Renewable Energy Development Project

IPP329 v7

Ethnic Minority Plan
Dong Chum 2 Hydropower Subproject

Da Bac District
Hoa Binh Province

Submitted by:

HOANG SON JOINT STOCK COMPANY OF ENERGY AND CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT

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ABBRIVIATION

AU  Administrative Unit
PMU  Project Management Unit (At districts)
DP  Development Program
EM  Ethnic Minority
C & R  Compensation & Resettlement
PC  People's Council
HH  Households
SE  Socio-Economic
Kv  Kilovolt
M  Meter
MOF  Ministry of Finance
MOIT  Ministry of Industry and Trade
MW  Megawatt
PMB  Project Management Board
RPF  Resettlement Policy Framework
CFF  Committee of Fatherland Front
PC  People’s Committee
WB  World Bank
I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Renewable Energy Development Project

The objective of the Renewable Energy Development Project is to increase the supply of least-cost electricity to the national grid from renewable energy sources on a commercially sustainable basis in an environmentally and socially sustainable manner. The project will have three components: (1) the investment project implementation component, (2) the regulatory development component, and (3) the pipeline development component.

The Investment Project Implementation component will provide (i) a re-financing facility to participating commercial banks for loans to eligible renewable-based projects below 30MW developed by private sponsors, and (ii) technical assistance for building the capacity of participating banks and project sponsors to prepare, appraise, finance, and implement renewables-based projects in accordance with the international best practices. This component will be implemented by the Project Management Board (PMB) for Rural Energy and Renewable Energy of the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT). The component has two sub-components as described below.

- Credit to Support Renewable Energy Investments: Private developers will develop subprojects of below 30MW based on small hydro, wind, and biomass in accordance with REDP criteria including environmental and social safeguards. Developers will commit at least 20% in equity funding and will approach participating banks for lending of up to 80% of each subproject’s total project cost. The participating banks, which have been selected on a competitive basis, will appraise eligible renewables-based subprojects proposed by developers and provide loans to projects that meet all the requirements of the participating banks. The banks will lend to subprojects on commercial terms determined by market forces and will bear the full credit risk of the funds. Eligible loans will be re-financed up to 80% of participating banks’ lending or 64% of total project cost for each subproject. This means that participating banks will commit at least 16% of total project cost to each subproject as their own lending and project developers will contribute 20% as equity. Upon approval of an application for re-financing a loan, the respective participating bank will receive REDP (IDA) re-financing through MOF. REDP’s contribution will be based on IDA funding lent to the Ministry of Finance (MOF) on IDA terms. It is estimated that some 20 subprojects (90% small hydro and 5% each wind and biomass) will be supported by the re-financing facility with an average capacity of about 10-11 MW. When fully operational, these projects are expected to comprise about 210 MW of installed capacity producing about 880 GWh of electricity annually.

- Technical Assistance for Investment Project Implementation: The technical assistance part of Component 1 will support the overall management of REDP, verification of eligibility for re-financing, and capacity building at PBs, developers/developers and others. This technical assistance facility will be
managed by MOIT’s PMB. The TA facility will support the project sponsors by providing them the necessary skills to identify good projects and to prepare proposals for bankers, navigate the approvals process, and negotiate financing. This would include, inter alia, training for conducting feasibility studies, design optimization, construction management, operation, maintenance, the management of financial risks and takes into consideration environmental and social safeguards. The TA facility will support the PBs by enabling them to understand the risks of investment in renewable energy projects, supervise such projects with respect to safeguards, prepare credit policies for such projects, and appraise subprojects against those policies. The TA facility will also provide resources for project management of REDP by the PMB. If required, the TA facility would also assist the AU to evaluate projects against the eligibility criteria.

The Ethnic Minority Plan of Dong Chum 2 Hydropower Subproject is prepared in conformity with the framework of Renewable Energy Development Project.

1.2. Objective of the Ethnic Minority Plan

The Ethnic Minority Plan is prepared to ensure that:

- The communities of the local ethnic minority are fully participated in different stages of the constructions and informed and consulted.

- The activities of hydropower construction are implemented in compliance with cultural, social-economic conditions of the ethnic minority communities.

- Negative impacts will be assessed and minimise.

- Institutional framework, budget and plans of implementation, assessment are prepared in compliance to effectively implement planned activities relating to local ethnic minorities communities and other effected ethnic people.

Dong Chum 2 hydropower plant will be constructed in the area of Tay ethnic community, directly causes impacts on 37 households, all of those households are Tay people. Therefore, Ethnic Minority Plan are set up for the said objectives.
1.3. Dong Chum 2 hydropower plant (Da Bac District, Hoa Binh province)

Dong Chum 2 small hydropower plant is built with two factories, they are factory 2A located by Chum stream and 2B located by Nhap stream in the area of Da Bac commune, Da Bac District, Hoa Binh province. The total designed capacity is 9.0 MW. The construction is expected to be completed in 2010 and come into operation in 2013.

The construction of the plant will permanently occupy the area of 412,657.9 m² (41.2 hectare) and temporarily borrow the area of 8,634.9 m² (0.86 ha) for construction camps and add-on section (auxiliary area), ware house, materials and machine gathering, access road….to serve the progress of construction during and post period.

The basic technical parameters of Dong Chum 2 hydropower construction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main components</th>
<th>Primary technical parameters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Main Dam</td>
<td>RCC 8,5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Reservoir</td>
<td>capacity 55x10³ (m³)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>surface area: 1.07 ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Water channel to factory</td>
<td>Exposed concrete with length of 3097,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pressure tubes</td>
<td>pressure steel with length of 425m, Pump head 198,8m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Intake gate</td>
<td>1 chamber, Size 1,8x1,5 (m); output: 3,3 m³/s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Powerhouse</td>
<td>4 commissioning units, total capical 9,2MW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Switchyard</td>
<td>2 transformers 6,3/35KV, capacity of each transformer 2500KVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Transmission line</td>
<td>35KV on line, distance to power connects: 2,5km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Dyke</td>
<td>height 5,3m, length 605m, width: 5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Power capacity/year (E)</td>
<td>33,44 million KW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The construction is expected to be completed in 2.5 to 3 years since it is started. The total investment of construction (excluding compensation, and other expense) is estimated about VND 178.004.397.000. Includings:

- Installation cost : 90.519.214.000 VND
- Equipments : 49.102.477.000 VND
- Management : 8.450.077.000 VND
- Transmission line and switchyard : 1,650,000,000 VND
- Other expenses : 5.012.579.000 VND
- Contingency : 15.308.435.000 VND
- Interest of loan during construction phase: 9.611.615.000 VND
Map of Dong Chum 2 hydropower project
II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF ETHNIC MINORITY PLAN

2.1. VietNam Government’s policies for ethnic minority development

Viet Nam Government has approved several of policies for ethnic minority development, including three (03) main groups of policies: (i) policies for settled agriculture and fixed residence; (ii) policies for economic-social-culture development and (iii) land location policies, land laws, and land management in mountain and ethnic minority area.

Policies said in group 1 are specialized as follows:

1. Governmental Decree No 38/CP dated 12 March, 1968 on advocating settled agriculture and fixed residence combining with activities of establishing cooperatives for nomadic people.

2. Instruction No 393/TTg by Prime Minister dated 10 June, 1996 on planning resettlement, infrastructure enhancement and production management in ethnic and remote area.

3. Decision No 24/NQ-TW by The Party Central Committee IX, dated 12 March 2003 on ethnic minority development

4. Decision No 134/2004/QĐ-TTg by Prime Minister dated 20 July 2004 on assistance policies of cultivation land, resident land, housing and clean water for poor ethnic minority people (called Program134)

Policies said in group 2 are specialized as follows:

1. Instruction No 525/TTg dated 02 November 1993 by Prime Minister on policies and guideline for socioeconomic in remote areas.

2. Decision No 135/1998/QĐ-TTg dated 31 July 1998 by Prime Miniter on approval program of social economic development for super poor communes in remote area (called program 135)

3. Decision No 22/NQ-TW by Party Center Committee dated 11 November 2003 on policies of socioeconomic development in remote communes.

4. Decision 07/2006/QĐ-TTg dated 10 January 2006 approved by Prime Minister on social economic development program for super poor communes of ethnic minorities in remote area, stage 2006-2010 (called program 135 – stage 2)


Policies said in group 3 are specialized as follows:
1. Decision No 327-CT by 1992 the Council of Ministers dated 15 September on policies and guideline of utilization of bare land, denuded hills, forest, alluvial coastal aquifers and surface water (called program 327).

2. Decision No 163/CP by Prime Minister dated 16 November 1999 on land allocation, forest land rent to organizations, households and individuals for their sustainable, long-term afforestation.

3. Decision No 132/2002/QĐ-TTg dated 8 October 2002 by Prime Minister on assisting cultivation land and residential land for ethnic minorities in their staying areas in Tay Nguyen

In addition to policies directly for ethnic minorities, two other Decrees relating to democracy of villages, communes and people’s participation both are included in this ethnic minorities plan, called Government Decree 79/2003/ND-CP on structure of implementing democracy at commune level, issued on 07 July 2003 together with Prime Minister’s Decision No 80/2005/QĐ-TTg on regulating community models on management of investment.

Hoa Binh Province has been implementing the above Decrees, Circulars, Decisions of the Government to improve living conditions of ethnic minorities and help them to settle agriculture cultivation, to fix resettlement and to stabilize production. The enhancement of infrastructure in remote communes plays an important role in provincial policies. Beside, provincial authorities pay attention on developing culture, education approach and living standards for ethnic minorities.

2.2. Policies of World Bank on indigenous people

The World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples OP 4.10 has been applied in this Ethnic Minority Development Plan.

The objective of the Bank’s policy on Indigenous People, OP 4.10 is to ensure that the development process fosters full respect for their dignity, human rights, and culture uniqueness. More particularly the central objective of the policy is to ensure that indigenous peoples do not suffer adverse effects during the development process, and that they receive benefits which are culturally appropriate to them. The strategy to meet the objectives of the Bank’s policy in addressing the issues pertaining to indigenous peoples must be based on their free, prior and informed participation of the indigenous people themselves, which requires identifying local preferences through direct consultation.

This Ethnic Minority Development Plan has been prepared strictly in accordance with the steps specified in OP 4.10.

Policies on the ethnic minority people of the Government of Vietnam, of the World Bank and of the local government have been associatively incorporated in this Ethnic Minority Development Plan to ensure that the ethnic minority communities in the area of Dong Chum 2 Hydropower Subproject is fully consulted and kept informed, participate in the
various subproject’s stages and be entitled with benefits from the subproject and the negative impacts on the cultural and socio-economic life will be mitigated.
III. CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS IN THE SUBPROJECT AREA

3.1. Background of Ethnic Minority communities in the subproject area

The Dong Chum 2 Hydropower Plant is located in Dong Chum Commune (in Da Bac District, Hoa Binh province). The construction of the plant includes two factories, i.e. 2A in Chum stream and 2B in Nhap stream in Co Phung village and Nhap 1 village, respectively.

In Dong Chum commune, there are a total of 622 households (with 2,887 people), of which Tay people account for 89% of the population (some 544 households with 2,585 people) and Kinh (Vietnamese) people account for 11% of the people in the area (78 households with 290 people).

There are 27 Tay ethnic minority households (167 people) in Co Phung and Nhap 1 villages who are affected directly by Dong Chum 2 Hydroopwer Plant.

The Tay ethnic minority group belongs to the local groups of Tho, Ngan, Phen, Thu Lao and Pa Di. The oral language of Tay ethnic minority group comes under the Tay-Thai language group (Thai – Ka Dai linguistics family). Tay people appeared in Vietnam very early in the history, probably in the second half of the first millennium B.C. The Tay population is currently about 1.5 million people. This is the second largest EM group in Vietnam following Kinh group.

Hoa Binh province is comprised of a provincial city and 10 districts with a total of 214 wards, towns and communes. The province has 5 main EM groups, i.e. Muong, Thai, Tay, Dao and H’mong. Of the EM groups in Hoa Binh, Tay people is the third largest group of the province accounting for 2.8% of the province’s entire population (some 23,400 people), mostly living in Da Bac district.

Da Bac District, Hoa Binh province has 21 communes and 1 town. Its population is 53,113 people, with 4 EM groups currently living, that is, Tay (accounting for 41.11% - around 21,800 people), Muong (34.81%), Dao (13.05%), Thai (0.3%) and Kinh (10.53%).

Tay people in Hoa Binh province live mostly in Da Bac District, together with Muong and Dao people. Tay people have their customs and cultural traits similar to that of Thai people, especially the language. However, from the costume perspective, Tay people in Da Bac are the same as the white Thai people in Phu Yen district, Bac Yen district of Son La province.

The village of Tay people is often located in the foot of the mountain or areas alongside the spring. The name of village is often called after the name of hill, mountain, field and river. Each village has from 15 to 20 houses and the big villages are divided into many hamlets. The traditional houses of Tay people are stilt houses with 4, 5, 6 or 7 columns in each side of the house. The house is with 2 or 4 roofs that are covered by tiles, thatches or palm leaves. Around the house is covered by wooden shields or bamboo screens. Tay people follow the patriarchy’s rules and ideas and worship their ancestors and fetishes.
3.2. Economic characteristics

Tay people are agricultural residents and have the tradition of rice farming. For a long time now, they have been able to perform intensive cultivation and widely apply the agricultural measures such as digging irrigation canals, building water-pipes, and other water producing methods to farm the field. They have the customs of harvesting rice in their fields using wooden pipes that they call “loong” before taking the rice back home. In addition to water rice, Tay people also farm the terrace field rice, crops and fruit trees... They raise lots of types of cattle and poultry and the most common way as yet is to free animals in the field without locking them into cages. The household handicraft receives much attention, of which the best-known handicraft is the brocade knitting with lots of unique and beautiful patterns and designs. Marketplace is an important economic activity.

The two basic economic activities performed by Tay people in Dong Chum commune are farming and breeding. Farming takes mainly form of cultivating such food trees as rice, maize, cassavas, (with biggest share being rice and maize due to local weather conditions), and other subordinate crops such as cotton and several other fruit trees like sapodila, pineapple.. Rice, maize and cassavas are those that generate main sources of income with annual production outputs being 829.5 kg/person/year. The average farming land per household is 1.45ha and currently there are a lot more to be reclaimed and farmed. The farming method of Tay people in Dong Chum commune is still outdated with traditional farming techniques being widely used. The ownership of land by Tay people is clearly defined, with households changing waste lands into cultivated lands without encroaching one another’s. The lands are assigned to following generations when they live independently or they get married.

Regarding breeding practices of Tay people in the Dong Chum commune, due to under-developed infrastructure and difficult traffic conditions, local people mainly raise buffalos and bulls, with each household raising several to serve agricultural practices such as ploughing or transporting agricultural products. Pigs and chickens raised by local households are not commercially oriented but solely for self-consumption or trading for necessities. More recently, however, several households have been able to raise other animals such as goats, horses with a limited number due to the absence of guidelines and technique transfer as well as absence of investment funds. In most cases, people tend to raise their animals openly in the bushes without locking them into cages, and most households just raise animals for self-consumption rather than commercially-oriented purposes. As the fish-farming in ponds has been popular for the last three or four years, there are now many households with fish-raising ponds (15/27 households) of which average areas range from 500 to 650 m², and there are 4 households having fish-raising areas of between 800 and 1150m² each. However, due to lack of knowledge and experiences and market information, the economic efficiency is yet to be high.

Other than the above-mentioned two sources of income, Tay people in the area can also generate income by other means such as hired working (accounting for 16.7% of total income) and small business (accounting for 9% of total income).
With per capita income of 183,000 VND/person/month, the Dong Chum commune is also one of the poor communes in Da Bac District, with poor households in 2008 accounting for 52% (323/622 households). At the moment, the commune is being provided with poverty alleviation policies by the State such as the Programmes 135 and 472. The main causes for the poverty are (i) outdated farming and breeding customs (91%), (ii) lack of investment capital (88.7%), (iii) regular and persistent diseases (83.7%), and (iv) lack of market information and labor resources (54%).

3.3. Cultural characteristics, customs and practices

Tay ethnic minority group in Da Bac District in general and in Dong Chum in particular have so far still maintained its basic traditional cultural traits.

Tay people follow the patriarchy’s rules and ideas, in which boys propose to girls, wivies go to husband’s house and a child born to a married couple will bear the surname of the father. In the family, men will have the decisive voice and superior role over women. In the hydropower project area, each household has on average 6.1 people. The family group lives by each hamlet and village. The cultural activities are still quite traditional such as funerals, weddings, gift offerings...in compliance with traditional customs of Tay people. For example, funerals are often monumentally organized with lots of rituals, and there must be a careful selection of direction and land, age, calendar for building a house...

Apart from worshipping ancestors, Tay people also worship kitchen God and goddess. The alter for ancestor worship is placed right in the middle of the house and in a separate space with ultimate honor. Tay people follow lunar calendar. On an annual basis, there are lots of festivals with different meanings. The New Year festival, which starts the new year and mid-July festival as well as events to make offerings to the souls are the most important events according to Tay traditions. The buffalo and bull soul calling festival held on June 6th of lunar calendar, post rice cultivation and new rice festivals are unique festivals for agricultural farmers. One of the traditional festivals of Tay people is long tong festival, in which many activities are organized such as throwing a sacred ball through the ring, tennis playing, drawing, lion dancing, and human chess playing... On a non-festival daily basis, children play many different kinds of games such as spinning the top, flinging, playing the game of sticks, etc. Tay people have lots of folk-songs including Luon singing (a style of singing of Nung, and Tay to wish their parents having a longevity life, thank to sky, and earth). However, these songs as well as customs hardly occur in places resided by Tay people in Dong Chum commune. Only a small number of Tay older people currently maintain these cultural Luong singing in the Long-Tong festival, in weddings, new house celebration or welcoming a visitor to the hamlet/village. The traditional clothing of Tay people is made of self-knitted cotton fabrics with indigo dye and almost without embroidery and decorations. Women wear often skirts or trousers and a short-sleeved shirt under the jacket.

Regarding labor distribution in the Tay people family, most of the heavy tasks in the family are undertaken such as ploughing, hired working, firewood collection, whereas women
take care of housework and children. Tay language is used in daily communication by family members. 64% of family members in the affected area have finished grade 7 or higher, so they find it quite easy to communicate in Kinh language, except for a small number of older people who cannot write Kinh language.

The electricity has been brought to 100% households of Dong Chum commune and despite low income in the area; lots of households have bought modern equipment for their family. 23.6% of households are with TV set, 40% with radios, 14.2% with cookers. Additionally, 22.8% of households have motorbikes. In Dong Chum commune, local people use water tank to collect rain water and take water from spring for their daily activities, and some of the households dig wells. The sanitation conditions have not been paid attention to, with some having “normal” toilets and a limited number of more wealthy households building closed toilets, due to economic constraints, while most of others are just temporary with palm leaves around or bamboo screens, which are unpleasing to the eyes, subject to low sanitation conditions and higher risks of diseases.

Maintaining cultural values of Tay people is what interests both local people and government of Dong Chum commune, but due to the socio-economic and environmental transformation process, the values have been more or less faded away or influenced. Currently, in the project area many living houses of Tay people are not traditional houses as such, instead there are now in place Type-IV and flat-roofed houses, or similarly traditional clothing are just put on during festivals, funerals and weddings...

3.4. Social characteristics

In the previous social relationships of Tay people, the “quang” regime is the form of social organization in a primitive feudal manner characterized by patrician, hereditary, transfer from father to son. Under his governing authority, quang is someone who owns entire land, forests and mountains as well as rivers...and thus he is authorized to control people living on that land and exploit them by their unpaid labor, rent-in-kind, or contribution of tributes. The quang regime appeared very early in the history and had been in persistent existence until the end of 19th century and the beginning of 20th century.

Currently, the family relationships of Tay people are very close and equal, with each family “tree” living separately in their own surroundings and supporting one another in production and farming. However, Tay people have also close relationships with outer society. In particular, in Dong Chum commune, they often have the cultural exchanges, trades for goods with Muong and Kinh people. More recently, the Kinh people have had also certain impact on Tay EM group, changing the production customs of Tay people towards a more positive way.

In the project area, the average age of heads of households is 48.5, of whom 97.4% is male. 6/35 of households heads have 12/12 qualifications; 13/25 have finished from grades 7 to 9; and the remaining heads of households have lower than grade 7 qualification. There are 4 heads of households who are cadres of villages and communes. All heads can communicate in general language, Kinh. 45.7% of heads of households
leave communes on a monthly basis, 35.7% leaves communes on monthly basis, mostly to visit their relatives and purchase production and consumption equipment.

Of 167 people (of 27 impacted households) nearly 60% is within working age, which may mean that households do not lack labor force for agricultural farming.

Local people in Dong Chum have now had habits of visiting local clinics for health checks as well as implementing community-based health care programmes. Thanks to the kind attention of local governments, local people can now get more frequent access to health services. According to several information channels of the Commune Health Center, nearly 100% of households receive health checks and advice, widely available common tablets and vitamin. Children receive vaccination and drink vitamin in accordance with national standards.

Social evils in Dong Chum commune are rare, with almost no Tay people violating laws. Yet a common reality is that local people drink a lot.

3.5. Gender issues in the community

The role of females in the family of Tay people is oftentimes not as important as that of males, due to customs and practices of Tay people who follow the patriarchy’s rules and ideas. Performing social communications or addressing important issues in the family are normally decided by males. As regards labor distribution, men often undertake heavy work whereas women take care of housework and children. In the commune or village meetings or relevant issues, men in most cases participate and give voice. It is believed that women need more time to take care of the family and they themselves are quicker in capturing and addressing social important issues than women are.

As mentioned earlier, social evils in Dong Chum commune are rare, with no incidence yet of women and children trafficking and commercial sex. Related diseases of women such as gynecologic diseases are quite rife. According to women’s association, 85% of women receive health checks and treatment in relation to gynecologic diseases. Most of these diseases derive from personal hygiene and sanitation and poor awareness of diseases. According to statistics of commune health center, the proportion of women using contraceptive methods is not high, with 45 – 50% of women in the age of giving birth and getting married using contraceptive methods such as condoms, contraceptive tablets, some putting in a coil and other natural methods. Also according to the commune health center, most pregnant women visit the center and have regular health checks and advice from the center. Both midwives and infants are fully vaccinated.

The proportion of Tay women in the project impacted area is 52% (87 women). In whole Dong Chum commune, 95% women participate in the women's association. Farmer's association and elderly association in the commune also have a large number of women participate in assisting one another in production, and experience sharing. The movements of such associations are quite dynamic and effective due partly to enthusiastic participation and contribution by women and to the kind attention of local governments and authorities.
IV. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE DONG CHUM HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT ON THE LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

The investor, in cooperation with the District Resettlement Compensation Council and government branches has conducted various community consultations (Appendix 5,6,7,8,9) with project impacted people, in order to disseminate information about hydropower plant such as technical and operational parameters during the construction and operation of the facility, provide explanations on Information Brochure on Dong Chum Hydropower Facility; and distribute these materials to impacted households (Appendix 11). The community consultations and discussions, interviews, etc. are conducted with participation from not just impacted households but also leaders of villages, commune and social mass organizations and stakeholders. All relevant stakeholders have discussed and agreed upon potential impacts of Hydroelectric Facility as follows.

4.1. Positive impacts

Dong Chum Hydropower Plant would have the following positive impacts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive Impacts</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
<th>Scope of Impact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creating more favorable conditions for production activities.</td>
<td>Villages located alongside the path into the facility would have more accessible traffic conditions because this road would be extended and concretely constructed, reducing difficulty in transporting construction materials and equipment. Reducing travel difficulty for both women and men.</td>
<td>35 households in two villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing value of agricultural products</td>
<td>Giving more advantages for goods exchange, reducing transportation costs and time, especially agricultural products when the road is extended and flattened. Local people find it easier to capture market information to sell their products at reasonable prices rather than being forced to sell by traders.</td>
<td>35 households in two villages and other households in the commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating more jobs for local people</td>
<td>Preparatory activities for construction, actual construction, maintenance, planting trees to resist erosion are require local general labor force (around 20 workers in 16 construction months – and 15 months of consequent work thereafter – i.e. operation and maintenance).</td>
<td>35 households in two villages (who are displaced and relocated for this project) will be given priority in recruiting workers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving traffic conditions of several residential groups in</td>
<td>The extension of the road leading to the facility would create more favorable travel conditions for remote villages and communes to</td>
<td>Some 250 households near commune center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Positive Impacts | Descriptions | Scope of Impact
--- | --- | ---
the commune center | villages/hamlets with a commune center.. | 

### 4.2. Negative impacts

As the facility is quite far from the local residents, local people would not use water from spring. There is no fish catching activity occurring in the spring due to complex, rocky and strong current terrains. At the upstream, given that the facility stores adjustable water around the clock, the storage of water would not give any impact to production activities of local people, except around 100 meters from the dam and this area has no field or any production activity of local people. At the downstream is the water containing lake of the factories – this is unused and un-resided land area. Water will flow directly to Da River from the water containing lake.

The facility is currently constructing a separate port to transport construction materials by river and accumulate materials in un-resided places to avoid any influence on local people during transportation and gathering of construction materials.

It can be said that the construction of hydropower plant has almost no negative effects on production, fishing or water use of local residents. There are only a handful of negative effects as a result of construction process which are detailed below, and these are minimal and totally minimized.

Negative effects on ethnic minority groups caused by Dong Chum hydropower plant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative Impacts</th>
<th>Descriptions</th>
<th>Scope of Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land acquisition that would give impacts to livelihoods of local people</td>
<td>Although the facilities items permanently appropriate a minimal land area, this would give impact on a number of households and a large part of forests.</td>
<td>01 household is impacted permanently on their land with 10.3% of the total production land area; 26 households is impacted temporarily on their land, of which 05 households have their fishing ponds impacted; (Appendix 2) 358,450.5m2 is the natural forest area impacted (the land is managed by commune people’s committee - CPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Income of households is also impacted due to cut-down of crops.</td>
<td>17 households in branch 2A; 7 in 2B (Appendix 3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The construction period gives negative temporary impact to production</td>
<td>The leveling of land for the road can drop materials to rice fields (as the rice fields lie lower than the road) and terrace fields, hence influencing production practices in the area.</td>
<td>Around 170 households in the central area of the CPC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative Impacts</td>
<td>Descriptions</td>
<td>Scope of impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>activities of local people</td>
<td>In 16 months there will be around 100 turns of workers 15 months thereafter there will be around 50 turns of workers coming and working in the facility and in the community. Social evils can occur right in these workers (conflict and drugs use …) or those brought by these workers to community (conflicts with indigenous peoples, commercial sex, theft, and environmental degradation…)</td>
<td>There will be 100 outside workers coming to work in peak times (construction period) and 50 workers coming to work thereafter. They live in the area reserved for workers right in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely to have social evils in the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely to have workplace accidents.</td>
<td>Given larger number of workers and use of local general workers who are untrained and inexperienced in workplace safety, there is likely to have unwanted workplace accidents.</td>
<td>Use of general workers and these people do not have any experience in workplace safety.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely to have women and children trafficking and HIV/AIDS infection.</td>
<td>A larger number of workers (120 workers) move to and stay in the local community for a long period of time, hence difficult to avoid exchange, contacts with ethnic minority male and female youths and adults. Given convenient traffic that is easier for travel and trade, it is hence possible to cause disorder of people’s life and local people are vulnerable to rotten cultures.</td>
<td>Children and women and men at the age of giving birth who are ethnic minority people around the Hydroelectric Facility.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. MEASURES TO PROTECTING ENTITLEMENTS OF ETHNIC MINORITY PEOPLE

Mitigating negative effects from the facility on local population in general, on local ethnic minority groups in particular as well as putting forward several measures to protect entitlements brought to the population is one of the important actions. Through community consultations with communes, villages and various sectors of province, district, commune levels, measures to mitigate negative effects from the facility and measures to protect entitlements of the community have been discussed and agreed upon as follows:

5.1. Mitigation of Negative Impacts

Measures to mitigate negative impacts of the Dong Chum hydropower plant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Implementing agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Land acquisition that would give impact to livelihoods of local people           | 1. Compensation for impacted households in accordance with Decision No. 41/2009/QĐ-UBND dated 28 December 2009 of Hoa Binh CPC.  
2. One time compensation for the whole damage.  
3. Effective implementation of Support Programme for Impacted Households.  
4. Planting forest to replace the appropriated forest areas.                      | 1. Investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility  
2. Compensation and Land Clearance Council of Da Bac District.  
3. Professional agencies such as Agricultural extension Center, Commune Farmers’ Association. |
| The construction period gives negative temporary impact to production activities of local people | 1. The construction period will start after local people have finished harvesting their crops and rice.  
2. Mobilization of maximum resources from investor to shorten construction time to the best possible extent so as not to hamper production activities of the community.  
3. Planning for the construction materials and machinery gathering in un-resided places. Strict regulations on the same will be stipulated.  
3. Requesting workers to clear land in accordance with the approved design. There will be regulations on technical solutions and close oversight of clearance activity to minimize damage to the fields of local people. | Investor of Dong Chum 2 Hydroelectric Facility |
| Likely to have social                                                            | 2. There will be specific regulations on                                                                 | 1. Investor of Dong Chum 2 Hydroelectric Facility |
### Negative impacts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation Measures</th>
<th>Implementing agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evils in the community</td>
<td>worker management and close oversight according to regulations.</td>
<td>Hydroelectric Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Collaborating closely with local governments on workers management.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. There are separate accommodations instead of allowing workers to stay with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>local households in the community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely to have workplace accidents.</td>
<td>1. Planning for gathering of construction materials and machinery in un-resided</td>
<td>Investor of Dong Chum 2 Hydroelectric Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>places, issuing strict stipulations on where to gather materials and machinery in</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>order to minimize workplace accidents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Propagandizing to local people about possibility to have workplace accidents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. There will be regulations on oversight and insurance of workplace safety for</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>workers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Providing training on requirements of workplace safety for local people hired to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>work. Providing skills necessary for them to effectively implement workplace safety</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>requirements.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Workers must be provided with protective equipment for work and buy employment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>insurance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likely to have women and children trafficking and</td>
<td>Implementing three propaganda activities on protection and control of HIV/AIDS and</td>
<td>Investor of Dong Chum 2 Hydroelectric Facility in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV/AIDS infection.</td>
<td>women and children trafficking.</td>
<td>collaboration with relevant local units and women’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>association at different levels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.2. Maintaining and Promoting Positive Impacts

Alongside mitigating negative impacts from the facility, the investor of the facility has cooperated with stakeholders and community to discuss and develop the programme for promoting positive impacts of the facility, specifically as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive impacts</th>
<th>Maintaining and Promoting</th>
<th>Implementing agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Creating more favorable conditions</td>
<td>Developing road maintenance mechanisms for local people to travel year round.</td>
<td>Investor of Hydroelectric Facility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive impacts</td>
<td>Maintaining and Promoting</td>
<td>Implementing agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for production activities.</td>
<td>On a regular basis upgrading and maintaining the road so that the vehicles can get access to the fields.</td>
<td>Investor of Hydroelectric Facility</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Increasing value of agricultural products | 1. Bidders are committed not to hiring workers from elsewhere to work the facility, but rather just use local workforce and pay them according to market price.  
2. Skillful local workforce such as builders, welders, electricians...will be recruited. | Investor of Hydroelectric Facility |
| Creating more jobs for local people | On a regular basis upgrading and maintaining the road so that local people can travel year round | Investor of Hydroelectric Facility |
| Improving traffic conditions of several residential groups in the commune center | 1. Ton a regular basis discussing with leaderships of villages and communes and social mass organizations on progress and effectiveness of facility activities  
2. Cooperating with local governments, communes and villages and mass organizations to monitor and evaluate activities related to facility such as compensation, resettlement, development of ethnic minority groups…  
3. Actively participating in local cultural, social, poverty alleviation activities such as assisting in building houses, granting scholarships, supporting especially difficult households in local areas … | Investor of Hydroelectric Facility |

5.3. Community consultations and participation from ethnic minority groups

Ethnic minority groups are provided with full information. The investor have in collaboration with commune leaderships, representatives of farmer’s associations, commune women’s association and especially Compensation and Land Clearance Council of Da Bac District conducted five community consultations with all impacted households in two villages (Co Phung and Nhap 1 villages). Through such consultations, investor together with relevant branches and sectors have shared with households to inform them of level of influence, likely positive and negative impacts, measures for mitigating negative impacts of the facility and plan for implementing relevant activities (inventory of damage, disseminating inventory results and compensation...). Also, the consultation included hearing expectations from local people from which effective and
specific measures can be introduced to protect entitlements of the impacted people. Representatives of impacted households in the two villages and of mass organizations attend the consultation session. A matrix of entitlements and assistance and compensation policies can be printed and distributed to households and posted in head office of Dong Chum commune people’s committee, at homes of village leaders and public water collection places in villages.

The relevant stakeholders conduct the monitoring and evaluation of activities related to compensation and ethnic minority development such as damage and livelihoods development field surveys…They also assist impacted people in addressing concerns and complaints related to compensation and ethnic minority development based on agreed upon procedures. The impacted people can seek for information on compensation policy at any time without waiting until information dissemination campaigns, acquire documents related to the project, village and communal leaders assist local people during addressing complaints, conduct regular information exchange sessions, develop plans and assist the Compensation and Land Clearance Council of Da Bac District and investor in conducting community consultations, inform Compensation and Land Clearance Council of Da Bac District and investor in issues related to compensation and assistance that impacted people and community are interested in.

Once this Ethnic Minority Plan has been passed, the investor will collaborate with various sectors and local ethnic minority people to develop specific action plan based on this Plan to ensure that all entitlements of the project can be brought to ethnic minority people while negative impacts of the project can be minimized to the best extent possible.

5.4. Assisting in the effective grievance procedures

Complaint settlement procedure is an important content which has been discussed in detail with the community of ethnic minority people so that in specific cases (such as negative impacts are not mitigated or arising unforecasted negative impacts, Plan for ethnic minority people development is not implemented, etc.) the ethnic minority people can make complaint to relevant authorities for their benefits. The complaint settlement procedure has been concretely discussed as follows:

1. If the Plan of ethnic minority development is not implemented or the arisen negative impacts caused by the construction of Dong Chum hydropower subproject are not mitigated or there are any problems in relation to the local ethnic minority people, then the local people have right to send written complaints directly to the People’s Committee of Dong Chum Commune. The Communal People’s Committee then will directly response the complainants within 15 days. If at this level, the issue is not resolved or unsatisfactorily resolved within 15 days as from the date of submitting the complaint, people can bring the complaint to the attention of the People’s Committee of Dac Bac District.

2. If at this district level, the issue is not resolved or unsatisfactorily resolved by the People’s Committee of Da Bac District, within 30 days as from the date of
submitting the complaint, people can bring their complaints to the attention of the People’s Committee of Hoa Binh Province.

3. If at this level, the issue is not resolved or unsatisfactorily resolved by the People’s Committee of Hoa Binh Province, within 30 days as from the date of submitting the complaint, people can appeal to the Administrative Court to get resolution for the complaints in accordance with the law and regulations.

The complaint settlement procedure for the ethnic minority people has been presented in the document of Information of Dong Chum Hydropower subproject and distributed to all households of ethnic minority people in the community. To avoid the situation that the ethnic minority people do not aware contact persons in the authorised agencies of commune, district and province to deal with their complaints, the document has provided names, exact address and telephone numbers of contact persons who are responsible for solving their complaints to help resolve the issue effectively. The ethnic minority people will be exempted from all kinds of fees in relation to the administrative and legal formalities. The court fee in relation to the submission of application is also considered to be exempted.

5.5. Monitoring and Evaluation of Protection of Entitlements from Subprojects

Activities to mitigate negative impacts as well as measures to protect entitlements from sub-projects will be monitored and evaluated as follows:

1. Ethnic minority community will conduct direct monitoring and evaluation based on meeting minutes and official announcements, the Ethnic Minority Development Plan and actual implementation progress of various activities. If measures to mitigate negative impacts have not been implemented or there are any arising issues related to ethnic minority, the ethnic minority community will lodge complaints using the procedure described above.

2. Bidders together with commune leaderships, representatives of farmer’s associations, commune women’s association and especially Compensation and Land Clearance Council of Da Bac District will conduct monitoring and evaluation and inform the M&E results to the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility and Dong Chum commune people’s committee.

3. Dong Chum commune people’s committee will collaborate with various relevant sectors within the district and Provincial Ethnic Minority Committee to monitor and evaluate the mitigation of negative impacts of various sub-projects as well as measures to protect entitlements from such sub-projects and any other issues relevant to ethnic minority. Investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility will collaborate with various relevant sectors within the district to effectively implement the Ethnic Minority Plan.
VI. SUPPORT TO THE LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT

6.1. Capacity-building support

This can be provided under the Compensation and Resettlement Plan; through community consultations, consultations with commune agricultural promotion association and with agricultural promotion of Da Bac District. The training programme for in-pond fishing farming is introduced and agreed upon by households. As a result, this programme will support ethnic minority people, including 6 households with impacted ponds out of 26 households with impacted land in general. According to this programme, 6 households with impacted ponds will be supported in digging other ponds and provided with fish seeds. Together with this will be 27 households to participate in fish-raising training programme delivered by specialists of agricultural promotion center of the Da Bac District.

Six households with impacted fishing ponds after receiving training, in-kind assistance and successfully developing the fish farming models, will become trainers who can then provide cascade training in terms of techniques, experiences for implementing models to remaining households who have their lands and crops impacted as a result of the project who will then provide training to the whole ethnic minority community. This is indeed the training-of-trainers model thereby techniques for fish farming can be scaled up and generalized to the whole ethnic minority community.

It is expected that after this training programme, the techniques for fish farming of ethnic minority groups in Dong Chum commune will move towards more effective approach and the fish farming model can be scaled up everywhere both inside and outside the said commune.

The social assessment findings at the project area have shown that, as shown in the item 3.5 above, women are not highly regarded (as are men) in the Tay cultural values. The gender-based propaganda programme on women’s roles will be conducted through specific propaganda activities. This programme will be implemented by Da Bac District Women’s Association in collaboration with Commune Women’s Association and associated Village Women’s Associations. Funding for implementation of the programme will be provided by the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility.

6.2. Specific community interventions

Apart from capacity and awareness raising programmes and gender-based propaganda programme on women’s roles for ethnic minority in the community, the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility will cooperate with various relevant sectors to implement specific interventions for community development as follows:

1. Due to lacking and broken infrastructure in primary school in the commune, especially furniture, through consultations with governing board of the school, investor has decided to provide 5 million dong to acquire furniture for students with a view to reducing difficulty for the school as well as furnishing better learning conditions for students.
2. Enabling ethnic minority people to have better living conditions. After consulting and seeking consensus from commune leadership, investor has developed two great solidarity houses with a total cost of 40 millions dong.

3. In collaboration with commune learning promotion association, investor has awarded 10 scholarships with 500,000 each to 10 students who are successful in the exams into upper secondary level with the highest academic achievements.

4. Besides, the investor also provided support in acquiring audio-visual equipment for Dong Chum CPC with a total cost of 15 million dong.
VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS TO IMPLEMENT ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Implementing Ethnic Minority Development Plan requires cross-sectoral collaboration from many sectors and branches at all levels from provincial, to district, commune, village and ethnic minority groups. Investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility will be the host agency for implementation and collaborate with other entities during implementation. The institutional arrangements for implementation of the Ethnic Minority Development Plan are specified as follows:

- Investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility will assume responsibility for providing funding for implementing all activities set out in the Ethnic Minority Development Plan; developing regulations for oversight of workers gathering of construction materials; conducting community consultations; monitoring resettlement compensation; executing and collaborating to implement measures to mitigate negative impacts generated by the facility; and file reports with the relevant authorities.

- District Resettlement Compensation Council will assume responsibility for providing exact compensations based on market price; providing one-off support and collaborating with investors of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility to effectively implement capacity-building programmes for ethnic minority groups.

- Da Bac District Women’s Association in collaboration with Commune Women’s Association and associated Village Women’s Associations implement effectively the gender-based propaganda programme on women’s roles and propaganda campaigns on prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and women and children trafficking.

- Commune authorities will support the investors of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility in management of workers, prevention of social evils; conduct oversight and collaborate in oversight with various sectors and branches in the district, together with Provincial Ethnic Minority Committee as regards the implementation of EMDP of the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility.

- Investor will collaborate with various sectors and branches in the commune and villages together with District Resettlement Compensation Council to regularly update the EM community of progress, effectiveness of implementation of the EMDP; conduct oversight and inform oversight results to commune people’s committee and investors; assisting EM people in filing complaints in an effective manner.

- Leaderships of villages, social mass organizations and EM people will conduct monitoring and evaluation of implementation of EMDP of the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility.
- Provincial Ethnic Minority Committee will on a regular basis check and comment on implementation outcomes of the EMDP of the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility.
## VIII. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The Ethnic Minority Development Plan will be implemented following the schedule below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community consultations</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating the Ethnic Minority Development Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing measures to mitigate negative impacts (^1)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide capacity-raising training for ethnic minority people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementing specific developmental interventions for ethnic minority people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Measures to mitigate negative impacts and monitoring and evaluation must be implemented throughout the process of preparation, construction, and operation of the Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility since this involves issues such as the management of workers who come from outside to live in the community, the danger of giving impacts to traditional cultural values, workplace accidents, and other dangers that might impact the local ethnic minority community.
IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1. Internal Monitoring and Evaluation

The internal monitoring and evaluation will be conducted once every month by investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility. The investor will collaborate with Provincial Ethnic Minority Committee, various sectors and branches of the district, Dong Chum CPC, District Resettlement Compensation Council and ethnic minority people to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of EMDP. The internal monitoring and evaluation will be conducted based on several indicators as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring and Evaluation Issues</th>
<th>Basic indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Implementation Plan of Ethnic Minority Development Plan | - The plan has been shared with the community  
- The plan is in line with the implementation conditions of ethnic minority people and is joined by them.  
- The plan is relevant to the progress of other activities.  
- Adequate human resources available to implement the plan  
- Sufficient funding for implementing the plan |
| 2. Implementing community consultations and local people’s participation | - Local EM community, commune authorities and village leaderships and mass organizations are provided sufficient information on EMDP, implementation plan and grievance mechanisms.  
- Local EM community, commune authorities and village leaderships and mass organizations are involved in relevant activities, especially monitoring the implementation of EMDP. |
| 3. Implementation of measures to mitigate negate impacts from the facility | - All measures for mitigating negative impacts from the facility are effectively implemented.  
- There are no additional negative impacts arising from the facility, and if otherwise, there must be a community consultation on mitigation measures and implementation of the same.  
- Various sectors and branches effectively collaborate in implementing measures to mitigate negative impacts from the facility. |
| 4. Implementation of specific developmental interventions for local ethnic minority people | - All activities that support the EM development as set out in the EMDP are implemented effectively.  
- Various sectors and branches effectively collaborate in implementing interventions for community development. |
| 5. Grievance Mechanisms | - Ethnic minority community has a clear understanding of the grievance mechanism. |
### Monitoring and Evaluation Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Basic indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- District Resettlement Compensation Council, commune-level social organizations and commune people’s committee have a clear understanding of grievance mechanism and are able to assist EM people to implement such mechanisms.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The internal monitoring and evaluation report as regards EMDP will be submitted to Da Bac District People’s Committee, Department of Trade and Industry of Hoa Binh on a quarterly basis and to participating banks on a regular basis.

The commune people’s committee in collaboration with Provincial Ethnic Minority Committee, District Resettlement Compensation Council, and various sectors and branches of the district to conduct checks, monitoring and evaluation of implementation of the EMDP of the investor of Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility.

The Hoa Binh Bank for Investment and Development will also conduct independent monitoring and evaluation to see if requirements of subprojects are complied with or not.

#### 9.2. Independent monitoring and evaluation

The independent monitoring and evaluation agency will be invited to conduct independent checks, monitoring and evaluation as regards the implementation of EMDP. The independent monitoring and evaluation will be conducted on an annual basis, except for the first stage when it is possible to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation twice a year.

The independent monitoring and evaluation will focus on 5 main issues, that is (i) how measures to mitigate negative impacts set forth are implemented; (ii) what negative impacts on ethnic minority that have been not assessed and hence mitigation measures not identified; (iii) how interventions for community development of ethnic minority groups have been implemented; (iv) information provided is sufficient or not and whether the consultations with EM people have been conducted or how effectively they are implemented; and (v) complaint procedures for ethnic minority as regards EMDP and any other issues faced by them.
**X. REPORTING**

Investor of the Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility will submit EMDP to the Department of Trade and Industry of Hoa Binh and World Bank through Hoa Binh Bank for Investment and Development for review and approval.

Upon approval, the investor of the Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility will implement the EMDP and submit the progress report on a *quarterly* basis regarding the implementation of EMDP to the Department of Trade and Industry of Hoa Binh and The Hoa Binh Bank for Investment and Development. This quarterly submission of report will be finished when all activities set forth in the EMDP are completed and the monitoring and evaluation reports all show the fruitful completion of pre-defined activities.
XI. FUNDING FOR IMPLEMENTING ETHNIC MINORITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Total estimated cost for implementing the EMDP of the Dong Chum Hydroelectric Facility is **108,000,000 VND**, broken down as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Costs (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Provision of furniture for a primary school</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Constructing two Great Solidarity Houses</td>
<td>30,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Awarding 10 scholarships for primary and lower secondary students</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Assisting in acquiring audio equipment for commune people’s committee</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Providing training on fish farming using the training of trainers model</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Propaganda campaigns as regards prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and women and children trafficking for ethnic minority community</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Gender-based propaganda campaigns on women’s roles</td>
<td>10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Assisting the community to develop regulations and implement propaganda activities on local cultural characters, prevention and control of social evils…</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Independent monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cost contingency (20% as specified in the EMDF)</td>
<td>18,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 108,000,000
## APPENDIX

### Appendix 1: Permanently impacted area of the ethnic minority household (Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of households who have land affected</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Area of agriculture land acquired (m²)</th>
<th>The residual area of agriculture land (m²)</th>
<th>The area of pond acquired (m²)</th>
<th>The residual area of pond (m²)</th>
<th>The area of swidden farming land acquired (m²)</th>
<th>The residual area of swidden farming land (m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Xa Văn Công, Nhap 1 village</td>
<td>2.000</td>
<td>24.600</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>5.500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix 2: The area of temporarily impacted land per ethnic minority households
(Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Order</th>
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<th>Impacted area of fish pond (m²)</th>
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Appendix 3: Impacted trees, crops of ethnic minority households (Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh Province)

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<th>Tea (Tree)</th>
<th>Luong (Bamboo family)(Tree)</th>
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Appendix 4: Minute of the community consultative meeting on compensation and assistance policy, phase 1

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

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Hoa Binh, 18 June 2008

THE MINUTE OF THE COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH CO PHUNG VILLAGE AND CO NHAP 1 VILLAGE FOR THE FIRST PHASE

on construction investment of Dong Chum 2 hydropower project

Today, at 9:30 am on 18 June, 2008, a meeting was hosted by project holder, Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company with participation of local authorities and people in the project area (Dong Chum commune) on “community consultative meeting on construction investment to Dong Chum 2 hydropower construction project”.

Participants:

Representatives of compensation and site clearance committee of Da Bac district – Hoa Binh province:

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu  Chairman of compensation and site clearance Committee of the district
Mr Quach Cong Phan  Inventory officer
Mr Ha Van Hung  Inventory officer

Representatives of the local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district – Hoa Binh province

Mr Xa Thanh Xom  Chairman of CPC
Mr Luong Van Phon  The commune Party secretary
Mr Xa Van lai  Officer of agro-forest, transporation – irrigartion of the commune
Mr Xa Van Luong  Cadastral officer of the commune
Mr Xa Van Cuong  Co Phung village leader
Mr Xa Van Bun  Nhap 1 village leader

Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company.

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung  The company manager
Content of the community consultative meeting:

1. The project holder presented scope of Dong Chum 2 small hydropower plant: the capacity of the powerhouse: 9.0 MW, contribution to electricity network 35kv, the powerhouse would contribute electricity productivity about 32.65 million of KWh per year including the following key components:
   - Barrier: 02 barriers, one barrier with 7.5 meter height to control water level of Chum stream and the other barrier with 19.5 meter height to control water level of Nhap stream.
   - Diversion Chanel: a Chanel with 3 km length on the left side of Chum stream, a Chanel with 2 km length on the right side of Nhap River.
   - The powerhouse location is about 3km far from Nhap A stream toward the upstream site, near the stream junction of the two streams.
   - All the area of the project is presented in the planning map.

2. Estimated advantage and disadvantage impacts of the projects:
   - Mr Dinh Cong Thieu, the representative of compensation and clearance Committee of Da Bac district said: The project will contribute to improve transportation system in the area to facilitate progress of productions, exchanges, traffic of the local people as well as to improve their living standard and minimise gap of economy, culture among people in different areas of the project.
   - Mr Luong Van Phon, the commune Party secretary said: the plant will contribute a stable, clean energy source to promote penetration of electrify in rural area, increase productions, improve living standards of local people and gradually contribute to social-economic development of Dong Chum commune in particular and of Da Bac district in general.
   - Ms Xa Thi Dom representative of Co Phung people spoke out her worries: The construction project will trouble people’s lives, crown traffic will cause pollution with dust and smoke.
   - Mr Xa Van Tam, representative of Nhap 1 village said: the project holder should commit to guarantee that their truck would not load overweight or drop rubble construction on the way from mine of Nhap 1 village to construction camp (recently, the access road from rock mine to main road is badly broken due to overloaded trucks.

3. Particular impacts on land and crops:
Mr Quach Cong Phan, the representative of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district said: the construction project requires land acquisition of 40.73 hectare, including residential land, arable land of local people. This is the reserve impacts of every hydropower construction or irrigation construction. The project holder should associate with local authorities to prepare program of compensation, assistance to mitigate impacts on affected people.

Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh said: reserve impacts on nature environment (soil, water, air..) and society in the project area are limited in small area (construction site), the impacts do not happen for long time (2 years). To reduce reserve impacts, the construction holders commit to control rubble, waste (solid waste disposal, liquid waste…) of construction works or daily activities in construction area. Regulations constructing, environment sanitation, labour safe should be strictly implemented. Advance construction machines are used to minimize reserve impacts on nature environment. The construction holder commit not illegally use chemical or micro-organism banned in the law of Viet Nam Government and in regulations of International Convention including Viet Nam as member country.

4. Estimated compensation price unit and methodologies of compensation:


Decision No 42/2005/QĐ-UB dated September 30th, 2005 by the People’s Committee of Hoa Binh Province on compensation, support, and resettlement for Government’s land acquisition in the area of Hoa Binh province; Decision No 13/2006/QĐ-UBND dated August 1, 2006 by the People’s Committee
amending and supplementing a number of regulations of compensation, support and resettlement for Government’s land acquisition and Decision No 42/20 05/QĐ-UBND by the People Committee dated September 30, 2005; Decision No25/2007/QĐ-UBND dated December 31, 2007 by the People’s Committee on issuing land pricing unit in 2008 in the area of Hoa Binh province; Decision No 31/QĐ-UBND dated January 11, 2008 by the People’s Committee of Da Bac district on issuing land marks of different area, areas of residential land, non-agriculture production land, and agriculture land of Da Bac district in 2008

- Mr Ha Van Hung, representative of compensation and site clearance committee of Da Bac district agreed with the compensation and resettlement plan, confirmed day of inventory, day of disclosing inventory results, day of compensation payment and cut off date

5. Plan of ethnic minority development:

- Mr Xa Thanh Xom said they expected the construction holder would creat employment for local people, especially for ethnic people to reduce rate of unemployment in the area.

- Mr Nguyen Nam Chung confirmed that as soon as the powerhouse operates, a huge contribution to local buget will be made from the resource of water resource tax imposed. The project holder would give priority to local people to work for development projects of the company on: aquatic product in reservoir, afforestation hills, protect up stream forest, ecological travel… and machine operating.

Agreement of the meeting:

- All participants agreed with content of the investment plan to construct Dong Chum 2 hydropower plant project.

- All people of the two villages, Co Nhung and Suoi Nhap village 1 acknowledged that impacts were not reserve and their livelihood was not impacted;

- All households agreed with compensation rate and methods of compensation

- All people agreed with proposals of income restoration by methods of supporting and assistance programs

- People acknowledged how they could participate in implementation of compensation and resettlement;

- People understood the progress of grievance redress, reclamation

- People learned steps of compensation implementation, resettlement, however, they would like to know particular schedule of compensation and resettlement to prepare themselves actively;
- Local authorities commit to associate closely with project holders to carry out activities of compensation implementation, administrative management to minimize impacts on nature environment and social-economic situation in the area.

- The project holders commit to arrange suitable employment for local people in the construction area. Young local people, after having graduated from high school, can be trained to operate machines in the powerhouse if they have demand of working for the powerhouse.

The meeting ended at 11:30 am of the day, this minute was read and approved in the venue.

**Signed:**

Representatives of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district – Hoa Binh province:

Mr. Dinh Cong Thieu

Mr. Quach Cong Phan

Mr. Ha Van Hung

Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company:

Mr. Nguyen Nam Chung

Mr. Tran Khac Dinh

Mr. Nguyen Huy Vinh

Mr. Dinh The Thanh

Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh Province:

Mr. Xa Thanh Xom

Mr. Luong Van Phon

Mr. Xa Van Lai

Mr. Xa Van Luong

Mr. Xa Van Cuong

Mr. Xa Van Bun
Appendix 5: Minute of the community consultative meeting on compensation policies, for the 2\textsuperscript{nd} phase

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness

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Hoa Binh, 2 August, 2008

MINUTE OF CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH CO PHUNG PEOPLE FOR THE SECOND TIME
On the implementation of compensation and clearance

Participants:
Representatives of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province
- Mr Dinh Cong Thieu Vice-chairman of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district
- Mr Quach Cong Phan Inventory officer
- Mr Ha Van Hung Inventory officer
Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province
- Mr Xa Thanh Xom chairman of the commune People’s Committee
- Mr Xa Van Lai Officer of agro-forest, transportation, irrigation of the commune
- Mr Xa Van Luong Cadastral officer
- Mr Xa Van Cuong Co Phung village leader
Representative of community based organizations:
- Mr Luong Van Phon Communal Party secretary
Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company
- Mr Nguyen Nam Chung Manager
- Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh Vice-director of project management Department
- Mr Phung Viet Cuong Technical officer
And all people of Co Phung village in the impacted area in the name list (Appendix 1).
Content of the community consultative meeting:

- Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh announced results of photography survey and statistic of acquired land in Dong Chum 2 A:
  
  - The area of reservoir responding to the regular water level of 383 meter at 1,07 ha including arable land 0.01 ha; forest land 0.7 ha and 0.36 ha of stream land;
  
  - The area of energy line takes place of 18.3 hectare of agriculture land;
  
  - Area of factory and pressure pinelines takes place of 3.1 ha. In which, there is no area of arable land, forest land 2.86 hectare, 0.24 hectare stream land.
  
  - The area of operational road takes places of 1.15 ha. In which, there is no area of arable land, forest land 1.0 hectare, stream land 0.15 ha;

- Mr Quach Cong Phan: representative of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district announced: regulations of compensation, inventory methods, base of pricing compensation and supporting in compliance with Govermental regulations;

- Mr Luong Van Phon, representative of Co Phung village said: There were some households in the village could not read or write fluently. So, when activities of inventory were carried out, commune cadastral officers, agroforest-trasnsportation-irrigartion officer, village leader or deputy village leader should help these people and guarantee objective situation.

- Mr Dinh Cong Thieu suggested the inventory day on 25 July 2008, starting from the house of Mr Xa Van Thanh and he also encouraged compensation and site clearance Committee, people to participate fully and on schedule. The results would be promulgated to all people and exposed in public area. The compensation and site clearance Committee would continue next activities in 10 days later. People should pay attention that after the meeting, temporarily they should not chop down or add more tree in the area, they could harvest their crops as regular.

Agreement in the meeting:

- All people agreed with the content and suggestion of the meeting
- All people in Co Phung village acknowledged statistic data and methods of inventory;
- All people acknowledged the particular schedule of inventory and affirmed that they would participate inventory activities with inventory officers in their household;
- The local authorities committed to associate closely with project holder to facilitate compensation implementation explicitly.
- The project holder commits to associate with relevant agencies to promote progress of compensation, land clearance and to minimise loss of crops and land.
The meeting ended at 11:30 on the day and this minuted was read out and agreed by all participants in the venue. There were not any additional opinions.

Signed:

Representative of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu
Mr Quach Cong Phan
Mr Ha Van Hung

Representative of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung
Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh
Mr Phung Viet Cuong

Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Xa Thanh Xom
Mr Xa Van Lai
Mr Xa Van Luong
Mr Xa Van Cuong
List of representatives of households in Co Phung village participated in consultative meeting on 02 August, 2008

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Appendix 6: Minute of community consultative meeting on compensation, assistance policies for the 3rd phase

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

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Hoa Binh, 08 August, 2008

MINUTE OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH PEOPLE
IN CO PHUNG VILLAGE FOR THE 3RD TIME
On the implementation of compensation and site clearance

Participants:
Representatives of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu vice-chairman of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district
Mr Quach Cong Phan inventory officer
Mr Ha Van Hung inventory officer

Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Xa Thanh Xom chairman of the commune People’s Committee
Mr Xa Van Lai officer of agro-forest, transportation, irrigation of the commune
Mr Xa Van Luong cadastral officer
Mr Xa Van Cuong Co Phung village leader

Representative of community based organization:

Mr Luong Van Phon Communal Party secretary

Representative of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung Manager
Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh Vice-director of project management Department
Ms Trinh Thi Thom Accountant
And all people of Co Phung village in the impacted area in the name list (appendix 1).

**Content of community consultative meeting:**

- Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh announced the results of inventory in the impacted area of Co Phung people and people’s opinions collection.

- Mr Ha Van Hung explained how to measure and calculate the area of complex figure plots of land. He also worked out the area of Mr Vi Van Thon by different formulas and the results were not different.

- Mr Luong Van Xuyen said his four banana trees were mis-included to Mr Luong Van An area. Mr An reconfirmed this problem, the compensation and site clearance Committee amended information of this case.

- Ms Trinh Thi Thom collected opinions of compensation, methods of compensation, resettlement and disclosure plan of compensation payment, resettlement implementation and methods of income restoration.

**Agreement result from the consultative meeting:**

- All participants agreed with result of loss inventory and confirmed its’ accuracy. Mr An and Mr Xuyen agreed with amendment to the four banana trees.

- People of Co Phung village comprehensively agreed with compensation price, methods of compensation and resettlement.

- All people agreed with plan of compensation payment and the payment date was confirmed on October 11, 2008, the revenue of payment was in the People’s Committee of Dong Chum commune. People affirmed that they would come on schedule to receive their compensation and to implement measures of income restoration.

- The local authorities committed to handover land marks and land use right as soon as compensation payment was comprehensively made.

The meeting ended at 11:30 on the day, this minute was read and agreed by all participants in the meeting, there was not any additional opinions then.

**Signed:**

Representatives of compensation and clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu

Mr Quach Cong Phan

Mr Ha Van Hung

Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung
Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh
Ms Trinh Thi Thom
Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province
Mr Xa Thanh Xom
Mr Luong Van Phon
Mr Xa Van Lai
Mr Xa Van Luong
Mr Xa Van Cuong
Appendix 7: Minute of community consultative meeting on compensation and support policies for the 4th phase

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM
Independence – Freedom – Happiness

Hoa Binh, 02 August, 2009

MINUTE OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING WITH PEOPLE
IN NHAP 1 VILLAGE FOR THE 2ND TIME
On the implementation of compensation and clearance

Participants:
Representatives of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province
  Mr Dinh Cong Thieu  Vice-chairman of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district
  Mr Quach Cong Phan  Inventory officer
  Mr Ha Van Hung  Inventory officer
Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province
  Mr Xa Thanh Xom  Chairman of the commune People’s Committee
  Mr Xa Van Lai  Officer of agro-forest, transportation, irrigation of the commune
  Mr Xa Van Luong  Cadastral officer
  Mr Xa Van Bun  Nhap 1 village leader
Representative of community based organization:
  Mr Luong Van Phon  Communal Party secretary
Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company
  Mr Nguyen Nam Chung  Manager
  Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh  Vice-director of project management Department
Mr Dinh The Thanh  Officer of planning Department
And all people of Co Phung village in the impacted area in the name list (Appendix 1)

Content of community consultation:

- Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh promulgated planning map of the construction, results of photography survey and calculated figures of acquired land of Dong Chum 2B line:
  - The area of the reservoir responding the regular water level 383 meter is about 3.31 hectare. In which, arable land 0.21 hectare, forestland 1.93 hectare and stream land 1.17 hectare
  - The area of construction headwork takes place of 2.47 ha including 0.05 ha of arable land, 1.26 ha of forestland and 1.16 ha of streamland.
  - The area of energy line takes place of 9.2 ha, total of the area is forest land.
  - The area of powerhouse and pressure pinelines takes place of 1.5 hectare. The area includes 1.32 hectare of forest land, 0.18 hectare of stream land. Arable land is excluded from the area.
  - The operational land takes places of 1.36 hectare including 1.32 hectare of forest land, 0.15 hectare of streamland. Areable is excluded

- Mr Ha Van Hung, representative of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district announced regulations of compensation, methods of inventory, basis of compensation pricing and supporting in compliance with Govermental regulations.

- Mr Luong Van Phon requested communal authorities and VietNamese Fatherland Front of the commune to participate in activities of loss inventory and monitoring works of land clearance.

- Mr Xa Van Cong suggested allowing people to cultivate and harvest short term crops on the acquired land where constructions activities were not yet started. People committed to return the area to the project holder to build up and they themselves would take any risks if crops were not harvested yet.

- Mr Quach Cong Phan suggested the inventory date on 25 July 2008, household of Mr Xa Van Thanh would be the first household to start inventory work, the compensation and site clearance Committee and people were encourage to participate on schedule. The results would be promulgated to all people and explored in public area. The compensation and site clearance Committee would continue next activities in 10 days later. People in the area were suggested not chopping down or add any tree on the area, they could harvest their crops as regular till land acquisition made and transferred to the project holder

Agreement reached in the meeting:

- All people agreed with opinions and content of the meeting
- All people of Nhap 1 village acknowledged statistic data and methods of inventory.
- All households acknowledged the schedule of inventory activities and affirmed that they would participate and facilitate the inventory works carried out on their area.
- The local authorities committed to associate closely with project holder to implement compensation explicitly and to promote activities of project in soonest time.
- The project holder committed to associate with relevant agencies to promote the progress of compensation and clearance which minimize loss of land and crops.

The meeting ended at 11:30 am on the day and this minute was read and agreed by all participants in the meeting. There was not any additional opinion.

Signed:

Representatives of compensation and clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu
Mr Quach Cong Phan
Mr Ha Van Hung

Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung
Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh
Mr Dinh The Thanh

Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Xa Thanh Xom
Mr Luong Van Phon
Mr Xa Van Lai
Mr Xa Van Luong
Mr Xa Van Bun
Representatives of Nhap 1 households participated in community consultative meeting (02 August, 2009)

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Appendix 8: Minute of Community consultative meeting for the 5th time on compensation and supporting policies

THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

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Hoa Binh, 12, October, 2009

MINUTE OF COMMUNITY CONSULTATIVE MEETING IN NHAP 1 VILLAGE FOR THE 3RD PHASE

On implementation of compensation and site clearance

Participants:

Representatives of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu  Vice-chairman of compensation and site clearance Committee of Da Bac district

Mr Quach Cong Phan  Inventory officer

Mr Ha Van Hung  Inventory officer

Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Xa Thanh Xom  Chairman of the commune People’s Committee

Mr Xa Van Lai  Officer of agro-forest, transportation, irrigation of the commune

Mr Xa Van Luong  Cadastral officer

Mr Xa Van Bun  Nhap 1 village leader

Representative of community based organization:

Mr Luong Van Phon  Communal Party secretary

Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung  Manager

Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh  Vice-director of project management Department

Ms Trinh Thi Thom  Accountant

And all people of Co Phung village in the impacted area in the name list (appendix 1).

Content of consultative meeting:
- Mr Nguyen Huy Vinh announced the results of compensation made in the impacted area of people in Nhap 1 village and people’s opinions collected.

- Ms Trinh Thi Thom gathered opinions of compensation price, methods of compensation, resettlement and she also announced plan of compensation payment and measures of income restoration.

- Mr Xa Van Mong complained that it was not clearly classified age of wooden trees. Therefore, his three bead trees were compensated equally to three smaller bead trees of his neighbour.

- Mr Nguyen Nam Chung said, compensation price and construction norm were not particularly classified that made unequality in some special cases. Project holder and people would negotiate to hand the problem. For wooden tree, bamboo, luong (bamboo family)… the project holder would pay compensation based on regulations of the Government but these trees would be used by household and not acquired.

Agreement reached in the meeting:

- All participants agreed with the results of the loss inventory and affirmed its’ accuracy.

- All people in Nhap 1 village comprehensively agreed with compensation price, methods of compensation, resettlement. The explanation of Mr Chung was acceptable and his negotiation was agreed to apply.

- All people agreed with compensation payment plan and set payment schedule on October 11, 2008. The payment would be made in venue of the People’s Committee of Dong Chum commune. People confirmed that they would come on schedule to receive compensation and implement measures of income restoration.

- The local authorities committed to hand over land mark and land use right as soon as compensation payments were made.

- The meeting ended at 11:30 am on the day, this minute was read and agreed by participants in the meeting. There were not any additional opinions later.

Signed:

Representatives of compensation and site clearance committee of Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr Dinh Cong Thieu

Mr Quach Cong Phan

Mr Ha Van Hung

Representatives of project holder: Hoang Son energy investment and construction joint stock company

Mr Nguyen Nam Chung
Mr  Nguyen Huy Vinh
Ms  Trinh Thi Thom

Representatives of local authorities of Dong Chum commune, Da Bac district, Hoa Binh province

Mr  Xa Thanh Xom
Mr  Luong Van Phon
Mr  Xa Van Lai
Mr  Xa Van Luong
Mr  Xa Van Bun
Representatives of Co Phung households participated in community consultative meeting (12 October, 2009)

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