ETHNIC MINORITY PLAN

Ha Tay Hydropower Subproject
Chu Pah District
Gia Lai Province

Submitted by : Song Da – Tay Nguyen Hydropower
Joint Stock Company

Pleiku, November 2008
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND TRADE

WORLD BANK

RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AU  Administrative Unit
PMU  Project Management Unit (District)
DP  Development programme
EM  Ethnic minority
R & C  Resettlement and compensation
HH  Household
Kv  Kilovolt
M  Meter
MOF  Ministry of Finance
MOIT  Ministry of Industry and Trade
MW  Megawatt
PMB  Project Management Board
RPF  Resettlement Policy Framework
FFC  Fatherland Front Committee
WB  World Bank

CURRENCY EQUIVALENT
(As of 31 October 2008)

Currency Unit  =  Dong (VND)
$1.00  =  VND 16,465
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 renewable-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 renewable-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/investors 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 Ha Tay Hydropower Subproject is prepared in conformity with the framework of Renewable Energy Development Project.

1.2 Ha Tay Hydropower Subproject (Chu-Pah District, Gia Lai Province)

Ha Tay Hydropower subproject with the installed capacity of 9.0 MW will be built on Dak Po Tang stream – or otherwise called “Ia Krom stream” – belonging to Ha Tay Commune, Chu-Pah District, Gia Lai Province, approximately 50 km far from Pleiku City and 30 km far from Kon-Tum Township to the North. The major works of the project such as: dam, penstock, power house and other facilities will be located in Ha Tay Commune, but the reservoir will be stretched on the stream area of 03 communes, i.e. Dak To Ver and Ha Tay communes (Chu-Pah District) and Daksomei commune (Dak-Doa District) – Gia Lai Province. Ha Tay Hydropower subproject is categorized of post-dam work with a daily regulating reservoir. The average annual electricity generation output will be approximately $35.2 \times 10^6$ kWh. The total construction cost (excluding compensation and resettlement cost) is estimated at $198.414 \times 10^9$ VND. The expected construction period for the whole subproject is 30 months from construction commencement date. The key technical parameters of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject are as follows:

![Map of the Subproject and the area of local ethnic minorities](image)
Table 1: Key technical parameters of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of major work item</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Basin area</td>
<td>Km²</td>
<td>675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>Normal water level</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>Dead water level</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>Storage capacity at normal water level</td>
<td>10⁶ m³</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>Storage capacity at dead water level</td>
<td>10⁶ m³</td>
<td>0.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>Useful storage capacity</td>
<td>10⁶ m³</td>
<td>0.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>Surface area with normal water level</td>
<td>Km²</td>
<td>0.783</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 2   | Power house                              |       |       |
| 2.1 | Calculated head                          | M     | 17.6  |
| 2.2 | Firm capacity                            | MW    | 1.8   |
| 2.3 | Installed capacity                       | MW    | 9.0   |

| 3   | Rising dam                               |       |       |
| 3.1 | Elevation of the dam's right bank        | M     | 573   |
| 3.2 | Length of the dam's right bank           | M     | 75    |
| 3.3 | Width of the dam's right bank            | M     | 5     |
| 3.4 | Elevation of the dam's left bank         | M     | 573   |
| 3.5 | Length of the dam's left bank            | M     | 86    |
| 3.6 | Width of the dam's left bank             | M     | 5     |

| 4   | Spillway                                 |       |       |
| 4.1 | Elevation of overflowing threshold (with a valve gate) | M | 560  |
| 4.2 | Height of overflowing threshold (with a valve gate) | M | 15   |
| 4.3 | Elevation of free overflowing threshold  | M     | 569   |

| 5   | Headrace                                 |       |       |
| 5.1 | Length of the canal's bed                | M     | 100   |
| 5.2 | Width of the canal's bed                 | M     | 15    |

| 6   | Penstock                                 |       |       |
| 6.1 | Length of penstock                       | M     | 168.8 x 3 pipes |
| 6.2 | Diameter of penstock                     | M     | 2.5 x 2.5   |

| 7   | 35KV power line                          |       |       |
| 7.1 | Length of line                           | M     | 8 km  |

1.3 Objectives of the Ethnic Minority Plan

The Subproject is located in the living precinct of Ba-na ethnic people in Dak To Ve and Ha Tay communes (Chu Pah District, Gia Lai Province), therefore, the Ethnic Minority Plan is prepared to ensure that (i) cultural, socio-economic impacts of the Subproject on Ba-na ethnic minority community in two communes are comprehensively assessed; (ii) Ba-na ethnic minority community in two communes is informed and fully consulted on the related issues and the mechanisms are set out for the ethnic people to active participate in all the work’s stages; (iii) the Subproject’s activities are carried out in a manner which is appropriate with the culture and socio-economic conditions of Ba-na ethnic minority community in the local; (iv) the potentially adverse effects on Ba-na community, where unavoidable, are mitigated; and also the positive effects are enhanced; and (v) the institutional arrangements, budget, monitoring and evaluation are planed for the effective implementation of ethnic community development activities.
II. LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY PLAN

2.1 Policies and legal provisions relevant to the ethnic minorities of Vietnamese Government

The government of Vietnam has passed a series of policy resolutions related to the ethnic minority development which can be classified into 03 basic policy resolution groups, i.e.: (i) policy group relates to creating conditions for sedentary farming and settlement of ethnic minority people; (ii) second policy group relates to creating conditions for the whole socio-economic and cultural development of the mountainous ethnic minority people; and (iii) the third group relates to allocate lands and to administrate lands at the mountainous regions and precincts of ethnic minorities.

The first group consists of concrete policies as follows:


2. Directive No.393-TTg of June 10, 1996 of the Prime Minister on population planning, improvement of infrastructure and production restructuring in the regions of ethnic minorities and mountainous regions.

3. Resolution of the IX session Party Central Committee’s No 241-NQ/TW dated on 12th March, 2003 on "Ethnic Minorities activities"

4. Decision No.l34/2004/QD-TTg of July 20, 2004 of the Prime Minister on a number of policies to provide support in terms of production land, residential land, dwelling houses and daily-life water to poor ethnic minority households meeting with difficulties (which is referred to as “Program 134”)

The second group consists of concrete policies as follows:

5. Directive No.525/TTh of November 2, 1993 of the Prime Minister on Policies and Methods for Continued Economic and Social Development in Mountainous Areas

6. Decision No.135/1998/QD-TTg of July 31, 1998 of the Prime Minister on approving the program on socio-economic development in mountainous, deep-lying and remote communes with special difficulties (which is referred to as “Program 135”).

7. Resolution No.22/NQ-TW of November 11, 2003 of the Party’s Politburo on a number of policies for the economic-social development in the mountainous communes.

8. Decision No.07/2006/QD-TTg of January 10, 2006 of the Prime Minister on approving the program on socio-economic development in special difficulty-hit communes in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the 2006-2010 period (which is referred to as “Program 135 – Phase 2”)

10. Decision No.289/QD-TTg of March 18, 2008 of the Prime Minister on promulgating a number of policies in support of ethnic minority people, households eligible for policies, poor households, households just above the poverty line and fishermen

The third group consists of concrete policies as follows:

11. Decision No.327-CT of September 15, 1992 of the Ministers’ Council regulating a number of guidelines and policies for the use of are land, denuded hills, forests, alluvial flats, and water bodies (which is referred to as “Program 327”).

12. Decision No.163/CP of November 16, 1999 of the Prime Minister on rent and allocation of forest lands to the organizations, households and individuals for the stable & long-term use in the forestry purpose.

13. Decision No.132/2002/QD-TTg of October 8, 2002 of the Prime Minister on the allocation of production and residential land to local ethnic minority people in the Central Highlands

The afore-said policy resolutions were promulgated to aim at creating favourable conditions to the ethnic minority people in sedentarization of farming and settlement and stabilization of production. Improvement of infrastructure for ethnic minority people in the mountainous poor communes has been paid special attention. Besides, these policies have also aimed at improving economic & cultural life, increasing education access and supporting the life of ethnic minority’s community.

Beside the policy groups in direct relation to the ethnic minorities, two specific Decrees relating to the grassroots democracy and public participation have also been applied in this Ethnic Minority Plan, those are: Decree No.79/2003/ND-CP of July 7, 2003 of the Government on the implementation of democracy in communes, ward and township levels and Decision No.80/2005/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister on promulgating regulations for the investment supervision by the community.

2.2 The World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples

The World Bank Policy on Indigenous Peoples OP 4.10 has been applied in this Ethnic Minority 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 Plan has been prepared strictly in accordance with the steps specified in OP 4.10.

2.3 Regulations in relation to the ethnic minority of Gia Lai Province

Gia Lai People’s Committee has also passed a series of written documents in relation to the issue of ethnic minority development for the purpose of being carried out in the province. Two (02) issues which have been paid special attention are (i) strengthening the movement of hunger elimination
and poverty alleviation for the ethnic minority households and (ii) increasing grassroots democracy in the ethnic minority communities.

In relation to strengthening the movement of hunger elimination and poverty alleviation for the ethnic minority communities in the province, the Provincial People’s Committee has promulgated the following regulation documents:


2. Directive No.03/CT-UBND of March 13, 2008 of the People’s Committee of Gia Lai Province on implementing the National Program for Rural Clean Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation.

A part from the two above-mentioned documents, the Provincial People’s Committee has also promulgated a number of documents on regulation of implementing the Government’s poverty alleviation programs in the province such as: Programs 133, 134, 135 and 135 (phase 2), and several documents specifying the provision of kerosene, salt and house-roofing pieces to the ethnic minority people in the area of Gia Lai Province.

Objectives of Provincial People’s Committee’s Action Plan (2007-2010 and 2011 to 2020) on sedentarization of farming and settlement, poverty alleviation to the poor and the ethnic minority people of Gia Lai Province are as follows:

**Targets in the period of 2007 to 2010:**
- Rate of poor households to be reduced to 24% at the end of 2007 and approximately to 12% at the end of 2010, the reduction rate is 3.5 – 4% per year on average.
- 95% of households of the ethnic minority people have been in firm sedentarization of farming and settlement; and there will be no special difficulty-hit communes by the year of 2010.

**Targets up to the year of 2015 and vision to 2020:**
- Striving for average growth rate of 12.5% per year in the period of 2006 - 2015; GDP per capita at the end of 2015 will be 2.2 times as much as the one of 2010.
- Striving for basic elimination of poor households by 2015; and sustainable removal of poverty by 2020.
- 100% of households are in firm sedentarization of farming and settlement; 100% of communes fully possess essential infrastructure; 100% of communal medical stations have physicians; 100% of households are electrified and supplied with portable water.

Regarding the strengthening of grassroots democracy in the ethnic minorities’ community, the Provincial People’s Committee has also promulgated a number of instructions as follows:

3. Decision No.92/2007/QD-UBND of October 16, 2007 of the People’s Committee of Gia Lai Province on regulating implementation of community’s supervision in accordance with the Decision No.80/2005/QD-TTg of April 18, 2005 of the Prime Minister.

4. Directive No.04/2008/CT-UBND of March 24, 2008 of the People’s Committee of Gia Lai Province on reorganizing and enhancing responsibilities of Heads of State’s administrative organs in receiving people, solving their complaints and denunciations in the precinct of Gia Lai Province.
The major regulations of the Gia Lai PPC on grass-roots democracy in the community as following:

**District level**: coordinate with the District’s departments and Communal People’s Committees in checking and evaluating investment activities in the community, establishing the Community Investment Supervision Board, setting up operation regulations of the Community Investment Supervision Board, preventing and dealing with the investment violations in the community in accordance with the assigned authority;

**Communal level**: actively check and discover inappropriateness and violations during implementation of investment projects in the local area; reflecting actively and discussing with the developers, contractors and relevant State’s authorities when discovering wrong-doings in the management and implementation of investment projects in the area; preventing and dealing with the wrong-doings in accordance with the assigned authority;

**Community Investment Supervision Board at Communal level**: organizing the implementation of investment supervision of the community in the area; requesting developers & contractors to report, explain and supply information to clarify matters which are of community’s concern; gathering opinions and petitions of the communal people, of State management organs as well as reports of the developers and contractors; defining the clarified matters which the community concerns; petitioning for consideration and treatment to the matters that they have not been clarified yet; informing of solution results of relevant authorised authorities on the opinions and petitions of the people.

These regulations are applied in the Ethnic Minority Plan of Ha Tay Hydropower Subproject.
III. CHARACTERISTICS OF ETHNIC MINORITY IN THE SUBPROJECT’S AREA

3.1 Overview of the local ethnic minority communities

Ha Tay Hydropower subproject is constructed in Ha Tay and Dak To Ver Communes (Chu-Pah District, Gia Lai Province). There are 03 ethnic groups living in the two communes, those are: Ba-na, Gia-rai and Kinh. Among the total of 5,157 populations in 1,031 households of these two communes, Ba-na people cover 76.1% (with 3,925 populations in 768 households) and Gia-rai people cover 19.7% (1,016 populations in 200 households) and the remaining balance, Kinh people, cover 4.2% (216 populations in 63 households).

The two mountainous communes have a fairly large natural area. Due to the big difference in the customs, habits and languages, these 03 ethnic groups (Ba-na, Gia-rai and Kinh) dwell in separated areas, each lives in a different area. There is no impact on Gia-rai people by Ha-Tay hydropower subproject because of their lands are not acquired by the subproject (including their forest lands), their residential area is far away from Dak Po Tang stream, they do not utilize this stream for the purpose of bathing, taking water for domestic use and fishing. Kinh people living outside the subproject’s influence sphere, therefore, there is no Kinh household affected by this subproject.

Ha Tay Hydropower subproject affects the Ba-na people (68 households with 324 persons) in ten villages of Ha Tay and Dak To Ve Commune, namely: Tuck, Mor, Krâh, Om, Hde, Kon Sô Lăng, Kon Bähr, Kon Hngelh, Kon Sô Lâl and Kon Ko mó.

Ba-na people are also called with different names such as: Bo-nâm, Roh, Kon Kde, Ala Kong and Kpang Kong, being long-standing inhabitants in the Central Highland. The language of Ba-na people belongs to the Mon-Khmer linguistic family. Matriarchal regime is dominating the Ba-na people. They gather in village (which is called Kon or Plei in Ba-na’s language). Ba-na people are Catholicism’s followers but they still maintain their polytheistic religion – worshiping various gods and especially the Rice Genie.

3.2 Economic characteristics of ethnic minority people at the subproject site

The Ba-na households are mainly cultivated in the burnt-over land and rice-land. Averagely, one household has 30,157m² agricultural lands, of which the burnt-over lands are 25,294m² and one-crop rice-lands are 4,863m². Three major crop plants cultivated by Ba-na people are: cassava (which is being cultivated by 100% of households), rice (cultivated by 91.1% of households) and banana (cultivated by 76.8% of households). Besides, Ba-na people in the subproject site are also cultivating other crops such as: pineapple, coffee-tree, etc. but the output is no remarkable. Rice and cassava are two crop plants that are bringing the highest income to Ba-na people, especially the cassava. The breeding of Ba-na people has not developed because of their small breeding habit and backward breeding technique. Presently, the households are breeding pigs, poultry, goats and cattle. Apart from farming, Ba-na people have not yet developed other businesses.
3.3 Cultural characteristics of ethnic minority people at the subproject site

The Ba-na people are still prevailed by matriarchal regime. The Catholicism has penetrated into the local Ba-na community but apart from being followers of the Catholicism, Ba-na people of the two communes are still followers of polytheistic faith – worshiping the Rice Genie, Forest Genie, Water Genie and Communal House Genie. Weddings and funerals have been still maintained in accordance with the traditional ceremonies.

Besides the traditional cultural values which are being still retained, some values were lost in oblivion in the Ba-na community in Ha Tay Commune and Dak To Ver Communes. The previous house on stilts of Ba-na people was a long house with the roof-top imitated tortoise shells’ shape, two main & auxiliary roofs of arching shape. The present house on stilts has been modified to the short house where a small family, not a large family with various generations as it was before, lives in. There is also a big change in their clothes; at present, a majority of Ba-na people dress as Kinh people.

Although still living under poor, many of their furnishings are relatively expensive. At present, 88.2% of households have motorcycle, 76.6% of households have television and 7.9% of households have mobile phone.

Ba-na language is used in the daily communication in the Ba-na community and the popular language is not widely used. According to the statistical results of communal level, 32.7% of Ba-na people of Ha Tay Commune and Dak To Ver Commune are not able to communicate in the popular language and 30.8% of Ba-na people are not able to read and to write fluently in the popular language (Kinh people’s language). Nearly 70% of Ba-na people of the two communes are only secondary school graduates.

The local Ba-na people are mainly using digging well-water (72.7%), the rate of family households utilizing both well-water and rivulet water is 60%, 34.5% of households are utilizing river-water and spring-water and the remaining balance is utilizing rain-water and water in the public tanks. Issues of the environmental sanitation are inadequately paid attention by Ba-na community; 94.6% of family households of Ba-na people haven’t a latrine whereas the remaining balance has a very simple latrine which is surrounded by leaves and waste-bags.

3.4 Social characteristics of ethnic minority people at the subproject site

Regarding the demographic structure of Ba-na households, there are averagely 5.2 members in each household. The number of households that has from 1 to 5 persons covers 62.5% of total households. The average age of the household-headed person is 39.48.

In the Ba-na family, women play a very important role and have a decisive voice in the family because it is partially impacted by the matriarchal regime. Their clan relationship is very close and long-lasting; Each of clan lives normally at a separate area in the village and there is a frequent support & assistance to each other among the families in the same clan.

The local Ba-na people have economic & cultural relations to Kinh people. Kinh people usually exchange and purchase goods with and from Ba-na people. During this process, Ba-na people have also learnt a lot from Kinh people the techniques of water-field cultivation and the usage of new working tools (such as ox cart, rice-plucking machine ...), husbandry technique and being influenced
Kinh people’s styles in dressing and house building. With the Gia-rai people living in a same commune, Ba-na people have fewer relations in comparison with the relations to Kinh people.

Medical stations are available in two communes; however, the number of Ba-na people going to medical station for medical examination and treatment is few. The poverty rate of local Bana community in project communes is quite high, as per 2007, 42% of total households in Ha Tay commune and 47.5% in Dak To Ver Commune were ranked as poor households. The average income of local Bana people is 2,650,000 VND/capita/year. The major reason of the poor situations considered by the Ba-na community are that the shortage of finance for production investment (judgment of 96.4% of households), lack of market information (judgment of 91.1% of households), inadequate knowledge of producing, farming and breeding techniques (judgment of 89.3% of households).

3.5 Land ownership related issues of ethnic minority people at the subproject site

Ba-na people of two project communes possess 06 categories of land, those are (i) forest land, (ii) milpa land, (iii) dwelling land, (iv) garden land, (v) wet-field land (or rice field land) and (vi) community land (being a place where the common cultural activities are generally organized, being places to build the Communal House and cemetery, etc.). Before 1987 (before promulgating the Land Law-1987), the community and family households owned and utilized all of these six land categories. After 1987, especially after promulgating the Land Laws -1993 & 2003, the community and households have no rights to own land and the Government holds the ownership of the land. The household has the Land use rights only (including rights such as: exchange, transfer, lease, inheritance, mortgage, pledge, capital contribution, etc.) and this Land use rights are stably and long-term assigned to the households.

1. Forest land: the households are not granted land use right over the Specialized & Protective forests; they are only permitted to hire forest land for afforestation or for similar purposes within 30 to 50 years upon the situation of each area.

2. Milpa land: households are granted long-term land use right over milpa land (30 years). At present, Ba-na people of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver have not been issued the Certificate of Milpa land use right yet.

3. Dwelling land: households are granted long-term rights of using dwelling land (unrestricted time). At present, Ba-na households of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver have been issued the Certificate of dwelling land use right.

4. Garden land: households are granted long-term right of using garden land (30 years). At present, Ba-na households of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver have been issued the Certificate of garden land use right.

5. Wet-field land: households are granted long-term rights of using wet-field land (30 years). At present, Ba-na households of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver have not been issued the Certificate of wet-field land use right yet.

6. Community land: the community is granted the rights of using this category of land without issued Certificate of land use right.
It is the fact in the two communes that people neither own nor hire forest land but they still reclaim forest land for their production and enter the forest to pick forest products, go hunting, sawing and to gathering timber and firewood.

The usage of land use rights such as exchange or transfer rights to milpa, dwelling, garden and wet-field lands is of real occurrence but not frequent and it has only occurred in some few households. They mainly used the right of inheritance. Ba-na people have a custom to divide lands (especially milpa & wet-field lands) equally among their children.

3.6 The current gender issues in the community

In two project communes, due to the influence of the matriarchy, in the Ba-na family, women play a very important role and have a decisive voice in the family. It is women who make decision of purchase and expenditure in the family as well as the cultivation & husbandry plans. Men’s duties normally relate to the social affairs and village’s activities. For this reason, it is men, not women, who are usually present at the meetings of clan, village or commune.

The local Ba-na women have to shoulder more hard works than the men. According to the results of questionnaires survey, apart from going to make a slash-and-burn cultivation or acting as a hired labour together with their husband, women normally take over the duty of collecting firewood (90.9% of households), carrying water (98.2% of households), washing clothes of their whole family (90.9% of households).

There is no phenomenon of prostitution or women trafficking in the community of Ba-na people in Chu Pah District in general and in two project communes in particular. According to the statistic results of two medical stations of the communes, there is no women in the two commune infected with AIDS or STD (sexually transmitted diseases). According to the community consultation results with the Communal & Village’s Women Associations, however, it is very necessary to increase awareness on reproductive health and family planning (deciding number of children) to Ba-na women in the coming time. At present, when the problems in relation to the reproductive health become more and more important, Ba-na women still have a lot of children. This problem therefore has affected much to the development of Ba-na women in various aspects.
IV. POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF HA TAY HYDROPOWER SUBPROJECT ON THE LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITIES

After the information in relation to Ha Tay Hydropower subproject (such as: technical parameters, construction & operation period and activities) had been widely disseminated, the community consultation process has been carried out with the Ba-na people in 10 villages of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver. Method of the community consultation is to organize meetings with the local authorities (local governments, mass organizations, relevant units of the commune and the villages), organize meetings with all the Ba-na people of 10 villages in these two communes. The participants in the meetings consist of village patriarchs, women, Hamlet’s social organizations, men and joint stakeholder parties such as Chu-Pah Rubber Company, Northwest Dak Doa Project management unit No.661, Compensation and Land acquisition Council of Chu-Pah District, sponsors of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject, etc. Materials on Ha Tay Hydropower subproject prepared in both popular language and Ba-na language have been distributed among the community and enclosed in the Annex 1 & Annex 2 of this Plan. List of person having been consulted in the community is enclosed in the Annex 3. The following is summary of potential impacts possibly caused by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject which had been discussed in the various community consultative meetings.

4.1 Positive impacts

Construction of the Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will bring about the following positive impacts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Positive impacts</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Impact scale</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| 1. Creating favorable conditions for traveling of the community (among the villages, from the village to the commune and the district and vice versa) | At present, the traveling among villages is unfavorable, it’s also very difficult to go from the villages to the commune due to rough roads and not be easily accessible all four seasons in a year. It also happens to the roads from the communes to the district.  
Ha Tay Hydropower subproject shall expand and upgrade the existing roads to be the internal access road system. The roads will connect villages with the commune & district centers and the traveling therefore will be more convenient. | All of 1,031 family households of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver will enjoy this benefit. 768 Ba-na family households among those will be directly benefited from the subproject. |
| 2. Raising the value of agricultural products, creating favorable conditions to exchange goods, to develop business and services to local inhabitants. | The price of agricultural products is normally cheap due to inconvenient traffic system because it is not able to use motorized vehicle for transportation or it would cause high transportation costs; At the same time, the goods exchange will be interrupted because of the road system in hazardous weather.  
When the roads are expanded and upgraded, the transportation of goods by motorized vehicle will become easier and the goods exchange will not be interrupted.  
A better traffic condition will create opportunities to develop business and services along the roads such as: selling goods, goods collection, motorcycle repair, restaurants, etc.  
A large number of workers (about 100 people at the rush period) will be employed and stay in the locality for a long time) and so the services for these workers will be promising. | About 450 family households along the roads, 68 households of Ba-na people among those will be directly benefited from the subproject. |
3. Creating jobs apart from farming to the local inhabitants

Activities for construction preparation, construction, maintenance, planting trees for preventing erosions, etc. of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject need to employ local manual workers (about 30 local manual workers within 24 months, and then 10 regular workers for operation & maintenance activities.)

68 family household of Ba-na people affected by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will be directly benefited from the subproject.

4. Promoting cultural exchanges between the local ethnic groups and other ethnic groups in the precinct.

At present, 17.9% of family household of Ba-na people have permanent demand to get out of the commune every week, 41.1% to get out of the commune every month and 58.9% to get out of the commune every year. Therefore, a good condition of traffic will increase the exchanges between the local ethnic groups and other ethnic groups in the precinct.

Better traffic is also a condition to help the other ethnic groups come to the local favorably (for purchasing & exchanging goods, visiting one another, moving to dwell in the areas, ...)

A large number of workers will come to work and living in the community (about 100 people), so the level of exchange and integration of the local's ethnic groups with others will be increased significantly.

All of the family households of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver.

5. Increasing institutional capacity to the communes and villages/hamlets

This is the first infrastructure construction project implemented in the commune of which all steps of information exchange and community consultation have been fully carried out to reinforce public participation, coordinating with various levels to carry out the activities, etc. Owing to this subproject, the District's Compensation and Land Acquisition Council, Communal & hamlet leaders, social organizations and inhabitants have increased their capacity in the community consultation & organization, supervision, assessment and making a plan, etc. These experiences would be utilized in carrying out other works in the locality.

Member of the District’s Compensation and Land Acquisition Council, District’s for Ethnic Minority Affairs, leaders of two communes and 10 affected villages, leaders of social organizations of two communes and the inhabitants, especially the Ba-na people of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver.

4.2 Negative impacts

Table 5: Negative impacts to the ethnic minority of Ha Tay Hydropower Subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative impacts</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Impact scale</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Land occupation will affect the</td>
<td>- Construction of work items of hydropower plant will permanently acquire</td>
<td>- Agricultural land of 68 family households will be acquired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>livelihoods of inhabitants</td>
<td>an area of agricultural &amp; garden lands and tenure land of 68 family</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>households of Ba-na people;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Some of crop plants of 68 family households of Ba-na people will be</td>
<td>- Total of 8,725 plants of various categories of 68 family households will</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>affected;</td>
<td>be affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- There are many negative impacts on the livelihoods of ethnic minority</td>
<td>- 07 family households will lose their tenure lands of which 03 households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>households whose land will be acquired over 10% of agricultural land,</td>
<td>have to re-build up in their remaining tenure land. 04 households have to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>whose farming is affected and the households have to relocate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Affecting the assets/properties of the community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Works’ construction of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will affect the planned lands for transportation of the community, suspension bridge and rivulet for water supply.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 61 family households will lose their agricultural lands over 10 per cent of their total existing agricultural land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 8,700m² of planned traffic land of two communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver will be affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 02 local bridges connecting the population areas with the production area of Hde village (Dak To Ver Commune) will be affected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 03 rivulets supplying water to 30 family households of Hde village (Dak To Ver Commune) will be affected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Affecting the aquatic resources of the community and fishing activities of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Construction of hydro power dam and reservoir may possibly reduce fish quantity at the downstream and affect the households that are frequently fishing for their family use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 81 family households have milpa land and paddy fields round the work items of this subproject.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Temporarily affecting the production of the local people during construction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- The leveling and bulldozing the site, upgrading the access road, constructing headrace and penstock, etc. may affect the adjacent milpa thus cause adverse impacts on their production.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The long construction period, hauling and stockpiling materials and equipment &amp; machines may interrupt and cause traffic disturbance and production of inhabitants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 households of Hde village (Dak To Ver Commune) and 37 households (Daksomei Commune) are frequently catching fish at the stream for their meals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Risk of happening social evils in the community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>About 100 workers will stay and work at the locality in duration of 24 months and then about 50 workers will continue to work permanently at the locality, therefore it’s possible to occur the social evils on these workers (such as: contradictions, conflicts, drugs and prostitution) or caused by themselves and affecting the community (such as: contradictions &amp; conflicts with inhabitants, prostitution, drugs, stealing or environmental pollution)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- 100 workers from external areas coming and working at the locality in duration of 24 months and then 50 workers working permanently at the locality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Affecting the traditionally cultural values of the indigenous people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>- Exchanges between indigenous people and about 100 workers working at the construction site in duration of 24 months and then 50 workers working permanently, can affect the maintenance and reservation of habits &amp; customs and traditional values of the local people (getting marriage with the local people, prostitution, trading in cultural produces or violating taboo of the community....)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- The local manual labors employed to work at the construction site, will be rapidly affected by cultural values and behaviors from immigrants and this will change their traditionally cultural values. Then, the community will be affected by the new changes brought about by these local manual labors.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 100 outside workers will go to work at the locality in duration of 24 months and then 50 workers will continue to work permanently at the locality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- 30 local manual labors employed to work in duration of 24 months and then 10 labors continuing working permanently at the hydro- power plant along with workers coming from other places.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 7. Dust and the risks of environmental pollution

- Means of transport, excavation machines and especially hauling construction materials (such as: sand, cement, rocks ...) may cause noise and dust to the community.

- A large volume of excavation can affect the environment of soil and water of the community by leakage of mud, sand and petrol & oil from the machines.

- Leaving litter or waste from the daily life can cause an environmental pollution by having a lot of workers that live in the community and work at the construction site.

### 8. Risks of the working accident

- Gathering machines, construction material and hauling construction material may cause traffic disturbance and accident.

- Two crowded workers and utilizing local manual labors who have not been trained and have no experiences in labor safety may cause working accidents to the labours.

- More than 50 machines are utilized in the construction site such as: excavator, bulldozer, concrete mixer, and vibration rammer and construction material hauling vehicle.

- About 700,000 m³ of soil & rock excavation volume will be carried out.

- 100 workers working at the locality in duration of 24 months and then 50 workers continuing working permanently at the locality.

- More than 50 machines of various categories along with the construction materials will be concentrated in the community area

- Hauling construction materials through the residential areas.

- Utilizing the manual labors and they have no experiences in labor safety.
V. MEASURES TO ENSURE BENEFITS FROM THE SUBPROJECT TO THE LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITIES COMMUNITIES

Mitigation of negative impacts of the subproject to the local community in general and to the community of Ba-na ethnic minority in particular as well as providing measures to ensure benefits to the community from this Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will be an important action content. Through the community consultation with the communal & hamlet levels and functional departments & divisions of the province, district and commune, the mitigation measures of negative impacts as well as the measures for ensuring benefits to the community from this subproject have been discussed and agreed as follows:

5.1 Mitigation of negative impacts

Table 8: Measures of mitigating negative impacts of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Negative impacts</th>
<th>Mitigation measures</th>
<th>Conducted by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Land occupation will affect the livelihoods of inhabitants</td>
<td>1. Compensating for the affected households just once at the replacement cost.</td>
<td>1. Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Carrying out effectively the Program for Income Recovery and Livelihood Development.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Providing vocational trainings to the households that lose ≥ 10 per cent of their total agricultural land.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Affecting the assets/properties of the community</td>
<td>1. For the affected land area which has been planned for traffic, the developer will level and bulldoze land and form the road-bed in a new traffic route selected by the Commune. And also, the developer will compensate in cash according to the price as regulated for the acquired area so that the Commune can build a traffic route.</td>
<td>Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. For the two affected bridges, the developer will build two another new bridges with a better quality</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. For the three affected rivulets for water supply, the developer will build wells with 03 households per well.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Affecting the aquatic resources of the community and fishing activities of households</td>
<td>The households that frequently fish at the stream will be trained fish culturing techniques and supported finance to dig a pond and buy seeds</td>
<td>1. Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject 2. Gia Lai Province's Fishery Extension Center will provide support in terms of technical issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Temporarily affecting the production of the local people during construction</td>
<td>1. Construction will commence after the local people complete their harvest to mitigate the impacts.</td>
<td>Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Mobilizing at the maximum level the resources of the developer to reduce construction period as much as possible to help mitigate the disturbance to production activities of the community.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Arranging the appropriate area for material stockpiling and gathering machines to avoid impact on traffic of local people.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4. Workers are requested to carry out leveling and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bulldozing in accordance with the approved design. There must be regulations on the technical solutions and close supervision for the leveling and bulldozing work in order to mitigate impact on adjacent milpas.

| 5. Risks of happening social evils in the community | 1. There must be specific regulations on management of workers and carrying out the management work strictly in accordance with the regulations.  
2. Closely coordinating with the local authorities to manage workers.  
3. Constructing separate accommodation provided to workers, and workers are requested not to home stay with the community. | 1. Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject  
2. People's Committees of Dak To Ver Commune and Ha Tay Commune  
3. Public security sections of Dak To Ver Commune and Ha Tay Commune |

| 6. Affecting the traditionally cultural values of the indigenous people | 1. Educating and enhancing awareness of workers on the traditionally cultural values of Ba-na people.  
2. There must be specific regulations on the reservation and protection of the traditionally cultural values of Ba-na people.  
3. Disseminating potential impacts on the traditionally cultural values of Ba-na people.  
4. Closely coordinating with the local authorities to manage workers.  
5. Constructing separate accommodation provided to workers, and workers are requested not to home stay with the community. | 1. Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject  
2. People's Committees of Dak To Ver Commune and Ha Tay Commune  
3. Public security sections of Dak To Ver Commune and Ha Tay Commune  
4. Staffs-in-charge of cultural affairs of Dak To Ver Commune and Ha Tay Commune  
5. Village patriarchs of Ba-na people  
6. Mass organizations of Dak To Ver Commune and Ha Tay Commune |

| 7. Dust and the risks of environmental pollution | Carrying out mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts as presented in the Plan of Environmental Management of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject | Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject |

| 8. Risks of the working accident | 1. Arranging the appropriate area for material stockpiling and gathering machines; Preparing specific regulations on the concentrated places to reduce possibilities of causing accident.  
2. Providing road-sign and notice at the areas where accidents may occur and at the visible places  
3. Preparing regulations and closely supervising the material hauling to reduce possibilities of causing accident.  
4. Disseminating to local inhabitants possibilities of causing accident...  
5. Preparing regulations and strictly supervising the workers' labor safety  
6. Providing training on requirements of labor safety to the local hired labourers; Providing training on necessary skills to help the labourers comply the labor safety requirements.  
7. Workers must be equipped with necessary labor protective equipment and covered with labor insurance. | Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject |
5.2 Enhancement of the positive impacts

Besides the mitigation of negative impacts caused by the subproject, the Developer has also coordinated with relevant stakeholders and with the community to discuss and prepare a program for enhancement of the positive impacts brought about by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject with the details is as follow:

Table 9: Activities for enhancement of the positive impacts of the subproject in the community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active influences</th>
<th>Measures for enhancement</th>
<th>Conducted by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Creating favorable conditions for traveling of the community (among the villages, from the village to the commune and the district and vice versa)</td>
<td>Preparing a plan of maintenance and repair and implementing well the maintenance and repair of the access roads to ensure that people can travel all year round.</td>
<td>Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Raising the value of agricultural products, creating favorable conditions to exchange goods, to develop business and services to local inhabitants.</td>
<td>Frequently carrying out maintenance and repair of the access roads to ensure motorized vehicles to access the milpa of local people even in the storm season.</td>
<td>Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 3. Creating more jobs apart from farming to the local inhabitants                   | 1. The developer commits not to hire manual labors from other localities during construction of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject, and commits to use only the local manual labors and to pay them as equal as market price.  
2. Local manpower who have good workmanship such as welder, masonry worker, etc. will be employed. | Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject         |
| 4. Promoting cultural exchanges between the local ethnic groups and other ethnic groups in the precinct. | Frequently carrying out the maintenance and repair of the access roads to ensure that people can travel all year round...                                                                 | Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject         |
| 5. Increasing institutional capacity to the communes and villages/hamlets          | 1. Frequently discussing construction processes and its effects with the leaders of the two communes, of the hamlets as well as leaders of social organizations.  
2. Coordinating with relevant authorities of the communes & hamlets and social organizations to appraise and supervise activities in relation to the works such as: compensation, resettlement, development for ethnic minorities ... | 1. Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject  
2. People’s Committees of Ha Tay and Dak To Ver communes and relevant departments  
3. Leaders of the hamlets and social organizations | |

5.3 Community consultation and participation of the local ethnic minorities’ community

The local community of Ba-na people has been fully provided with information. This is a good condition to carry out the community consultation and to promote participation of the local
inhabitants. The documents about the subproject such as: subproject information, policies of compensation and resettlement and policies of ethnic minorities’ development of the Government and the province, etc. have been prepared in two languages (Ba-na language and popular language) and distributed to all households of Ba-na people living in 10 villages of the two communes.

The Ba-na households then have been consulted at their houses and in the village meetings by methods of in-depth interviews, group discussion and interview by questionnaire. The meetings were held in the 10 villages to consult the Ba-na people about the specific issues as follows: (i) the active & negative impacts of the subproject; (ii) measures for mitigating negative impacts and promoting positive impacts of the subproject; (iii) plans for support to the local ethnic minority development of the locality; (iv) specific plans for the compensation, resettlement, development of ethnic minorities and environmental management; (v) processes of inspection, supervision and assessment by ethnic minority people towards the subproject’s activities; and (vi) procedure for making and settling people’s complaints and grievances. Minutes of these meetings have been translated into the Ba-na language and posted on the houses of village patriarchs & heads of mountain villages and in the office of the Communal People’s Committees.

The Commune’s Community Consultative Committee was established with participation of: Heads of mountain village, village patriarch, social organizations, and representatives of Ba-na people and leaders of the commune. The Community Consultative Committee will frequently carry out information exchanges; consult the people about the problems in relation to the ethnic minorities. This Committee has been carefully trained the skills of community consultation and of monitoring and evaluation with the aim to ensure that the problems relating to the ethnic minority people presented by the ethnic minority people will be recorded and discussed with the subproject’s developer and relevant divisions for their implementation. And the results of implementation will be closely supervised with a participation of the local ethnic minority people.

Once this Ethnic Minority Plan is approved, the Plan will be translated into Ba-na language and disseminated to all people of 10 villages in the two communes. The developer will co-ordinate with the relevant authorities, village patriarchs & heads of mountain villages and local ethnic minority people to set up a concrete operation program basing on this Plan. The Plan implementation process as well as the results of implementation will be closely supervised by the ethnic minority people in the community, Commune’s Community Consultative Committee, Communal People’s Committee and relevant authorities of the Province & District to ensure that Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will bring about various benefits to the local ethnic minorities and mitigate the negative impacts which may be caused by the subproject.

5.4 Effective support to the complaint procedure

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 Ha Tay 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 Committees of Ha Tay and Dak To Ver Communes or lodge their oral or written complaint to a member of Commune’s Community Consultative Committee and this Committee shall be responsible for submitting the complaints to the Communal People’s Committee. The Communal People’s Committee then will directly response the complainants within 15 days.

2. 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 Chu-Pah District.

3. If at this level, the issue is not resolved or unsatisfactorily resolved by the People’s Committee of Chu Pah District, within 15 days as from the date of submitting the complaint, people can bring their complaints to the attention of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs of Gia Lai Province.

4. If at this level, the issue is not resolved or unsatisfactorily resolved by the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs of Gia Lai Province, 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 Gia Lai Province.

5. If at this level, the issue is not resolved or unsatisfactorily resolved by the People’s Committee of Gia Lai 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 Ha Tay 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 & evaluation for ensuring benefits brought about by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject

Activities for mitigating negative impacts as well as the measures for ensuring benefits from Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will be monitored and evaluated as follows:

1. The local community of ethnic minority people will monitor and evaluate directly the results basing on the minutes of meetings, official notices, ethnic minority plan and achievements of activities’ implementation. If the measures for mitigating negative impacts as mentioned are not implemented or there are any problems in relation to the ethnic minority people, people then will make complaints in accordance with the afore-said procedure.
2. The Commune's Community Consultative Committee will monitor, evaluate and inform the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject and the People's Committees of Ha Tay and Dak To Ver Communes the results of monitoring & evaluation.

3. The People's Committees of Ha Tay and Dak To Ver Communes will co-ordinate with relevant departments & divisions of the District and the Provincial Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs to monitor and evaluate the mitigation of negative impacts as well as the measures for ensuring benefits brought about by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject and other problems relating to the local ethnic minorities community. The developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will co-ordinate with relevant departments to well implement the Ethnic Minority Plan.
VI. SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL ETHNIC MINORITIES’ COMMUNITY

6.1 Support to the capacity building

Activities for capacity building to the ethnic minority communities are not coincidental with the activities of Program for Income Recovery and Livelihood Development to the households affected by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject. However, it is necessary to co-ordinate the activities for capacity building to the ethnic minority communities with the activities of Program for Income Recovery and Livelihood Development to increase effects of these activities.

1. Results of community consultation indicate that the Ba-na households have assessed by themselves that the reasons for their poverty are characterized by shortage of investment capital and lack of effective cultivation & husbandry skills. For enhancing cultivation & husbandry skills and production organization to the ethnic minority households, the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject has discussed and agreed with the Economic Division of Chu Pah District and the local ethnic minority communities to build a Program for Enhancement of cultivation & husbandry skills and organization of household’s production. The Economic Division of Chu Pah District has outlined 03 topics of cultivation (skills for planting and taking care of various types of cross-bred corn, new cassava seeds with a high productivity; crop calendar and skills in intercropping to raise productivities; and cultivation skills on the sloping land); 03 topics of husbandry technique (husbandry skill for the porker and reproductive sow; husbandry skill for pig raised for food; and husbandry skill for the meat-beef and reproductive beef cattle), 01 topic about the organization method of household’s production. All these documents have been translated into Ba-na language. Program for Enhancement of cultivation & husbandry skills and organization of household’s production will be introduced in 10 villages of Ba-na people, 07 days for each of villages and divided into 02 training stages (Stage 1: Theoretical training and Stage 2: Practical training provided directly in the field and at the breeding facilities). After the trainings, 20 poor households selected by the community of 10 villages will be supported all the related costs by the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject in making a pilot cultivation and husbandry for a purpose of being a demonstration model of bringing trained knowledge into practice. The developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will also support costs for cross-study tours among hamlets/villages for learn and exchange cultivation & husbandry experiences of pilot households.

2. Program of Fish breeding skill training and aquaculture pond digging will also be carried out to 61 households which frequently catch fish in the stream. This program will be supported by Fishery Extension Center of Gia Lai Province in training technical skills. After the trainings, 61 households will be supported costs to dig pond and to buy fish seed (ponds can be dug along the streamside or at home).

3. Assisting costs for the propaganda of reproductive health and awareness of children quantity in the ethnic minority communities of Ba-na people to the Women Associations of two
communes Ha Tay and Dak To Ver. These two women's associations have completely built a propaganda program and will co-ordinate with relevant departments for implementation.

6.2 Specific supports to the community

Apart from the capacity building support program to the community, the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will also provide a number of specific supports to the ethnic minority communities basing on the results of community consultation as agreed:

1. Each commune (of the two communes) will be provided with a volleyball ground. The ground leveling, furnishings on the volleyball ground, ball and other instruments will be supported by the developer.

2. Each hamlet will be supported a bookcase including 01 wooden cabinet, books of cultivation & husbandry techniques, guide-books of the way doing household's business (10 books of each of book title, totally approximately 60 book titles). This bookcase will be placed in the house of village head and the village head will maintain and circulate them to the households for reference to enhance their knowledge of farming techniques.

3. Lack of finance for production is now a fact faced by the local ethnic minority communities. The developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will assist each commune (of the two communes) with an amount of 70,000,000 VND in setting up a Cultivation & husbandry development facility. This fund will be under the management of the Communal People's Committee and methods for fund management will be provided. The ethnic minority households that lack of finance for production can borrow money from this fund with preferential interest or interest-free. Loan from this fund will not be under the form of cash but the breeding animals and seeds in order to ensure that the borrowers use the loan in accordance with the purpose.
VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY PLAN

Realization of the ethnic minority plan requires coordination of relevant departments & divisions and of local governments at various levels from the province to the district, commune, hamlet and the ethnic minority people. The developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will be the presider and co-ordinate with other units during the period of implementation. Institutional arrangement for implementation of Ethnic Minority Plan is as follows:

1. The developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject is responsible for providing budget of all activities as proposed in the Ethnic Minority Plan; preparing regulations and supervising workers and gathering of construction materials; carrying out community consultation; supervising compensations and resettlement; implementing and coordinating to implement the measures for mitigating the negative impacts caused by the subproject; reporting to the relevant authorities.

2. The Compensation and Land Acquisition Council of Chu Pah District is responsible for making exact compensation in accordance with market price; compensating and supporting only once and coordinating with the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject to implement the Program for Income Recovery and Livelihood Development.

3. Fishery Extension Center of Gia Lai Province, Economic Division of Chu Pah District will assist the ethnic minority people in the training programs for enhancing abilities.

4. The authorities of Ha Tay and Dak To Ver Communes will assist the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject in managing workers and preventing social evils; supervising and coordinating with the Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs of Gia Lai Province and relevant authorities of Chu Pah District to supervise the implementation of Ethnic Minority Plan prepared by the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject.

5. The Commune’s Community Consultative Committee has to update frequently information on the progress and effect of the implementation of Ethnic Minority Plan; supervising and reporting results of supervision to the People’s Committees of the communes and to the developer; affectively assisting the ethnic minority people in making complaints.

6. Heads of the villages, social organizations and ethnic minority people will supervise and assess the implementation of Ethnic Minority Plan prepared by the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject.

7. The Provincial Committee for Ethnic Minorities Affairs will frequently check and provide comments on implementation results of the Ethnic Minority Plan prepared by the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject.
VIII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The Ethnic Minority Plan will be carried out in accordance with the following schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th></th>
<th>2009</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Updating the Ethnic minority plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continuing the Community consultation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out measures for mitigating negative impacts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out training programs for capacity building to ethnic minority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrying out the specific supports for the development of ethnic minority</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inspection, supervision and appraise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Internal supervision, inspection and assessment

The internal supervision, inspection and assessment will be carried out by the developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject once a month. The developer will co-ordinate with the Provincial Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs, relevant departments & divisions of the District and the People’s Committees of Ha Tay and Dak To Ver Communes, the Commune’s Community Consultative Committee and the ethnic minority people in supervision, inspection and assessment of the implementation of Ethnic Minority Plan. The developer’s internal supervision, inspection and assessment will be based on the reports of basic supervision, inspection and assessment as follows:

Table 10: Basic indicators of the developer’s internal supervision, inspection and assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issues to be monitored and evaluated</th>
<th>Basic indicators</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan | - The Plan has been discussed with the community;  
- The Plan is suitable to the implementation conditions of the ethnic minority people and coordinated by them;  
- The Plan matches with the progress of other activities;  
- There is enough manpower for implementation of the Plan;  
- There is enough budget for implementation of the Plan; |
| 2. Implementation of the community consultation and participation of the people | - The local ethnic minority communities, communal & hamlet authorities and social organizations have been fully provided with information on the Ethnic Minority Plan, implementation schedule and complaint settlement procedure;  
- The local ethnic minority communities, communal & hamlet authorities and social organizations have participated in relevant activities, especially the supervision for the implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan; |
| 3. Implementation of measures for mitigating the negative impacts caused by the subproject | - All the measures for mitigating negative impacts caused by the subproject have been effectively implemented;  
- There are no arisen unforecasted negative impacts from this subproject; if there are, it is necessary to consult the community about the mitigation measures and its implementation;  
- An effective coordination of relevant departments & divisions in carrying out measures for mitigating the negative impacts caused by the subproject; |
| 4. Implementation of supports to the development of ethnic minority communities | - All the activities for supporting the development of ethnic minority communities as presented in the Ethnic Minority Plan have been effectively implemented;  
- There is effective coordination among relevant departments & divisions in carrying out supports to the development of the community; |
5. Complaint procedure

- The ethnic minority communities has clearly understood the complaint settlement procedure;
- The Commune’s Community Consultative Committee and Communal People’s Committee have clearly understood the complaint settlement procedure and possibly assist the ethnic minority people in making a complaint if any;

Reports of internal supervision, inspection and assessment for implementing the Ethnic Minority Plan will be submitted to the People’s Committee of Chu Pah District and Department of Industry and Trade of Gia Lai Province *every quarter* and to the participating banks *periodically*.

The Commune’s Community Consultative Committee will also assess, supervise and inspect the implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan every month and will submit results to the People’s Committees of Ha Tay & Dak To Ver Communes and the subproject’s developer. The People’s Committees of Ha Tay & Dak To Ver Communes will also co-ordinate with the Provincial Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs and relevant department & divisions of the District to inspect, supervise and assess the implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan of the developer.

The participating banks will also carry out their independent supervision, monitoring and evaluation in order to judge whether the setforth requirements of subprojects will be fully satisfied or not.

**Independent/external monitoring and evaluation**

An independent agency will be employed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan. The independent monitoring and evaluation will be annually implemented, except for the very first stage the monitoring and evaluation; it can be requested twice a year.

The independent monitoring and evaluation will focus on 05 major issues, those are: (i) how the measures for mitigating the negative impacts as presented have been implemented; (ii) there are any other negative impacts affecting the ethnic minority people that have not been evaluated and the mitigation measures for these impacts have not identified yet; (iii) how the supports to the development of ethnic minority people as presented have been implemented; (iv) The provided information is sufficient or not and the consultation process with the ethnic minority people have been implemented or not and its effects; and (v) the complaint settlement procedure of the ethnic minority people to the Ethnic Minority Plan and other problems being faced by those.
X. REPORT

The Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will submit the Ethnic Minority Plan for the review and approval of the Department of Industry and Trade of Gia Lai Province and the World Bank through a participating bank.

After getting approval, the Developer of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will implement this Ethnic Minority Plan and submit quarterly progress reports on the implementation of Ethnic Minority Plan to the Department of Industry and Trade of Gia Lai Province and to the participating banks. This submission of quarterly progress reports will finish when the aforesaid-mentioned activities in the Ethnic Minority Plan have been fully completed and enclosed with the supervision, monitoring and evaluation report indicating that the implementation of planned activities have been successfully completed.
XI. COST AND BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY PLAN

Total budget for implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject is estimated with an amount of VND 212,000,000.00, equal to 12,875 US$ with the details as follows:

Table 11: Cost estimate for implementation of the Ethnic Minority Plan of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Cost (VND)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Training to enhance production skills to the ethnic minority communities (including costs for demonstration models)</td>
<td>30,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Training and assistance provided to the households that have directly lost aquatic resources</td>
<td>30,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Assisting the Women’s Association of the two commune in implementing a propaganda campaign</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Assisting in building volleyball grounds</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Assisting in setting up cultivation &amp; husbandry bookcases in 10 villages</td>
<td>20,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Assisting communes in building regulations and dissemination</td>
<td>5,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Assisting in setting up cultivation &amp; husbandry facility</td>
<td>70,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Independent monitoring and evaluation</td>
<td>10,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Contingency (20% as regulated in EMDF)</td>
<td>37,000,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>212,000,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Annex 1

Information about Ha Tay Hydropower subproject
(In the popular language)

Song Da Tay Nguyen Hydropower JSC Chu Pah District People's Committee
Chu Pah District's Compensation and Land Acquisition Council

1. Where will Ha Tay Hydropower subproject be built?

Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will be built on Dak Po Tang River or also called Ia Krom River, Ha Tay Commune, Chu Pah District, Gia Lai Province. Hydropower dam, penstock, power-house and other auxiliary works will be placed in Ha Tay Commune, the hydropower reservoir stretches on the stream belonging to three communes Dak To Ver and Ha Tay, Chu Pah District; Daksomei, DakDoa, Gia Lai Province.

2. What will be the impacts of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject?

Ha Tay Hydropower subproject will impact on the area of total 158.94ha. In which, the reservoir’s bed will impact on 1.77ha of residential land of 04 households in Hde Hamlet, Dak To Ver Commune, 9.1 ha of single crop rice field, 3.31ha of rubber growing land, 58.38ha perennial tree growing land of both Dak To Ver and Ha Tay, and Daksomei. The construction area of the work items such as dam, power house need to acquire 18.84ha, mainly rubber growing land and perennial tree growing land of Ha Tay Commune. Besides, the project will impact on 0.66ha of cemetery, 0.87ha of land planned for transportation, 02 suspension bridges of Dak To Ver Commune and a certain forest area under the State’s management in both Dak To Ver and Ha Tay Communes.

3. What will be the objectives of the policy on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for the people affected by Ha Tay Hydropower subproject?

The overall objective of the policy on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for the affected people is that: the affected people will be supported so that their socio-economic conditions will be recovered at least as equal as those before the construction of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject. The poor households, households in difficult conditions will be supported to improve their socio-economic conditions better than before the construction of the subproject.

4. Who will be entitled to the policy on compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject?

All individuals, households, business enterprises, organizations that are impacted by the construction process of the subproject and by water rising in the hydropower reservoir shall be compensated and
supported. The impacts may be under the form of loss of land, water sources, fixed or non-fixed assets, influence on fishing on the stream or collecting aquatic products on the stream, influence on business, jobs, place of work, place of residence or living environment... shall be compensated and supported.

5. How shall the lost agricultural land be compensated?

The loss of the allocated or reclaimed agricultural land shall be compensated in cash for the land area to be acquired at the replacement cost at the time of compensation. The temporarily influenced agricultural land shall also be compensated at the market price according to land lease level. Besides, the affected households shall be supported to reclaim and enlarge their land area for farm produces and for water rice upon the discussions with the affected people in the community consultative meetings.

6. How shall the individuals and households who lose their residential land be compensated?

The residential land shall be compensated in cash at the replacement cost at the time of compensation.

7. How is “market price” defined?

It is the amount sufficient to replace lost assets without deduction of taxes and transaction costs. In particular for the aforesaid agricultural land and residential land, the market price is calculated as follows:

Production land (fields, ponds, gardens, forests...): basing on the market price to reflect the actual land transfer, sale and purchase in the locality. If in the locality there exists no actual prices of land sale and purchase, exchange, it shall be based on the production value.

Residential land basing on the market price to reflect the actual residential land sale and purchase in the locality. If in the locality there exist no actual prices of land sale and purchase, it shall based on the price of residential land at the similar places.

8. Do the affected households need legal documents to be compensated, supported for their loss of land and assets on land?

All affected individuals, households shall be entitled to the equal rights of being compensated and supported regardless the status of ownership, socio-economic position or any elements that contradict the objectives of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement. Lack of legal documents
related to land and assets does not bar the affected people from entitlement to the policy on compensation, rehabilitation. In short, the affected individuals, households do not need legal documents to get compensation, rehabilitation for their affected land and assets. However, the identification of ownership and use status depend on the determination made by the Commune People's Committee, individuals whose lands are adjacent to the affected area, publicly disclosed at the Commune People's Committee to avoid any claims on ownership.

9. How shall the compensation for houses, works on land be implemented?
The people whose houses are affected shall choose one of 02 alternatives: (i) the affected household is compensated in cash as equal as the amount that they can build a house of the similar size, better materials and nicer than the existing one. The residential land to be granted is at least of equal size or more than the lost residential land area and the affected people will build their house or (ii) the affected people shall be granted land area of at least equal size or more than the lost residential area, his house will be built by the Compensation and land acquisition council and handed over to the affected people with the area of equal size to the lost house area, made of better materials and nicer. According to this alternative, the house design will depend on the affected people's intention. The affected people can choose one of the two aforesaid methods (alternatives) in the community consultative meetings.

Other affected works such as rice store-houses, breeding facilities, fences, etc. shall be compensated for replacement of the similar size and materials but with the new ones. The affected people shall be compensated in cash according to the market price of new materials and labour cost to build these works.

10. How shall compensation for community’s assets on land be implemented?
The works of the community that are affected consist of 02 bridges, water sources and cemetery. New bridges shall be built with better quality. Wells shall be dug where the water sources are impacted, each for every 3 households. Pay for leveling and bulldozing for the burial-ground shall be compensated to the commune.

11. How shall compensation for perennials, fruit trees, plants in garden and plants on milpa be implemented?
Compensation shall be made for different kinds of plants basing on actual value of the plants at the market price. Besides, the households shall also receive support for new fruit seedlings, timber seedlings to grow in their remaining areas based on community consultative meetings with the people.
12. How shall other supports to the influenced people be implemented?

The households whose residential land, if receive compensation in cash to build houses by themselves shall be supported for costs of transporting salvable materials removed from their old houses and transporting other furniture. Unit price of transport support is in accordance with the Regulations on resettled house support issued by Gia Lai Provincial People’s Committee at the support time. Besides, each household whose residential land is impacted shall be supported 3,000,000 VND/household.

The households, individuals whose over 1000m2 of land for agricultural production are acquired shall receive a cash allowance equal to 30 kg of rice per month in uninterrupted 03 months to stabilize their lives. Price of rice is calculated at the average price in the locality at the support time. The households, individuals classified as sedentarized ones who had desired to change jobs and registered with the Commune People’s Committee during the detailed inventory for losses shall be supported the costs for vocational training. Support amount is in accordance with the regulations on levels of vocational training support issued by Gia Lai Provincial People’s Committee at the support time.

13. Shall the households whose agricultural land is impacted be supported for agricultural development?

Yes, households whose agricultural land is impacted shall be supported. Forms of supports consist of support for reclamation to enlarge their land area at the support level defined by Gia Lai Provincial People’s Committee at the support time. The affected households shall also be supported with new fruit seedlings, forest seedlings and fertilizers within 01 year. Besides, the affected households shall be trained on 03 topics including (i) method of cultivation on sloppy land, (ii) method of breeding development and (iii) method of intensive multi-cropping cultivation and crop calendar and effective utilization of land. The affected people shall also be supported with domestic animals according to the community consultative results in terms of quantity and categories of animals.

14. Shall the subproject provide the people who frequently catch fish for their meals in the stream any supports to fishery development?

The hydropower subproject will not influence on the people’s fishing in the stream. However, all affected people shall be provided support for training on pond and reservoir fish culturing technology. Apart from the training support, the affected households shall receive cash for materials to make fish culturing cages in the reservoir.
15. How shall compensation for the forest area and industrial trees implemented under management of the State's Programs and organizations be made?

The forest area and industrial trees implemented under management of the State’s Programs and organizations shall be compensated according to the unit price defined by Gia Lai Provincial People’s Committee at the time of compensation.

16. How is the Program of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement expected to implement?

Community consultative activities and people’s participation: From March 2008 to December 2009.
Detailed inventory for losses and disclosure the results: From May 16, 2008 to December 31, 2008.
Setting up the Program of Income recovery: From January 01, 2009 to June 30, 2009.
Implementation of Program of income recovery: From July 01, 2009 to December 12, 2009.
Resettlement of the affected people:

17. How shall the affected people participate in the activities of compensation, rehabilitation?

All affected people shall be consulted and participate in the activities of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement such as socio-economic survey, detailed inventory for losses, disclosure of loss inventory results, discussion on compensation price, implementation of activities of income recovery, monitoring, supervision, etc. The affected individuals, communities’ recommendations, proposals shall be considered in the stage of design and implementation of activities of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, and development of livelihoods. The District’s compensation and land acquisition council shall set up a mechanism to receive the people’s opinions and resolve claims during the process of preparation and implementation of the Program of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, and ethnic minority development. All affected individuals and their families shall participate in the community consultative meetings and other related activities to ensure that the impacted individuals and their families are fully informed and consulted.
18. What documents need be available in the hamlets and villages for reference?

- Information about Ha Tay Hydropower subproject.
- Summary of rights and benefits to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement for the people affected by the subproject.
- Inventory list of losses by each household of the hamlet
- List of compensation amount by each household of the hamlet
- Plan of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement
- Complaint settlement procedure.

19. How could the affected people claim their problems?
For all complaints related to compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, the affected people can lodge their oral or written complaint to the head of the hamlet or the commune’s community consultative committee. The head of the hamlet or the commune’s community consultative committee shall be responsible for working with the Commune People’s Committee to resolve the complaints of the affected people.
If the affected people are not satisfied with the resolution of the Commune People’s Committee, they can contact the Compensation and land acquisition board of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject, directly meet Mr. (Ms.) Ro Lan Chung, Chairman of the District’s Compensation and Land Acquisition Council, Vice-chairman of Chupah District at the following address: Chu Pah District People’s Committee, Phu Hoa Township, Chu Pah, Gia Lai Province, Telephone number: 059 842 377 or Directing Board of Ha Tay Hydropower subproject, the contact person: Mr. Pham Tu Mau at the address of Song Da Tay Nguyen Hydropower Joint Stock Company, No.20 Pham Van Dong, Pleiku City, Gia Lai Province. Telephone number: 059 720 098.
Annex 2

Information about Hà Tay Hydropower subproject
(In the Bana language)

Công ty CP Dak
SÔNG ĐÁ TÂY NGUYÊN

UY BAN NHÂN ĐÁN TORIZING CHUPAH

towul chàwāweg tum pang nang hnih oei anho
Filla borar to bōh gah công trinh đien dak Hà Tây

1. Anih por jing công trinh đien dak Hà Tay?
Công trinh đien dak Hà Tay goh por jing ah dak kroong por tàng, paham de kroang krom, gahteh xạ Hà Tay to ring Churpah char Gia Lai. Dóu jàl công trinh: anih bòt dak, anih moong dak trong đing dak jrot, hmacrko mai, anih woéi làng döm công trinh to gum anai mâu ah xạ Hà Tây, mặt đien dak køjung truh anih dak hoboong tro gah teh 3 to xạ Đàktover, xạ Hà Tay to ring Churpah, xạ Đaksomei to ring Đák Đoa char Gia Lai.

2. Döm todirong póm tro gah gông trinh đien dak Hà Tay?
Công trinh đien dak Hà Tay duh to tou trí đì đăng 158,94 ha teh, lâm noh anih moong dak torou trò 1,77 ha teh oei 04 to hnam plây Hde xạ Đàktover, teh potám ba 01 đọt to rom 9,1 ha teh potám cao su 3,31 ha teh potám along trô nâm 125,92 ha đì pêng tō xạ Đàktover, xạ Hà Tay păng xạ Đaksomei. Anih xà pojing công trinh, anih bọt, hnam woéi làng kal ayok 18,84 ha logah teh potám cao su pång along losso nâm, xạ Hà Tay.Pâh aug oaih dûr an duh to rom truh the posat 0,66ha; 0,87 ha amâu teh potroong, barto kotoa toh ah xạ Đàktover păng minh sô teh brirtró teh dák woéi làng trò 2 tō xạ Đàktover păng xạ Hà Tây.

3. Kyō admin gah chinhu sael ân tovih, togum oei nao ân bôngai trò to rom bōt công trinh đien dák Hà Tay.
Kyō admin dī dâng gah chinhu sael ân tovih, togum oei nao ân bôngai trò to ro: Bogai trò torom gôh ân togum döm todirong KTXH ân kan hâp axoong tō xêt đêh to xong atô adeoh bōt pojing công trinh đien dák Hà Tay. Döm hnam tō neih, hnam dei tō náp tâpkan hâp gôh togum tō byô döm dōm to dông KTXH he kan hâp atô ko so gö dei công trinh.

4. Lu gôh yuหลวง chinhu sael podreo tovih, togum, anih oei hnam công trinh đien dák Hà Tay:
Dī dâng döm tonglă, döm unl hnam, doan nghiệp, pōgōr trō to rom yuหลวง công trinh pojing, công trinh pång bōt dák möo mîng đêh dák deih podreo tovih, togum. To rom pō hlon hxxong teh chôh, hlâu dák, tomam drâm hơ nang dák uh hơ nang, tomam rõp ca lâm kopal dák dön̂h ayok hla nêh hla nêt lâm kopal dák, tomor truh póm jang, podro póm jang, anih oei póm jang anih oei dah jum jak erih...duh podreo tovih păng tovum.

5. Podreo tovih chōh jang:

6. Podreo teh oei:
Teh oei trō to rou gàh podreo hâng jên kè sókot âh Quyet đinh sō 122/2007/QĐ-UBND nar 31/12/2007 ko UBND char Gia Lai todrong sókot todra dôm khul teh lâm to ring Churpah char Gia Lai nâm 2008.

7. Kīo sókot podreo tovih:
Döm hlâk jên kad portal, rõt ayôk döm tō nâm nâm trō hyong uh axoong ko thēu dūh hloi dôm xech xoch anai.

40

8. Kîơ ân dôm unh hnam trô to rom gôh podreo, togum gâh te hâm toîng dram ko pal teh:
   Dôm tonglga, unh to nûh trô trôm gôh axoong togum lo lâi trô gôh yuo anîh KTJH to dâh ki kîo anai yak trông todrong, togum, anîh oeı̄ nâu uh deî Hîlbaor tôm tech gâh te hâm to man drâm uh gôh po gôt an pongai trô trôm łu hui yuo podreo togum. Akom dì toglga, unhdâm trô trôm tâng uh deî dôm hîlbaor tôm teh gôh todreo, togum an teh choh; to man drâm trô trôm ko bom, gâh deî Ùy ban nhân dàn xà to bist anîh yuo ayok gâh te hâm to man dâm gôh te ugla, unh hnam lâm xa deî ko pâh ko trô mông gôh potruh dì dâng uh Ùy ban nhân dàn xà hji todrong pô mabom gâh yuo yok trô pó jâh.

9. Podreo toiwih gah hnam oeı̄, công trînh kopah teh:
   Pongai trô trôm hnam gôh roîh bah bar phôrông an:
   Gâh bar, bòngai trô trôm gâh ro yah teh tr sêt dêl dâng däl jah uh lohloieri ro yah teh oeı̄ trô hyông, hnam gôh khul châ néng, togum pông anîh oeı̄ nâu du an diân dák Hà Tây pom pông po jao an bòngai trô trôm dôm ro yah teh galatóy ro yah hnam trô hyông pông toûn hlong loi âlîng hlo kîơ phôrông an hñàu, thiết kê hnam gôh chà apîng mång lông gôh pongai trô trôm.
   Dôm công trînh anai thôr xum ba, ko drông, po gar…trô trôm gâh podreo toiwih potal trô ko ho n Meng pông toûn dêm châng trông plông. Pongai trô trôm gâh podreo pông jên kîơ toûn anai lâm de podre pông pojìng amân gôh po ko dih công trînh anàu.

10. Podreo toiwih tonâm dram böl bal trô anât:
   Gâh oh koâo toûl pông lo lâng dâk trô trôm: Ko toa toûl gôh pom plông pông toûn plông âlîng hloh. Ah anîh mà hâu dak trô trôm gâh xe rông pông po saang dak po âlîng tóm uah hnam trô trôm.
   Gâh teh po sat toûng pongai pongam jang to bôp Ùy ban nhân dàn xà toûm dôm honeâng dêl ro yah trô trôm.

11. Podreo toiwih ân toûm along dunh sô nâm, along xa plâg, along lâm po gar pông along lâm mìr:
   Hodôm plây along toûn man po tôm duh gâh podreo toiwih kîơ sôkôt âi Quyết định số 422/QĐ-UBND nar 25/08/2007 ko Ùy ban nhân dàn char Gia Lai gâh to drông ming sô kot podreo toiwih plây along toûn matâm lâm char Gia Lai.

12. Dôm toûm ân bòngai trô trôm:
   Lu unh hnam lâ yio ayow toiwih oeı̄ to nai gâh axoong jên broh nâm cho toûn pôm hnam xo pông cho hâm toûn hnam anai toûm chô borh nâm kîo Quyết định ân toûm anîh oeı̄ anao ko UBND char Gia Lai kô anicîl toûm, dôm unh hnam trô trôm tei oeı̄ gôh toûn gôm 3.000.000 dông/hô. Dôm unhnam, minh dîrô yôt trô toiwih lô ko pôl 1.000 m² teh choh jang gâh toûm wâ axoong anîh pông axoong choh jang gâh toûm pông jên kîo sô kot lâm Quyết định kô sô 25/QĐ-UBND nar 08/05/2008 ko Ùy ban nhân dàn char Gia Lai.
   Unhnam minh dîrô lâm choh jang deî adrin aplîh pôm jang gâh chiî mét pông UBND xà lâm anar chà lâng trô tonâm tôm lâ gôh axoong jên po nhâm jang anao gôh toûm kîo sô kot toûm kîo sô kot toûm jên po nhâm jang kîo UBND char Gia Lai sô kot lâm po yau toûm.

13. Dôm toûm hô nhu choh jang ân bòngai trô trôm teh choh jang:
   Dôm unhnam trô trôm teh choh jang gâh toûm hô nhu choh jang la yio podreo toiwih todrong toûm hô dôm toûm anai jang tei, hlong potâm, plân anâm gôh toûm kîo Quyết định ko UBND char Gia Lai kîo po yau toûm. Gâh angoaîh dôm hnam trô trôm gôh po nhâm gâh ko kâc jang teh kông, ko kâc joh roong pông ko kâc potâm to mâm drâm pông jang teh gôh yie.
14. **Döm hnam togum ayong jang ho nuh to mam rong dák:**
   Công trình điện dák gáh uh trò torom truh todrong chà ka ko bongai plày. Dong rong dự án po jang khaih anih mong dok gáh án ko knuh khul ka gáh yuô lo hloh. Döm bongai trò torom gáh to gum po hram ga hiod dák chà ka ko pal dák mong.

15. **Podreo towih ro yah păng along potàm yio gah chuong trinh po ger teh dák:**
   Po yah bri, along potàm yio gah chuong trinh po ger teh dák goh togum kíò so kö uhun char Gia Lai lám po yan togum.

16. **Po hlog bo jang chung trinh podreo towih, togum, anih oei nao:**
   Bò jang anih oei nao bongai trò to rom: làm khei 11; 12 sò nám 2009.
   Dăng gol ha döm pom jang: khei 01/2009.

17. **To drông akom ko bongai trò torom làm ha dàn podreo towih, togum:**
   Dì dang lu bongai trò torom gáh aping păng gáh akom lám torodong podreo towih, togum, anih oei nao kum trò chà làng anih jang, chà làng anih tóm teh, khàn rõ đàh chà làng anat anot, poma akom gáh sò kót podreo towih pom jang döm torodong pom yieo, kíò làng woëi làng.… Ho döm aping, apor kò minh dró pàng bôl bal trò torom gáh làng làm tôm dák to bô pàng pom jang döm torodong podreo towih togum, anih oei nao, ho núh döm po jang dei yuo, khul chà làng, togum làng anih oei nô ho núh món làng apor kò koa po leí pàng axoong dóm khan po gôt làm pom anâm pàng jang chuong trinh podreo towih, togum. Anih oei nô po anuh pongai koj oei.
   Dì dang minh dú pàng unhnam ha döm bongai trò torom gáh akom po ma bôl pàng pom jang trò anai gáh potil làng minh trò pàng unhnam bongai trò torom gáh po tâng pàng poma tóm teh.

18. **Ho döm hlarvar khom dei ah polei koleng nang:**
   + Hlarvar to pôh gáh hnam ko mài dien dák Hà Tây.
   + Roi to bôh ho döm gáh yuọ gah podreo towih, anih oei nao án bongai trò torom ko hnam, ko mài.
   + So kót gáh podreo towih, anih oei nãi ko UBND char Gia Lai sô nám 2008; 2009.
   + Po hlog po jang podreo towih, togum, anih oei nô.
   + Hlar toum grum jô làng anat anot kíò unhnam ko polei.
   + Hlar toum grum gá so kót podreo towih kíò unhnam ko polei la yio dei tru yuo chà làng po til ko khul woai làng togum, anih oei nai toring Chupáh axoong torodong poma pogót uh làp.

19. **Tom rõh poma hadóm pogót, uh láp ko kon polei:**
   Xóh bongai trò torom dei torodong uh ko láp dah pogót gãh torodong tru hah podreo towih, togum, anih oei nô, xu gáh tobôp woëi polây dah khul to bôh kon polei làm x: gáh poma khun pàng nôr dah hlar. Wöei polây dah khul to bôh kon polei làm x de ip pom jang páng UBND x̂̃ poma to núa uh ko láp, pogât ko bongai trò torom.
   Yah uh ko láp dăng torodong poma tonuń ko UBND x̂̃, bongai trò torom gáh tobôp gáh khul po oaih hnam ko mài dien dák Hà Tây, tobôp potil boh Ko Lan Chung – Chú tích khul woïi làng, Phố chú tích toring Chupáh, anih oei; UBND toring Chupáh thì trán Phú Hòa, toring Chupáh char Gia Lai; ko sô rojeo 0598423777, yah uh tobôp Ban Giăm đóc cong trinh dien dák Hà Tây. tobôp potil boh Pham Tú Mâu anih oei Công ty có phán thuy dién Sông Đà Tây Nguyên – 20 Pham Văn Đông – Pleiku – Gia Lai, Sô đién thoai: 059.720098.
## Annex 3

### List of consulted people in the community (Ha Tay Hydropower subproject)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Bien</td>
<td>Vice President of the People Committee of Ha Tay Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Khok</td>
<td>Cadastral staff of Ha Tay Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Hneih</td>
<td>Chairman of Committee for Fatherlands Front of Hatay Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Yen</td>
<td>Chairman of Women’s Union Ha Tay Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Uo</td>
<td>Chairman of Farmers’ Union Ha Tay Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Khoan</td>
<td>Head of Kon So Lang hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Yan</td>
<td>Head of Kon Bah hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Dyat</td>
<td>Head of Konhngle hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Hyunh</td>
<td>Head of Kon So Lai hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 A Mach</td>
<td>Head of Kon ko mo hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Ru a Yieung</td>
<td>Vice president of the People’s Committee Dak To Ver Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Tran Van Phong</td>
<td>Land survey officer Dak To Ver commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Uch</td>
<td>Head of Tuek hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 El</td>
<td>Head of Mor hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Hyong</td>
<td>Head of Krah hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Throch</td>
<td>Head of Om hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Yung</td>
<td>Head of Hde hamlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 A Yui</td>
<td>Chairman of Committee of Fatherland Front of Commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 Pluk</td>
<td>Chairman of the Elderly’s Union of commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Hich</td>
<td>Chairman of Women’s Union of commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Vu Thanh Minh</td>
<td>Director of Chu Pah rubber company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 Vu Thao</td>
<td>Head of economic department, Chu Pah rubber company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Drul</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Hre village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 Hniu</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Hre village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 Hlot</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Goech village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Vhit</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Mor village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Biang</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Kon So Lai village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 Ngoi</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Kon so Lai village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Huyen</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Kon Bah village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Phut</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Kon Bah village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Drbei</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Kon Nghel village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Kyer</td>
<td>Inhabitant of Kon Nghel village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>