capacity building support.
- (ii) Investigate in cooperation with health authorities and Women's Union and any other relevant body or project the specific HIV and human trafficking situation and risk in sub project locations; propose a sub project specific implementation of the HIV and human trafficking prevention program of the Project.
- (iii) Make a capacity and training needs assessment and propose needed and relevant capacity building support to CMB in each sub project location in facilitating community participation and implementation of the EMDP and when relevant, the Resettlement and Compensation Plan.
- (iv) Propose needed and relevant awareness raising support to local households in sub project locations in using and utilizing electricity.
- (v) Investigate in each sub project location the microcredit information and support channels (mainly mass organizations), their capacity and organization for supporting poor and near-poor households' credit taking; based on this prepare a plan on how relevant measures for support and capacity building for these channels will be provided.

- (vi) Investigate if there are any on-going projects or governmental initiatives at district and province level relevant for the Component; propose how project cooperation with these will be arranged.
- (vii) Identify suitable optional activities for production and income generation improvement with electricity in each sub project location.
- (viii) Define the funding needed for the identified income generation improvement for individual households and/or groups of households.
- (ix) Propose how poor and near-poor households will be supported in choosing activities for loan taking that are sustainable and can be potentially more productive with electricity.
- (x) Identify the technical capacity building needed for households to be able to undertake the identified income generation improvement activities in an efficient way; make a plan how the identified technical capacity building will be provided.
- (xi) Assess the capacity of Agricultural extension centre and any other available and relevant supportive systems in the district and province (like district veterinary services, Rural industry promotion centre etc.) to provide the needed technical capacity building support for the identified income generation activities; plan relevant capacity building for these supportive systems for increasing their capacity in supporting the identified local income bringing activities.
- (xii) Formulate a suitable model for production machines leasing system at commune/village level benefitting poor households, including funding, operation and maintenance mechanism and affordability at each sub project location.
- (xiii) Assess the capacity and capacity building needs of relevant health care staff and WU to participate in implementing the HIV and trafficking prevention program in each sub project location; prepare a plan for implementation of the program and the capacity building.
- (xiv) Prepare a plan for implementation of the Project Gender Strategy and any relevant capacity building needed for its implementation.
- (xv) Propose monitoring indicators to evaluate the impact of the planned activities; support the community-based monitoring by CMB and the

internal monitoring by PPMU through capacity building and other relevant assistance.

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

- (i) Supporting the PPMU in all project planning and implementation tasks and activities as needed;
- (ii) Implementing the Project HIV and human trafficking prevention program;
- (iii) Mainstreaming gender concerns in all project phases in all sub project locations and activities, following the Project Gender Strategy;
- (iv) Supporting the CMBs in all project implementation activities in sub project locations as needed;
- (v) Implementing the promoting productive use of electricity component, including awareness building on electricity and safe electricity utilization, identifying and developing income generation opportunities related to electrification for local households, supporting households' access to microcredit's for income generation and business development, and providing relevant technical capacity building for efficient loan utilization for improving income generation.

Appendix 6. Government policies references

141. List of policies in the first category

- (i) Resolution No.24/NQ-TW by The Party Central Committee IX, dated 12 March 2003 on Ethnic minority development.
- (ii) Decision of the Prime Minister No. 134/2004/QD-TTg, dated 20 July 2004 on policies of supporting cultivation land, residential land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority people (Program 134)

142. List of policies in the second category:

- (i) Decision No.135/1998/QD-TTg dated 31 July 1998 of the Prime Minister approving the Program on socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in remote and mountainous areas (Program 135)
 - (ii) Resolution No.22/NQ-TW of the Party Central Committee dated 11 November 2003 providing Policies on socio-economic development of remote and mountainous communes.
 - (iii) Decision No. 07/2006/QD-TTg dated 10 January 2006 of the Prime Minister approving the Program on socio-economic development of special difficult communes in remote and mountainous areas for the period from 2006-2010 (Program 135- Phase 2).
 - (iv) Circular No.676/2006/TTLT-UBDT-KHDT-TC-XD-NNPTNT, dated 8 August 2006 providing Guidance on the implementation of the Program on socio-economic development of communes with special difficulties in remote and mountainous areas for the period from 2006-2010 (Program 135- Phase 2).
- (xii) List of policies in the third category:
- (i) Decision No.163/CP of the Prime Minister dated 16 November 1999 on land allocation, forest land rent to organizations, households and individuals for their sustainable, long-term forestation.
 - (ii) Decision No.132/2002/QD-TTg dated 08 October 2002 of the Prime Minister on the assistance of cultivation land and residential land for ethnic minorities in their residential areas in Tay Nguyen.
 - (iii) Ordinary No.34/2007/PL-UBTBQH11, dated 20 April, 2007 of the Assembly on
Implementation of Democracy on communes, wards and towns

Appendix 7. Survey form and Minutes and pictures of consultation meetings

1. Survey form

MẪU 3.2:

BẢN ĐIỀU TRA, ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI

(Đối với người dân tộc thiểu số)

Dự án: Cải tạo và phát triển lưới điện nông thôn vùng sâu, vùng xa tỉnh Điện Biên

Vay vốn ADB - Phần mở rộng

Xã: Cả Lũng Huyện: Điện Biên

A. TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ XÃ HỘI CỦA DÂN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG:

1. Tỷ lệ phần trăm các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số dưới mức nghèo đói (theo Bộ Lao động Thương và Xã hội):
2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
6. Số lần đến bệnh viện trung bình của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm
7. Hạ tầng cấp nước sẵn có (giếng, đường ống nước, ...) trong cộng đồng: Có Không
8. Hạ tầng điện sẵn có Có Không
9. Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng: 144
10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:

a) Các loại tài nguyên thiên nhiên ở địa phương

Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra	Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra
i. Rừng		iv.	
ii. Sông hồ		v.	
iii. Khoáng sản		vi.	

b) Hệ thống kinh tế và sinh kế:

Các hoạt động kinh tế chính	% hộ EM	Hoạt động phụ	% hộ EM
i. Định canh		i. Định canh	
ii. Du canh		ii. Du canh	
iii. Nông dân không có đất		iii. Nông dân không có đất	
iv. Phi nông nghiệp		iv. Phi nông nghiệp	
v. Cán bộ nhà nước		v. Cán bộ nhà nước	
vi.		vi.	

11. Các hệ thống sở hữu của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức sở hữu ruộng đất (ví dụ sở hữu tập thể, sở hữu tư nhân, phân biệt giới trong sở hữu, ...)

f). Ruộng đất được phân cho các hộ gia đình
sở hữu

12. Thông tin xã hội của các cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số chính:

Hệ thống văn hóa và xã hội chính của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: như nhóm thường xuyên đi thăm người thân ở các xã khác; nam giới đi một mình những phụ nữ không đi một mình; nam giới ở nhà trong khi phụ nữ làm ngoài đồng; trẻ em trai được đi học nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một họ có được kết hôn với các đồng họ khác, ...

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chính: tóm tắt các loại phân nhóm: như lãnh đạo chính thức và không chính thức (về mặt tình thân, truyền thống), các nhóm chính thức và không chính thức như: nông dân, phụ nữ, thanh niên, bỏ lão, v.v; là người ra quyết định trong gia đình? Trong cộng đồng?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ:

Lấy ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:

1. Các tác động tích cực tiềm tàng:

a) Khả năng việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận việc làm khi tiểu dự án được xây dựng xong : Có : ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Tăng đầu nối điện: Có : ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

..... *góp phần tích cực đến bảo an môi trường*

2. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng:

a) An toàn điện: Có : ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Các vấn đề về vật chất và xã hội liên quan đến tiểu dự án: Có : ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Thu hồi đất do thi công tiểu dự án: Có : ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

d) Các mối đe dọa đối với tài sản và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực khảo cổ, di tích lịch sử, khu vực
tường liệm, nghĩa trang, cây thuốc,... trong khu vực ảnh hưởng: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

e) Các ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác:

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHỊ VÀ ĐỀ XUẤT ĐỐI VỚI DỰ ÁN:

Ý kiến của nam giới:

Ý kiến của nữ giới:

D. CÁC Ý KIẾN KHÁC:

....., ngày tháng 06 năm 2012

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



**KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH**

Lông Văn Vĩnh

CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA

[Signature]

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP

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MẪU 3.2:

BẢN ĐIỀU TRA, ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI
(Đối với người dân tộc thiểu số)

Dự án: Cải tạo và phát triển lưới điện nông thôn vùng sâu, vùng xa tỉnh Điện Biên

Vay vốn ADB - Phấn mở rộng

Xã: Nà Búng Huyện: Mường Nhé

A. TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ XÃ HỘI CỦA DÂN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG:

1. Tỷ lệ phần trăm các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số dưới mức nghèo đói (theo Bộ Lao động Thương và Xã hội):
 2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
 3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
 4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
 5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
 6. Số lần đến bệnh viện trung bình của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm
 7. Hạ tầng cấp nước sẵn có (giếng, đường ống nước, ...) trong cộng đồng: Có ☒ Không ☐
 8. Hạ tầng điện sẵn có ☐ Có ☐ Không ☒
 9. Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng:
 10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:
- a) Các loại tài nguyên thiên nhiên ở địa phương

Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra	Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra
i. Rừng		iv.	
ii. Sông hồ		v.	
iii. Khoáng sản		vi.	

b) Hệ thống kinh tế và sinh kế:

Các hoạt động kinh tế chính	% hộ EM	Hoạt động phụ	% hộ EM
i. Định canh		i. Định canh	
ii. Du canh		ii. Du canh	
iii. Nông dân không có đất		iii. Nông dân không có đất	
iv. Phi nông nghiệp		iv. Phi nông nghiệp	
v. Cán bộ nhà nước		v. Cán bộ nhà nước	
vi.		vi.	

11. Các hệ thống sở hữu của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức sở hữu ruộng đất (ví dụ sở hữu tập thể, sở hữu tư nhân, phân biệt giới trong sở hữu, ...)

.....

.....

.....

.....

12. Thông tin xã hội của các cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số chính:

Hệ thống văn hóa và xã hội chính của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: như nhóm thường xuyên đi thăm người thân ở các xã khác; nam giới đi một mình những phụ nữ không đi một mình; nam giới ở nhà trong khi phụ nữ làm ngoài đồng; trẻ em trai được đi học nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một họ có được kết hôn với các dòng họ khác, ...

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chính: tóm tắt các loại phân nhóm: như lãnh đạo chính thức và không chính thức (về mặt tình thần, truyền thống), các nhóm chính thức và không chính thức như: nông dân, phụ nữ, thanh niên, bô lão, v.v; là người ra quyết định trong gia đình? Trong cộng đồng?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ:

Lấy ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:

1. Các tác động tích cực tiềm tàng:

a) Khả năng việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận việc làm khi tiểu dự án được xây dựng xong : Có :.....V..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Tăng đầu nối điện: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

2. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng:

a) An toàn điện: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Các vấn đề về vật chất và xã hội liên quan đến tiểu dự án: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Thu hồi đất do thi công tiểu dự án: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

d) Các mối đe dọa đối với tài sản và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực khảo cổ, di tích lịch sử, khu vực
tường liếm, nghĩa trang, cây thuốc,... trong khu vực ảnh hưởng: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

e) Các ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác:

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHỊ VÀ ĐỀ XUẤT ĐỐI VỚI DỰ ÁN:

Ý kiến của nam giới:

Ý kiến của nữ giới:

D. CÁC Ý KIẾN KHÁC:

....., ngày tháng 06... năm 2012

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

KT. CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



Lo Văn Chính

CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA

[Signature]

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP

Xã: Nữ Khoa Huyện: Đường Lâm

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MẪU 3.2:

BẢN ĐIỀU TRA, ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI

(Đối với người dân tộc thiểu số)

Dự án: Cải tạo và phát triển lưới điện nông thôn vùng sâu, vùng xa tỉnh Điện Biên

Vay vốn ADB - Phần mở rộng

Xã: Nà Khua Huyện: Mường Nhé

A. TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ XÃ HỘI CỦA DÂN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG:

1. Tỷ lệ phần trăm các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số dưới mức nghèo đói (theo Bộ Lao động Thương và Xã hội):
2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
6. Số lần đến bệnh viện trung bình của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm 2
7. Hạ tầng cấp nước sản có (giếng, đường ống nước, ...) trong cộng đồng: Có ✓ Không
8. Hạ tầng điện sản có Có Không ✓
9. Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng:
10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:
- a) Các loại tài nguyên thiên nhiên ở địa phương

Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra	Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra
i. Rừng		iv.	
ii. Sông hồ		v.	
iii. Khoáng sản		vi.	

b) Hệ thống kinh tế và sinh kế:

Các hoạt động kinh tế chính	% hộ EM	Hoạt động phụ	% hộ EM
i. Định canh		i. Định canh	
ii. Du canh		ii. Du canh	
iii. Nông dân không có đất		iii. Nông dân không có đất	
iv. Phi nông nghiệp		iv. Phi nông nghiệp	
v. Cán bộ nhà nước		v. Cán bộ nhà nước	
vi.		vi.	

11. Các hệ thống sở hữu của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức sở hữu ruộng đất (ví dụ sở hữu tập thể, sở hữu tư nhân, phân biệt giới trong sở hữu, ...)

Sở hữu tư nhân không phân biệt giới sở hữu

12. Thông tin xã hội của các cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số chính:

Hệ thống văn hóa và xã hội chính của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: như nhóm thường xuyên đi thăm người thân ở các xã khác; nam giới đi một mình những phụ nữ không đi một mình; nam giới ở nhà trong khi phụ nữ làm ngoài đồng; trẻ em trai được đi học nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một họ có được kết hôn với các đồng họ khác, ...

Bình đẳng

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chính: tóm tắt các loại phân nhóm: như lãnh đạo chính thức và không chính thức (về mặt tinh thần, truyền thống), các nhóm chính thức và không chính thức như: nông dân, phụ nữ, thanh niên, bỏ lão, v.v; là người ra quyết định trong gia đình? Trong cộng đồng?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HÓA:

Lấy ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:

1. Các tác động tích cực tiềm tàng:

a) Khả năng việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận việc làm khi tiểu dự án được xây dựng xong: Có :.....☒..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Tăng đầu nối điện: Có :.....☒..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

2. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng:

a) An toàn điện: Có :.....☒..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Các vấn đề về vật chất và xã hội liên quan đến tiểu dự án: Có :.....☒..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Thu hồi đất do thi công tiểu dự án: Có :.....☒..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP

d) Các mối đe dọa đối với tài sản và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực khảo cổ, di tích lịch sử, khu vực
tường liêm, nghĩa trang, cây thuốc,... trong khu vực ảnh hưởng: Có :..... ; Không:..... ✓

Ý kiến khác:

e) Các ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác:

Không có

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHỊ VÀ ĐỀ XUẤT ĐỐI VỚI DỰ ÁN:

Ý kiến của nam giới:

→ Đề nghị tăng công suất truyền tải điện

Ý kiến của nữ giới:

→ Đề nghị đảm bảo an toàn

D. CÁC Ý KIẾN KHÁC:

không có

....., ngày tháng 06.. năm 2012

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA



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Sùng A Linh

Biểu mẫu điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP

Xã: Mã Hy Huyện: Mường Nhé

MẪU 3.2:

BẢN ĐIỀU TRA, ĐÁNH GIÁ TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI

(Đối với người dân tộc thiểu số)

Dự án: Cải tạo và phát triển lưới điện nông thôn vùng sâu, vùng xa tỉnh Điện Biên

Vay vốn ADB - Phần mở rộng

Xã: Nà Hạc Huyện: Quỳnh Nhai

A. TÌNH HÌNH KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ XÃ HỘI CỦA DÂN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG:

1. Tỷ lệ phần trăm các hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số dưới mức nghèo đói (theo Bộ Lao động Thương và Xã hội):
2. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
3. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học tiểu học
4. Số trẻ em gái dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
5. Số trẻ em trai dân tộc thiểu số đi học cấp hai
6. Số lần đến bệnh viện trung bình của một hộ gia đình dân tộc thiểu số trong một năm
7. Hạ tầng cấp nước sẵn có (giếng, đường ống nước, ...) trong cộng đồng: Có Không
8. Hạ tầng điện sẵn có Có Không
9. Số hộ gia đình có điện trong cộng đồng:
10. Thông tin kinh tế của cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số:

a) Các loại tài nguyên thiên nhiên ở địa phương

Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra	Tài nguyên thiên nhiên	Kiểm tra
i. Rừng		iv.	
ii. Sông hồ		v.	
iii. Khoáng sản		vi.	

b) Hệ thống kinh tế và sinh kế:

Các hoạt động kinh tế chính	% hộ EM	Hoạt động phụ	% hộ EM
i. Định canh		i. Định canh	
ii. Du canh		ii. Du canh	
iii. Nông dân không có đất		iii. Nông dân không có đất	
iv. Phi nông nghiệp		iv. Phi nông nghiệp	
v. Cán bộ nhà nước		v. Cán bộ nhà nước	
vi.		vi.	

11. Các hệ thống sở hữu của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chính: Mô tả một cách ngắn gọn hình thức sở hữu ruộng đất (ví dụ sở hữu tập thể, sở hữu tư nhân, phân biệt giới trong sở hữu, ...)

Đ. Rừng đất đai giao cho tập thể dân
số sinh sống tại

12. Thông tin xã hội của các cộng đồng dân tộc thiểu số chính:

Hệ thống văn hóa và xã hội chính của các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số chủ yếu: như nhóm thường xuyên đi thăm người thân ở các xã khác; nam giới đi một mình những phụ nữ không đi một mình; nam giới ở nhà trong khi phụ nữ làm ngoài đồng; trẻ em trai được đi học nhưng trẻ em gái không được; các thành viên của một họ có được kết hôn với các đồng họ khác, ...

Bình Định

Phân nhóm về mặt xã hội của các dân tộc thiểu số chính: tóm tắt các loại phân nhóm: như lãnh đạo chính thức và không chính thức (về mặt tinh thần, truyền thống), các nhóm chính thức và không chính thức như: nông dân, phụ nữ, thanh niên, bộ lão, v.v; là người ra quyết định trong gia đình? Trong cộng đồng?

B. CÁC TÁC ĐỘNG XÃ HỘI, KINH TẾ VÀ VĂN HOÁ:

Lấy ý kiến của nam giới và phụ nữ về:

1. Các tác động tích cực tiềm tàng:

a) Khả năng việc làm trong thời gian thi công hoặc gia tăng khả năng tiếp cận việc làm khi tiểu dự án được xây dựng xong: Có :.....✓..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Tăng đầu nối điện: Có :.....✓..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Những tác động tích cực khác đối với sự phát triển kinh tế và xã hội:

2. Các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng:

a) An toàn điện: Có :.....✓..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

b) Các vấn đề về vật chất và xã hội liên quan đến tiểu dự án: Có :.....✓..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

c) Thu hồi đất do thi công tiểu dự án: Có :.....✓..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

Biên bản điều tra phục vụ lập EMDP

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d) Các mối đe dọa đối với tài sản và nguồn lực văn hóa, như khu vực khảo cổ, di tích lịch sử, khu vực
tường liệm, nghĩa trang, cây thuốc,... trong khu vực ảnh hưởng: Có :..... ; Không:.....

Ý kiến khác:

e) Các ảnh hưởng tiêu cực khác:

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.....
.....

C. CÁC KIẾN NGHỊ VÀ ĐỀ XUẤT ĐỐI VỚI DỰ ÁN:

Ý kiến của nam giới:

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Ý kiến của nữ giới:

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D. CÁC Ý KIẾN KHÁC:

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....., ngày tháng .06. năm 2012

XÁC NHẬN CỦA CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

CÁN BỘ ĐIỀU TRA


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2. Reference Pictures of affected house type, accommodation for students



Na Co Sa primary school



House type of HHs in subproject area