

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 LAI CHAU PROVINCE SUBPROJECT-PHASE 2

Prepared by NPC for The Asian Development Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 15th December 2012)

Currency unit	–	VND
\$1.00	=	VND 20,820

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
PPT	–	Project Preparation Technical Assistance
A	–	Regional Technical Assistance
RET	–	Resettlement Plan
SE	–	Socio-Economic
ADB	–	Asian Development Bank

This **ethnic minority development plan** is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	7
1.1. Renewable energy development and network expansion and rehabilitation for remote communes sector project.....	7
1.2. “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” Subproject.....	8
II. OBJECTIVES OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	9
2.1. Objectives.....	9
2.2. Legal framework on Ethnic minority	9
2.2.2. Legal and policy framework on ethnic minorities in Viet Nam	10
III. ETHNIC MINORITY SITUATION	13
3.1. Ethnic Minorities and Ethnic Minority Poverty in Vietnam and in the North - Western Project Provinces	13
3.2. Ethnic minorities in subproject area	13
IV. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE SUBPROJECT ON LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE	23
4.1. Potential positive impacts	23
4.2. Potential negative impacts	24
V. DEVELOPMENT AND MITIGATION ACTIVITIES	30
5.1. Enhancement potential positive impacts	30
5.2. Mitigation of potential negative impacts.....	30
5.3 Development activities to be provided by the subproject to the community.....	32
VI. CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION STRATEGY	40
6.1. General strategy	40
6.2. Implementation of consultative meetings during preparation of EMDP.....	41
VII. STRATEGY FOR PARTICIPATION AND BENEFITS OF WOMEN.....	41
VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EMDP	43
IX. BUDGET FOR ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN	44
X. MONITORING AND EVALUATION	46
XI. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	47
APPENDICIES.....	49
Appendix 1. Map of Project area.....	50
Appendix 2. Socio-economic assessment of the community.....	51

Appendix 3. Current Electricity Situation and Household Affordability for Electricity	64
Appendix 4. Promoting productive use of electricity in the community.....	70
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.....	75
Appendix 6. Government policies references	79
Appendix 7. Survey form and Minutes and pictures of consultation meetings	80

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Districts in subproject area	8
Table 2: Distribution population of districts in the subproject area.....	15
Table 3: Number of poor, poor threshold and non-poor households in subproject area.....	17 16
Table 4: Area of main crops of the people in subproject districts (ha)	18
Table 5: Distribution of average cropped area per household (ha).....	18
Table 6: The number of cattle and poultry in subproject districts.....	19
Table 7: Source of HHs' electricity HHs	19
Table 8: Members in Mass organization in involved districts.....	21
Table 9: The affected land of ethnic minority households.....	25
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 Lai Chau province	41
Table 11: Estimated Cost for EMDP programs.....	44
Table 12: Proposed Implementation plan.....	48
Table 13: Number of affected households and surveyed households in subproject area	52
Table 14: Distribution of affected households by ethnic group.....	53
Table 15: Religion of affected HH heads.....	53
Table 16: Education level of affected household heads.....	53
Table 17: Language use of HH heads	54
Table 18: Poverty status of affected HHs in each subproject district.....	54
Table 19: Average annual income per capita of affected households disaggregated by district and ethnic group	54
Table 20: Distance and accessibility of the 23 communes	55
Table 21: Percentage of HHS by Role of Men and Women in Rice Farming (%)	60
Table 22: Selected information on the affected Ethnic Minorities	61
Table 23: Vulnerability and risk analysis for subproject affected people.....	63
Table 24: Source of electricity HHs.....	64
Table 25: Cost of HHs electricity use	65
Table 26: Summary of Expected Impacts of Electrification in subproject area.....	71

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 Lai Chau 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 Lai Chau province” Subproject.

5. “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” Subproject is expected to supply electricity to about 6,099 households in Lai Chau mainly the ethnic minorities. The implementation of the subproject will increase electrified households in Lai Chau 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 three (03) districts including Tan Uyen, Than Uyen and Muong Te in Lai Chau province. The total number of affected communes in the subproject area is twenty-three (23) communes with 60 villages (See Table 1).

Table 1: Districts in subproject area

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of affected communes</i>
1	Tan Uyen district	7
2	Than Uyen district	5
3	Muong Te district	11
	Total	23

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 Lai Chau province” Subproject is estimated at **211,627,310,000** 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

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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 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 Lai Chau, 88% of the total population of 393,752 (12/2011) are ethnic minority people and they are divided into 14 different groups.

24. Like any other ethnic minority groups living in mountainous areas of Vietnam, Lai Chau province has a poverty rate of 38.88 % 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 Lai Chau province Subproject is expected to deploy in 03 districts including Than Uyen, Tan Uyen and Muong Te Districts. The total number of affected communes in the subproject area is twenty-three (23) communes.

26. An assessment of the community of subproject area was conducted with 283 households (1,166 persons) in 03 districts. This assessment is based on: (i) review of statistical and socio-economic data pertaining to commune (ii) Interviews with key informants of both communes (389 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 twenty-three (23) focus group discussions held in each project commune with affected households, including women group, farmer union, commune authorities, representatives of Thai and Mong ethnic minority groups, households headed by woman; and (iv) a survey of 283 households by questionnaires. This survey was conducted in 23 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 23 communes/towns in 3 districts of Lai Chau 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, Lai Chau province has natural area of 9,067.9 km², administrative organization includes the province of 1 town and 6 districts with 93 communes and 3 wards. The total population of Lai Chau province is 393,752 persons (in rural areas is 215,353 persons in urban areas is 178,399 persons), which male is 193,410 persons (accounting for 49.12%) and female is 200,342 persons (accounting for 50.88%); population density of 43 persons/km². The Ethnic Minorities occupy a major share (over 80%) of the total population of Lai Chau province. The dominant ethnic minorities in the province are Thai, H'Mong, Dao, and Ha Nhi.

30. “Extension and rehabilitation of medium and low voltage network for poor and remote communes in Lai Chau province” Subproject will impact on 03 districts, 23 communes and 60 villages of Lai Chau 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	Ha Nhi	Total	Total	Male		Female		
									Total	%	Total		%
1	Tan Uyen	2,015	3,628	2,935	762	0	9,340	48,101	24,329	50.58	23,772	49.42	5.15
2	Than Uyen	215	5,849	4,958	1,161	0	12,184	68,107	33,597	49.33	34,510	50.67	5.59
3	Muong Te	144	4,402	4,178	881	583	10,189	49,213	24,203	49.18	25,010	50.82	4.83
	Total	2,374	13,879	12,071	2,804	583	31,713	165,421	82,129	49.65	83,292	50.35	5.22

Source: Socio-economic report of subproject districts in 2012

31. The total number of households in affected districts is 31,713 HHs with 165,421 persons. Among 5 ethnic groups including Kinh, Thai, Mong, Dao, Ha Nhi; Kinh group amounts to only 7.5 % and other group's amount to 92.5%.

32. Of the total 165,421 people in the subproject area, total males are 82,129 (49.65%) while females are 86,292 (50.35%). Male to female ratio balances out approximately 50:50 for the subproject area as a whole although there are some differences among districts. Than Uyen and Muong Te are districts where female population is higher than male.

33. The average HH size in the subproject area is 5.22 persons per household which ranges from 4.83 in to 5.59. The HH size for communes predominantly occupied by ethnic minority people is higher than 5.8 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 283 HHs affected by the subproject and they belong to 2 ethnic groups, including Thai, and H'Mong. Among these affected HHs, 271 HHs (1,117 persons) are ethnic people (95.76% of total people affected by the subproject). There are 109 affected households (449 persons) (40.28% 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.

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Total Affected HHs</i>	<i>Poor HHs</i>	<i>Non-poor HHs</i>	<i>HHs with people in the situation of incapacity for work (%)</i>
1	Tan Uyen district	78	18	60	2.45%
2	Than Uyen district	56	9	47	3.12%
3	Muong Te district	149	87	62	2.58%
	Total	283	114	169	2.58%

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment May 2012

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>District</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>
Tan Uyen district	3220	2818	805	419	385	805	8452
Than Uyen district	3698	3236	925	481	442	925	9705
Muong Te district	818	716	205	106	98	205	2148

(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>District</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>
Tan Uyen district	0.400	0.350	0.100	0.052	0.010	0.154	1.066
Than Uyen district	436	382	109	57	52	109	1,144
Muong Te district	490	429	123	64	59	123	1,286

Source: Lai Chau 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>District</i>	<i>Buffalo</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Cow</i>	<i>Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Poultry</i>
Tan Uyen district	18680	9340	42030	4670	31756	74720
Than Uyen district	24370	18278	54833	4874	41429	97480
Muong Te district	20378	15284	45851	8151	34643	81512

Source: Districts Statistical Yearbook 2011

41. Aquaculture area of the subproject communes is also not much, only 0.8% 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. Only 28 communes of the province have connection to the national electricity grid. However, electricity from national power grid supplying for 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 other 12 communes depend either on pico hydropower generators placed in rivers and streams or use kerosene oil for lighting. About 43.10 % of households in the subproject area have access to national electric power, about 11.07% obtain their lighting power from small hydro stations (or pico plants) while about 45.83% have no access to electricity.

Table 7: Source of HHs' electricity HHs

<i>District</i>	<i>Source of electricity HHs (%)</i>		
	<i>National Power Grid</i>	<i>Small hydro station</i>	<i>No electricity</i>
Tan Uyen district	20.40	10.15	69.45
Than Uyen district	33.47	15.24	51.29

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Muong Te district	51.0	12.23	36.76
-------------------	------	-------	-------

Source: Lai Chau PC Statistic 2009

44. None of the households in these communes use electricity 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 Lai Chau province in 2011, there are 407 schools including 129 kindergarten, 140 primary schools, 112 secondary schools and 26 high schools. Total number of class in 2011 is 6.262 with 112,475 pupils. The current pupil/teacher ratio is 14.47. Among 406 schools in whole province, 32 schools have met national education standards. The percentage of pupils dropped out of school is 1.37%.

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 60 villages, 23 communes under the subproject have health facilities equipped with nurse 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 and 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>
Tan Uyen district	4,860	252	2,835	1,368
Than Uyen district	3,825	135	2,754	1,206
Muong Te district	4,785	416	2,018	1,248

(Source: Socio-economic data in yearbook 2011)

52. Every village has a leader who is paid a meagre 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 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 03 districts, 23 communes and 60 villages of Lai Chau 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 300 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, 300 unskilled labourer during the construction stage and 46 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) The subproject will require temporarily and permanently a total land area of 1,394,508 m² (139.45 ha), of which around 10,914 square meters (1.0914 hectares) will be permanently affected.

(ii) 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,...)

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

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

(vi) 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

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 Te district												
1	Nam Hang commune	650	650	159,212	160,512	50	50	750	850	600	600	158,462	159,662
2	Nam Manh commune	52	52	12,737	12,841	4	4	60	68	48	48	12,677	12,773
3	Kan Ho commune	104	104	25,474	25,682	8	8	120	136	96	96	25,354	25,546
4	Hua Bun commune	72	72	10,048	10,192	36	36	540	612	36	36	9,508	9,580
5	Bun To commune	79	79	19,868	20,026	4	4	60	68	75	75	19,808	19,958
6	Pa Ve Su commune	694	694	170,334	171,722	52	52	780	884	642	642	169,554	170,838
7	Ta Tong commune	141	141	26,029	26,311	45	45	675	765	96	96	25,354	25,546
8	Pa U commune	104	104	14,513	14,721	52	52	780	884	52	52	13,733	13,837
9	Mu Ca commune	110	110	15,351	15,571	55	55	825	935	55	55	14,526	14,636
10	Ka Lang commune	270	270	57,856	58,396	54	54	810	918	216	216	57,046	57,478
11	Thu Lum commune	76	76	10,606	10,758	38	38	570	646	38	38	10,036	10,112
II	Than Uyen district												
12	Khoe On commune	80	80	17,143	17,303	16	16	240	272	64	64	16,903	17,031
13	Muong Cang commune	117	117	27,662	27,896	13	13	195	221	104	104	27,467	27,675
14	Muong Than commune	392	392	101,536	102,320	8	8	120	136	384	384	101,416	102,184
15	Phuc Than commune	20	20	2,791	2,831	10	10	150	170	10	10	2,641	2,661
16	Muong Mit commune	650	600	158,837	160,087	50	0	375	425	600	600	158,462	159,662
III	Tan Uyen district												
17	Pac Ta commune	403	403	98,711	99,517	31	31	465	527	372	372	98,246	98,990
18	Ho Mit commune	403	403	98,711	99,517	31	31	465	527	372	372	98,246	98,990
19	Ta Mit commune	325	325	79,606	80,256	25	25	375	425	300	300	79,231	79,831
20	Trung Dong commune	247	247	60,501	60,995	19	19	285	323	228	228	60,216	60,672
21	Than Thuoc commune	286	286	70,053	70,625	22	22	330	374	264	264	69,723	70,251
22	Nam So commune	78	78	19,105	19,261	6	6	90	102	72	72	19,015	19,159

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

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
23	Muong Khoa commune	494	494	121,001	121,989	38	38	570	646	456	456	120,431	121,343
	Total	5,847	5,797	1,377,684	1,389,328	667	617	9,630	10,914	5,180	5,180	1,368,054	1,378,414

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment May 2012

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

77. The consultative meetings were conducted in 2009. One meeting was held in each of the 40 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 Lai Chau province”

Sr	District	Time of Meeting	The location	No. of Participants	No. of female participant
	Muong Te				
1.	Nậm Hàng	5/5/2012	CPC office	14	3
2.	Nậm Manh	06/05/2012	CPC office	16	4
3.	Kan Hồ	08/05/2012	CPC office	16	3
4.	Hua Bun	09/05/2012	CPC office	22	5
5.	Bun Tở	10/05/2012	CPC office	14	2
6.	Pa Vệ Sừ	12/05/2012	CPC office	24	7
7.	Tà Tổng	14/05/2012	CPC office	17	3
8.	Pa Ủ	15/05/2012	CPC office	18	5
9.	Mù Cả	17/05/2012	CPC office	22	4
10.	Ka Lăng	20/05/2012	CPC office	19	5
11.	Thu Lũm	23/05/2012	CPC office	22	6
	Than Uyen				

Sr	District	Time of Meeting	The location	No. of Participants	No. of female participant
12.	Khoe On	16/05/2012	CPC office	15	2
13.	Mường Cang	12/05/2012	CPC office	17	5
14.	Mường Than	14/05/2012	CPC office	11	4
15.	Phúc Than	16/05/2012	CPC office	16	3
16.	Mường Mít	24/05/2012	CPC office	22	4
	Tan Uyen				
17.	Pắc Ta	26/05/2012	CPC office	17	3
18.	Hồ Mít	27/05/2012	CPC office	19	4
19.	Tà Mít	30/05/2012	CPC office	15	6
20.	Trung Đồng	20/05/2012	CPC office	17	4
21.	Thân Thuộc	23/05/2012	CPC office	14	3
22.	Nậm Sỏ	26/05/2012	CPC office	9	5
23.	Mường Khoa	31/05/2012	CPC office	22	8

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 Lai Chau province” and hoped the implementation compliance with the proposed plan as soon as possible.
- (ii) People haven’t connected to the national grid electricity and they awarded that the connection to the electricity would bring power for lighting and production, access to mass media and increase their awareness. Besides, their children would have better conditions for learning, especially in the evening.
- (iii) The programs of community development and promoting 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 Lai Chau 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 Lai Chau 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 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, 2 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. Lai Chau 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 included 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 Lai Chau province" is estimated as **546,700,000 dong – equal to 26,258 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 enhancement			198,000,000
1.1	Propagating usage of electrical appliances	6,000,000VN D/commune	23	138,000,000
1.2	Training on agricultural extension (Cultivation, animal husbandry)	20,000,000 VND/district	3	60,000,000
II	Cost for mitigation measures to negative impacts			138,000,000
2.1	Worker management	Lump-sum		Included in the contractor's cost
2.2	Information propagation of HIV/AIDS, women trafficking, dissemination on social devils, propaganda on indigenous cultural values and preservation of the values	6,000,000VN D/commune	23	138,000,000
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			161,000,000

<i>No</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Estimated cost (VND)</i>
	program			
3.1	Information dissemination on productive use of electricity			Include in 1.1 above
3.2	Payment for communal management board (5,000,000 VND/commune on average)	Lump-sum		115,000,000
3.3	Expenses for consultative meetings with the community (2,000,000 VND/commune)	Lump-sum		46,000,000
	(I + II + III)			497,000,000
IV	Contingency cost	10%		49,700,000
	TOTAL (I+ II+III+ IV)			546,700,000

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 Lai Chau province” 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

CÁC ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH QUỐC DÂN SỐ THEO SÂN ĐỒ

TX. Lai Châu
 1 P. Quyết Thắng
 2 P. Đoàn Kết
 3 P. Tân Phong

STT	ĐƠN VỊ HÀNH CHÍNH	DIỆN TÍCH (km ²)	DÂN SỐ (người)	MẬT ĐỘ (người/km ²)
1	TX. Lai Châu	30,8	18.085	586
2	H. Mường Tè	2.578,9	47.402	18
3	H. Phong Thổ	1.028,0	56.690	55
4	H. Sin Hồ	1.907,3	57.192	30
5	H. Tân Uyên	884,6	40.792	46
6	H. Tân Uyên	902,0	42.224	47
7	H. Tân Uyên	796,0	53.398	67
Tổng cộng		8.972,3	325.346	36

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 271 households (1,117 persons). This assessment is based on: (i) review of statistical and socio-economic data pertaining to commune (ii) Interviews with key informants of 23 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) 40 Focus group discussions; and (iv) a sample survey of 271 households using a questionnaire. This survey was conducted in the 23 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 80,219 inhabitants (16,540 households) living in 23 subproject communes. The dominant ethnic minorities in subproject communes are *Thai, H'Mong and Dao* who live in their communities. Other minority groups include La Hu, Ha Nhi, SiLa, Mang, Lao, Day, Khang, Cong and Phu La. Average number of persons in a household of the province is 5.22 while the figure in the affected areas is 4.45.

Affected community

103. There are a total of 283 affected households among 19,540 households in the subproject area. There are 56 affected HHs in Than Uyen district, 78 affected HHs in Tan Uyen district and 149 affected HHs in Muong Te district. Details on number of affected households in the districts are presented in the table below:

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 EM HHs	No. of affected persons
I	Muong Te district				
1	Nam Hang commune	680	306	9	35
2	Nam Manh commune	477	121	11	57
3	Kan Ho commune	358	181	11	44
4	Hua Bun commune	306	46	17	70
5	Bun To commune	650	250	9	37
6	Pa Ve Su commune	523	530	19	80
7	Ta Tong commune	692	413	12	51
8	Pa U commune	588	206	13	55
9	Mu Ca commune	389	289	17	71
10	Ka Lang commune	341	409	14	56
11	Thu Lum commune	401	336	17	71
II	Than Uyen district				
12	Khoe On commune	765	127	10	38
13	Muong Cang commune	1,116	436	12	49
14	Muong Than commune	1,473	188	6	26
15	Phuc Than commune	1,031	165	11	46
16	Muong Mit commune	501	45	17	69
III	Tan Uyen district				
17	Pac Ta commune	1,137	226	12	50
18	Ho Mit commune	454	109	14	58
19	Ta Mit commune	690	300	10	39
20	Trung Dong commune	1,173	131	12	46
21	Than Thuoc commune	690	368	9	35
22	Nam So commune	973	768	4	15
23	Muong Khoa commune	1,132	149	17	68
	Total	16,540	6,099	283	1,166

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.	District	No of AHs (HH)	No of AHs interviewed (HH)			
			Thai	Mong	Kinh	Other
1	Tan Uyen district	78	45	22	6	4
2	Than Uyen district	56	33	16	5	3
3	Muong Te district	149	87	43	12	7
	Total	283	165	81	23	14

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

105. As a part of socio-economic assessment of affected households, religion of 1,508 HH heads is presented in the table below:

Table 15: Religion of affected HH heads

No.	District	Total Affected HHs	Religion of HHs head		
			Buddhist	Christian	Other religions or no religion
1	Tan Uyen district	78	65	10	3
2	Than Uyen district	56	48	6	2
3	Muong Te district	149	99	35	15
	Total	283	212	51	20

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

Education

106. Among a total of surveyed HHs, 30.7% HHs have HHs head completed secondary education. Percentage of illiterate HHs head is only 10.12%. HH has a university/ college degree is only about 0.33%. 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.	District	Education of HH head by category (person)				
		Elementary	Secondary school	High school	Colleges, University	Illiterate
1	Tan Uyen district	387	185	7	3	45
2	Than Uyen district	110	94	2	2	20
6	Muong Te district	154	79	19	6	53
	Total	651	358	28	11	118

Source: Results of socio-economic assessment, May 2012

107. About using language, all HHs head use a common language that is Vietnamese. In additional, 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.	District	Language spoken by HHs Head		
		Vietnamese	Mong	Chinese
1	Tan Uyen district	24	34	19
2	Than Uyen district	2	31	23
3	Muong Te district	17	38	95

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 114, accounting for 40.28% of total affected HHs. Poverty status off affected households in each subproject district is presented in the table below:

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

No.	District	Total Affected HHs	Poor HHs	Non-poor HHs	HHs with people in the situation of incapacity for work (%)
1	Tan Uyen district	78	18	60	2.45%
2	Than Uyen district	56	9	47	3.12%
3	Muong Te district	149	87	62	2.58%
	Total	283	114	169	2.58%

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 40.28 per cent of the affected households are poor (as said in Paragraph 123). The average income of the affected household is 10,000,000 VND per year per capita (over 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	District	Average income of the affected household			Average
		Thai	Mong	Other	
1	Tan Uyen district	13.60	8.20	8.0	11.20
2	Than Uyen district	12.20	8.80	8.1	10.37
3	Muong Te district	11.80	8.50	7.5	9.80
	Average	12.22	8.67	8.0	10.00

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, but some communes are 700-800m above sea level such as communes of Sin Ho district. 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 89 motorbikes and 68 home phones in each commune (cars have not been purchased by anyone in the commune).

Table 20: Distance and accessibility of the 23 communes

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
Tan Uyen district							
1	Muong Khoa	12	asphalt	good	6.2	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
2	Trung Dong	5.5	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
3	Than Thuoc	11	asphalt	good	7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
4	Ho Mit	16	asphalt	good	6.8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
5	Pac Ta	15	asphalt	good	8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Nam So	42	asphalt	good	6.9	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
7	Ta Mit	53	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
Than Uyen district							
1	Muong Cang	14	asphalt	good	7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
2	Muong Than	13	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
3	Khe On	15	asphalt	good	6.8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Phuc Than	9	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
7	Muong Mit	10	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
Muong Te district							

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
1	Nam Hang	10	asphalt	good	5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
2	Nam Manh	12	asphalt	good	4	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
3	Kan Ho	15	asphalt	good	4	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access
4	Hua Bum	11	asphalt	good	6	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
5	Bun To	13	asphalt	good	8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
6	Pa Ve Su	14	asphalt	good	8.7	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
7	Ta Tong	15	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season

ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

No	Commune	Distance to commune centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access	Distance to village centre (Km)	Type of Road	Access
8	Pa U	13	asphalt	good	8	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
9	Mu Ca	12	asphalt	good	7.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
10	Ka Lang	14	asphalt	good	6.5	Soil, rock	Vehicles only in dry weather. No access in rainy season
11	Thu Lum	13	asphalt	good	8.5	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 92.3%) (from 83% to 99% in each district), 7.7% 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 subproject area or the labour relations between genders.

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

Rice Farming Tasks	Men Only	Women Only	Both Men and Women
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 Affiliatio	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
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 6.03m² per household can be estimated to result to a loss of income of 84,420 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	271	95.76	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	109	40.28	The food security of households particularly those with smaller land holding will become more precarious given their dependence on farming.
Households with Disabled Members	3	0.1	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 - 6,099 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 - 6,099 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 43.10 % of households in the subproject area have access to national electric power, about 11.07% of them obtain their lighting power from small hydro stations (or pico plants) while about 45.83% have no access to electricity.

Table 24: Source of electricity HHs

<i>District</i>	<i>Source of electricity HHs (%)</i>		
	<i>National Power Grid</i>	<i>Small hydro station</i>	<i>No electricity</i>
Tan Uyen district	20.40	10.15	69.45
Than Uyen district	33.47	15.24	51.29
Muong Te district	51.0	12.23	36.76

Source: LCPC Statistics (2009)

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>		
	<i>Tan Uyen</i>	<i>Than Uyen</i>	<i>Muong Te</i>
National grid	459,000	351,000	270,000
Small hydro power generators	240,000	228,000	180,000
Kerosene oil	170,000	200,000	91,000
Total	869,000	779,000	541,000

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 23 communes have a forest area of 657 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				

<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 Lai Chau 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 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng, cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu

Vay vốn ADB - Phần vốn dự

Xã: Thư Lũn Huyện: Mường Tè

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

Đơn vị quản lý dự án lưới điện - NPC

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn:

Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng năng lượng

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Đức Quyết Chức vụ: ph. giám đốc

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông (Bà) Châu Xế Lũ Chức vụ: CT xã

- Ông (Bà) Xi Lũ Châu Chức vụ: ĐC xã

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Phùng Truệ Hà Chức vụ: CT MITQ

- Ông (Bà) Chu Truệ Pô Chức vụ: CT CCB

- Ông (Bà) Lý Lý De Chức vụ: CT HPN

- Ông (Bà) Chu Truệ Pha Chức vụ: P.B.T.Đ

- Ông (Bà) Chu Tra Xá Chức vụ: Phó CT.N.D

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 5 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến ...)
- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị

ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục ...)

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không có: ☒; Không:
Nếu không, Vì sao?

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường:

- Trước khi xây dựng:

..... Thông báo chủ trương, quyết định, phương hướng và nhu cầu
..... của dân trong vùng, chủ trương, biện pháp cải thiện đời sống, xây
..... dựng xã hội, cộng đồng an toàn.

- Trong khi xây dựng:

..... Không làm ảnh hưởng, xáo trộn đời sống
..... sinh hoạt của người dân.

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

..... Tạo lập dân trong khu vực, chủ trương
..... phát triển chung, chủ trương, quyết định, cải thiện
..... nhất dân sinh sống an toàn.

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ Nhà ở/công trình: //
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: //
+ Khác: //

- Trong khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ Nhà ở/công trình: //
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: //
+ Khác: //

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ Nhà ở/công trình: //
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: //
+ Khác: //

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: ☒
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn):

- Kết hợp đền bù bằng đất và bằng tiền hoặc vật tư:

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời, di chuyển không? Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, tài sản phải di dời ...) như:

i) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng và tái định cư;

ii) Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại;

iii) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...);

iiii) Tham gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, để phòng các tai nạn do điện giật gây ra?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:

i) Thực hiện dự án;

ii) Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư;

iii) Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với nhà thầu;

iiii) Giám sát môi trường trong toàn bộ quá trình trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng, sau khi xây dựng kết thúc không?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

Các hộ dân ở dự án đang sử dụng lưới điện quốc gia để sinh hoạt, chăn nuôi, tưới tiêu, ...

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của Tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp về văn hoá ...)

....., ngày 18 tháng 5 năm 2012

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Đức Quyết



CHÚTICH

John L. Sullivan

Phong Thủy

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐỨNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

MẪU 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng, cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu

Vay vốn ADB - Phần vốn dự

Xã: Ka Lăng Huyện: Mường Tè

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư:

Khai thác lý luận lưới điện - NPC

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn:

Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng năng lượng

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Đức Quyết Chức vụ: ph. giám đốc

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông (Bà) Chu Mã Cạ Chức vụ: PCT

- Ông (Bà) Lư Bá Sa Chức vụ: ĐC Xã

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Sùng Lý Gá Chức vụ: CT MT.TQ

- Ông (Bà) Lý Mỗ Hủ Chức vụ: CT HNP

- Ông (Bà) Sùng Chử Hủ Chức vụ: CT CCB

- Ông (Bà) Lư Triết Lư Chức vụ: CT HNP

- Ông (Bà) Hoàng Sĩ Hủ Chức vụ: BT ĐTN

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 5 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số: 2

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến ...)
- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị

ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục ...)

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không có:; Không:
Nếu không, Vì sao?

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường:

- Trước khi xây dựng:

... Trước khi xây dựng: ... Chính quyền địa phương và nhân dân trong vùng đã biết về dự án xây dựng và nội dung của dự án.

- Trong khi xây dựng:

... Không làm ảnh hưởng xấu đến đời sống sinh hoạt của người dân.

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

... Người dân được làm việc, có thu nhập và được hưởng lợi từ dự án.

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: ...
+ Nhà ở/công trình: ...
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: ...
+ Khác: ...

- Trong khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: ...
+ Nhà ở/công trình: ...
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: ...
+ Khác: ...

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất đai: ...
+ Nhà ở/công trình: ...
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: ...
+ Khác: ...

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: ...
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn): ...

- Kết hợp đền bù bằng đất và bằng tiền hoặc vật tư:

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời, di chuyển không? Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, tài sản phải di dời ...) như:

- i) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng và tái định cư;
- ii) Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại;
- iii) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...);
- iiii) Tham gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, để phòng các tai nạn do điện giật gây ra?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:

- i) Thực hiện dự án;
- ii) Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư;
- iii) Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với nhà thầu;
- iiii) Giám sát môi trường trong toàn bộ quá trình trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng, sau khi xây dựng kết thúc không?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao?

2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

Các hộ dân có nguyện vọng sử dụng tiền
bên quỹ gia đình để xây dựng nhà ở mới, xây
dựng công trình các hộ dân sẽ giúp
các bên liên quan

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và đề xuất của Tư vấn (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp về văn hoá ...)

Quá trình thi công không ảnh hưởng nhiều đến đời sống người dân trong quá trình thi công để người dân có thể tiếp tục các hoạt động sản xuất, kinh doanh, đời sống thường nhật. Các hộ dân bị ảnh hưởng trên chủ yếu là các hộ gia đình gần trục đường thi công.

....., ngày 16 tháng 05 năm 2012

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Đức Quyết

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG



PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH

Chu Mỹ Cà

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI ĐUNG ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

MẪU 1.1:

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

BIÊN BẢN THAM VẤN CỘNG ĐỒNG
VỀ KẾ HOẠCH TÁI ĐỊNH CƯ

Dự án: Mở rộng, cải tạo lưới điện cho các xã vùng sâu, vùng xa tại tỉnh Lai Châu

Vay vốn ADB - Phần vốn dự

Xã: Mù Cà Huyện: Mường Tè

I. THÀNH PHẦN THAM DỰ:

1. Đại diện Chủ đầu tư: Đơn vị quản lý dự án lưới điện - NPC

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

2. Đại diện Đơn vị tư vấn: Công ty TNHH tư vấn xây dựng năng lượng

- Ông (Bà) Nguyễn Đức Quyết Chức vụ: Ph. giám đốc

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

3. Đại diện UBND xã:

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Long Thèn Chức vụ: Ph. C. T. Xã

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Lê T. H. Chức vụ: Ph. C. xã

4. Đại diện/ người đứng đầu các nhóm dân tộc thiểu số (nếu có):

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

5. Đại diện các hội đoàn thể địa phương:

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Long Thèn Chức vụ: C. T. C. C. B.

- Ông (Bà) Lý G. H. Chức vụ: C. T. H. N. D.

- Ông (Bà) Ph. Nhàn C. A. Chức vụ: C. T. M. L. T. G.

- Ông (Bà) T. A. C. H. G. X. H. Chức vụ: C. T. H. P. N.

- Ông (Bà) Lý G. H. P. A. Chức vụ: B. T. Đ. T. N.

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

- Ông (Bà) Chức vụ:

6. Đại diện các hộ gia đình: 5 người, trong đó số người dân tộc thiểu số:

II. NỘI DUNG THAM VẤN:

1. Đơn vị Tư vấn thông báo về:

- Nội dung dự án (lý do đầu tư, quy mô dự án, vị trí, hướng tuyến ...)
- Chính sách đền bù, tái định cư, chính sách môi trường, chính sách đối với người dân tộc thiểu số của ADB và Chính phủ Việt Nam.
- Mục tiêu của kế hoạch hành động tái định cư (RP) là với ý kiến tư vấn của người dân và cộng đồng, đề xuất các giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực đối với những người bị

ảnh hưởng bởi dự án và hỗ trợ họ khôi phục đời sống ít nhất là bằng hoặc hơn trước khi bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án (như các biện pháp đền bù, hỗ trợ khôi phục ...)

2. Ý kiến tham vấn của cộng đồng:

2.1. Người dân trong xã có đồng ý tham gia thực hiện dự án không có: ☒; Không:
Nếu không, Vì sao ?

2.2. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tích cực của dự án đối với đời sống sinh hoạt các hoạt động kinh tế, văn hoá - xã hội và môi trường:

- Trước khi xây dựng:

..... Thông báo cho chính quyền địa phương và nhân dân trong
..... vùng dự án biết về chủ trương xây dựng và nội dung dự
..... án

- Trong khi xây dựng:

..... Không làm ảnh hưởng, xác định để sống sinh hoạt
..... của người dân

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

..... Người dân trong khu vực dự án sẽ được ~~hà~~ sử dụng
..... lưới điện quốc gia, để sống nhân dân được nâng
..... cao

2.3. Tham vấn của cộng đồng về những tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng (có thể xảy ra) gây ra bởi dự án do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, nhà ở, công trình, cây cối hoa màu, phải di dời hoặc di chuyển tái định cư và các giải pháp giảm thiểu.

- Trước khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ Nhà ở/công trình: Không
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: Không
+ Khác: Không

- Trong khi xây dựng:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ Nhà ở/công trình: Không
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: Không
+ Khác: Không

- Sau khi xây dựng xong:

+ Đất đai: Không
+ Nhà ở/công trình: Không
+ Cây cối/hoa màu: Không
+ Khác: Không

2.4. Các hộ bị ảnh hưởng đồng ý các hình thức chi trả đền bù nào sau đây:

- Đền bù bằng tiền mặt hoặc vật tư: ☒
- Hình thức đất đổi đất (đối với trường hợp bị chiếm dụng đất vĩnh viễn):

- Kết hợp đền bù bằng đất và bằng tiền hoặc vật tư:

2.5. Đối với những hộ có nhà ở, công trình trong hành lang an toàn điện, nếu kỹ thuật cho phép, có sử dụng những biện pháp hỗ trợ phòng chống cháy nổ thay thế cho các giải pháp di dời, di chuyển không ? Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao ?

2.6. Người dân và cộng đồng trong vùng dự án có đồng ý tham gia công tác giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực gây ra bởi dự án (do việc chiếm dụng đất đai, tài sản phải di dời ...) như:

- i) Thực hiện đúng quy trình kiểm kê, đền bù, giải phóng mặt bằng và tái định cư;
- ii) Thực hiện đúng quy trình khiếu nại;
- iii) Cam kết thực hiện đúng các quy định về hành lang an toàn điện (như không được trồng cây lâu năm hay xây dựng công trình ...);
- iiii) Tham gia và thực hiện đúng các quy định về phòng chống cháy nổ, đề phòng các tai nạn do điện giật gây ra ?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao ?

2.7. Người dân và cộng đồng trong dự án có đồng ý tham gia:

- i) Thực hiện dự án;
- ii) Thực hiện công tác giám sát quá trình đền bù, tái định cư;
- iii) Giám sát quá trình thi công công trình đối với nhà thầu;
- iiii) Giám sát môi trường trong toàn bộ quá trình trước khi xây dựng, trong khi xây dựng, sau khi xây dựng kết thúc không ?

Có: ☒; Không:; Nếu không thì vì sao ?

2.8. Các ý kiến tham vấn khác của người dân và cộng đồng:

Các hộ dân có nguyện vọng sử dụng điện lưới quốc gia, để nghị nhanh chóng xây dựng công trình, các hộ dân sẽ giúp đỡ các bên liên quan.

III. Ý kiến bình luận (nhận xét, đánh giá) và **đề xuất của Tư vấn** (về các kết quả tham vấn nêu trên, đặc biệt là giải pháp giảm thiểu các tác động tiêu cực tiềm tàng đối với các hộ bị ảnh hưởng bởi dự án, đặc biệt đối với các hộ là dân tộc thiểu số sao cho phù hợp về văn hoá ...)

Quá trình thi công không ảnh hưởng nhiều tới đời sống
người dân, tiếng ồn qua trình thi công để nghị đến vị trí thi
công kết hợp chặt chẽ với chính quyền địa phương để
hạn chế thấp nhất những ảnh hưởng tiêu cực có thể xảy
ra trong quá trình thực hiện dự án

....., ngày 14 tháng 03 năm 2012

ĐẠI DIỆN CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ

ĐẠI DIỆN ĐƠN VỊ TƯ VẤN



PHÓ GIÁM ĐỐC
Nguyễn Đức Quyết

ĐẠI DIỆN CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

KT CHỦ TỊCH
PHÓ CHỦ TỊCH



Pô Long Chên

ĐẠI DIỆN CÁC HỘI ĐOÀN THỂ ĐỊA PHƯƠNG

ĐẠI DIỆN NGƯỜI Đứng ĐẦU CÁC NHÓM DÂN TỘC THIỂU SỐ

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

