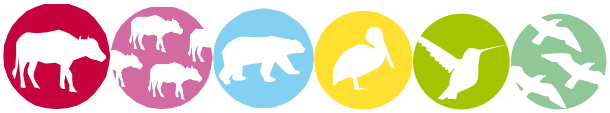
GOLD STANDARD PASSPORT

CONTENTS



SECTION A. Project Title

Title: Nam Pong Hydropower Project

Date: 08/09/2013

Version no.: 2.0

SECTION B. Project description

The Nam Pong hydropower project activity, which is owned by ZaHung Joint Stock Company, involves the construction of a two generating unit hydropower plant having installed capacity of 30 MW. The main structures of the project include a dam, intake, tunnel, pressurized well, penstock, a power house, and a discharge canal. The project is located on Nam Pong stream in Chau Hanh and Chau Phong communes, Quy Chau district, Nghe An province, Viet Nam.

Prior to the implementation of the project activity, there is no power generation existing at the project location, electricity in Vietnam is generated mainly from fossil fuel sources and is solely distributed to consumers via the unique national electricity grid.

The project's purpose is to generate hydroelectricity from Nam Pong stream, a clean and renewable source, to supply the national grid. The project's installed capacity and estimated annual gross power generation is 30 MW and 123.29 GWh, respectively. The net electricity generated (with an estimated annual volume of 122.057 GWh) will be supplied to the national grid via a newly constructed transmission line from the plant to a transformer station.

The baseline scenario of the project activity is the same as the scenario existing prior to the start of implementation of the project activity.

The project activity will generate renewable power with negligible greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, which will displace part of the electricity otherwise supplied by fossil fuel fired power plants in the national grid. The project involves construction of a reservoir with an area of 32,000 m^2 and a power density of 93.75 W/m^2, accordingly. As the power density of this project is greater than 10 W/m^2, the GHG emission from reservoir is not included in the project emission. Thus, GHG emission reductions can be achieved via this proposed project activity. Total expected CO2 emission reduction is 492,471 tCO2 over the first crediting period of 7 years.

The project's contributions to the sustainable development of the local area as well as the host country are as follows:

General contributions towards national sustainable development:

In recent years, Viet Nam has suffered a critical electricity shortage as a consequence of rapidly increasing demand and insufficient supply, thereby imposing negative impacts on economic growth as well as on the daily lives of people. This project activity will be a contribution towards balancing the supply and demand gap. By exporting electricity directly to the national grid, it will help improve the quality of service and lessen the risks of power failure.

Reducing reliance on exhaustible fossil fuel based power sources and also reducing the import of fuels for the purpose of power generation.

Modern and highly efficient turbines and generators are being used in the project and the power transmission will be at high voltage to ensure low losses. The project will accelerate the deployment of renewable energy technologies in Viet Nam.

Contributions towards local sustainable

Economic well-being

Once commissioning, this proposed project will increase the industrial share in the economic structure of Nghe An province. This proposed project will significantly contribute to the state budget via taxes i.e. annual enterprise revenue tax, natural resource tax1 and CER tax2.

By supplying a stable electricity output, this project will facilitate the industrialisation process of the province and leverage the performance of traditional trade villages as well as tourism industry and services inside the province.

After commissioning, this project will supply electricity to speed up the commissioning of other large infrastructure projects in the region.

Social well-being

The project improves existing roads, which will facilitate the transportation and travel. Thus, the project creates convenience for the transfer and trade in the area, thereby improves minorities' living standard and contribute to fill the gap in development between different ethnic groups in Viet Nam.

By supplying a stable electricity output, this project will facilitate the industrialisation process of the province and support economic development of local villages through fostering tourism, trade and services inside the province. This project will contribute directly to improve the low-quality infrastructure systems of the mountainous commune.

The project will construct a new transmission line together with the hydropower plant, which will reduce electricity losses and improve the quality of electricity supply in the region.

Besides, the project activity could result in the employment of the local people for the construction and operation later. Therefore, this project activity will contribute directly to alleviate poverty in the region.

Project start date: 14/01/2011

This is the date when the project owner has signed the contract for the construction of dam, tunnel and powerhouse, which is the first contract to implement and/or to construct the project.

[1] According to the Investment law and Natural resource law
[2] According to Circular No. 58/2008/TTLT-BTC-BTN&MT issued by Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Natural Resource and Environment on 04 July 2008

SECTION C. Proof of project eligibility

C.1. Scale of the Project

Please tick where applicable:

Project Type	Large	Small
	X	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐
	☐	☐

	☐

C.2. Host Country

Viet Nam

C.3. Project Type

Please tick where applicable:

Project type	Yes	No
Does your project activity classify as a Renewable Energy project?	X	☐
Does your project activity classify as an End-use Energy Efficiency Improvement project?	☐	X
Does your project activity classify as waste handling and disposal project?	☐	X

Please justify the eligibility of your project activity:

- The CDM GS large-scale project activity is in the Renewable Energy Supply category, (Type (i): Renewable Energy Supply Projects) and applies the large scale baseline and monitoring methodology ACM0002., version 12.2.0, "Consolidated baseline methodology for grid-connected electricity generation from renewable sources"
- The project involves emission reductions of CO_2 from hydro power generation with the total capacity of 30MW, which is greater than 15MW, and thus meets the eligibility criteria for large-scale GS eligible Renewable Energy Supply Project.
- The proposed project not using any ODA funding as defined in the GS manual for Project Developers.
- Project also does not claim certificates from another Certification scheme other than GS, therefore no double counting occurs and thus it is eligible under the Gold Standard.
- The project is located in Chau Hanh and Chau Phong communes, Quy Chau district, Nghe An province, where are not listed as **High Conservation Value** areas according to criteria set out by the host country and High Conservation Value Resource Network.
- The project is in compliance with the latest WCD guidelines. The WCD report has been validated by DOE appointed for the CDM validation.
- At the stage of project design, an Environmental Impact Assessment report was prepared by an independent and competent party. It was approved by the national authority and satisfactorily addressed environmental and social impact issues, as follows:

Competing uses of water resources	The consideration of the exploitation of hydrologic potential vs. the other benefits provided by water resources of Nam Pong stream has been done at the provincial level. The Nam Pong hydropower project was listed in the Provincial Master Plan for power development which is published by the Vietnamese government. It showed that the balance between meeting the demand for electricity and maintaining the access to water resource to serve other purposes has been taken into account. And because the reservoir of Nam Pong Hydropower project is daily regulated[3], it will not have major impacts on the water supply for the regions upstream and downstream. Furthermore, there are almost no population and crop lands at the project area[4]. It is concluded that there are no competing uses of water resources or water diversion from current use due to the proposed project activity.
Minimal ecological flow	The reservoir of Nam Pong Hydropower Plant is designed with daily circulation regime, which means water flow will be daily circulated to the downstream. With this regime, the minimal flow is secured

[3] Technical Design Report (TDR), page 8-6
[4] Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), page 41

	downstream after the dam, which guarantees habitat quality, securing the minimum water depth for fish migration during the construction and operation[5]. Furthermore, the technical consultant proposed to design the dam with spillway that allows water to overflow and a sand discharge gate in order to ensure minimum water amount at the downstream and continuous water flow.
Groundwater level	As described above, the minimal water flow is maintained, so the groundwater level is not affected by the project activity.
Fish passage and screens (water intake structure)	For migration of fish and other aquatic species, the dam is designed with spillway, which allows water to pass through daily (even in the dry season) and dam-bottom discharge gate. The water intake structure is installed with screens to avoid waste and fish getting in.
Sediment management	In order to minimize substances to flow into the reservoir and bed sedimentation, before the operation, the project owner shall cooperate with local authorities to conduct afforestation and reforestation to increase green cover and minimize topsoil erosion at the reservoir. The dam is designed with discharge gate that enables the sediments to pass through; therefore, there is no accumulation of sediments below the dams, and subsequently typically morphological structures are sustained.
Soil erosion	During the construction period, topsoil erosion may occur due to the excavation activities. However, proper mitigation measures will be applied including[6] among the other: - Minimize the vegetable clearance in the project site and surrounding areas. - Implement reforestation.

Pre Announcement	**Yes**	**No**
Was your project previously announced?	☐	X
Explain your statement on pre announcement		

[5] EIA, page 68
[6] EIA, page 68, 69

Prior to any payment being made for the implementation of the project all announcements were indicating that the project was a CDM project i.e. stakeholders consultation meeting were organized to inform of the CDM project; official letters needed to obtained the support from competent authorities for the CDM project were served. Therefore, this project has not been announced to be going ahead without the revenues from carbon credits.

The following is the implementation timeline of the proposed project activity

Development of the hydropower project	**Activities taken to achieve CDM registration**	**Time**	**Implication on CDM**
Finalizing the Basic Design report by the technical consultant.		06/2007	
	The Minutes of a meeting to consult public opinions (local people and local authorities) on the social and environmental impacts of the hydropower project in order to develop it as a CDM activity.	05/09/ 2007	*CDM early consideration evidence*
	Signing CDM consultancy contract by Ha Do JSC	10/06/ 2008	*CDM early consideration*
	Official letter submission by Ha Do JSC to Nghe An Provincial People's Committee (PPC) and DNA requests to verify and support for the CDM project.	31/07/ 2008	*CDM early consideration*
	Official letter submission by the Nghe An PPC to the DNA requests to verify and support for the CDM project.	21/08/ 2008	*CDM early consideration*
Approving the transfer of the right to invest in the hydropower project from the Ha Do JSC to the ZaHung JSC issued by Nghe An PPC		18/12/ 2008	
	LoA issued by DNA for the proposed project	10/04/ 2009	*CDM early consideration*
Issuing adjustment investment license by Nghe An PPC for ZaHung JSC		15/05/ 2009	
	Terminating the CDM	05/08/ 2009	*CDM early*

	consultancy contract		*consideration*
	Submitting the official letter by ZaHung JSC to inform the DNA the continuous development and registration for the CDM project.	06/08/2009	*CDM early consideration*
	Signing CDM consultancy contract between ZaHung JSC and VNEEC	10/08/ 2009	*CDM early consideration*
	Notifying the CDM project to the Executive Board and the Viet Nam DNA	14/08/ 2009	*CDM early consideration*
Finalizing the Technical Design Report		06/2010	
Issuing the Investment Decision on implementing the investment project and CDM project by the Management Board of ZaHung JSC		17/07/ 2010	*Date of making project investment decision*
Signing the first main construction contract for dam, tunnel and power house		14/01/ 2011	*Starting date of the project activity*
The expected date of commission		01/07/ 2013	

C.4. Greenhouse gas

Greenhouse Gas	
Carbon dioxide	X
Methane	☐

Nitrous oxide	☐

C.5. Project Registration Type

Project Registration Type	
Regular	☐

Pre-feasibility assessment	Retroactive projects (T.2.5.1)	Preliminary evaluation (eg: Large Hydro or palm oil-related project) (T.2.5.2)	Rejected by UNFCCC (T2.5.3)
	X	X	☐

The start date of project activity: 14/01/2011

SECTION D. Unique project identification

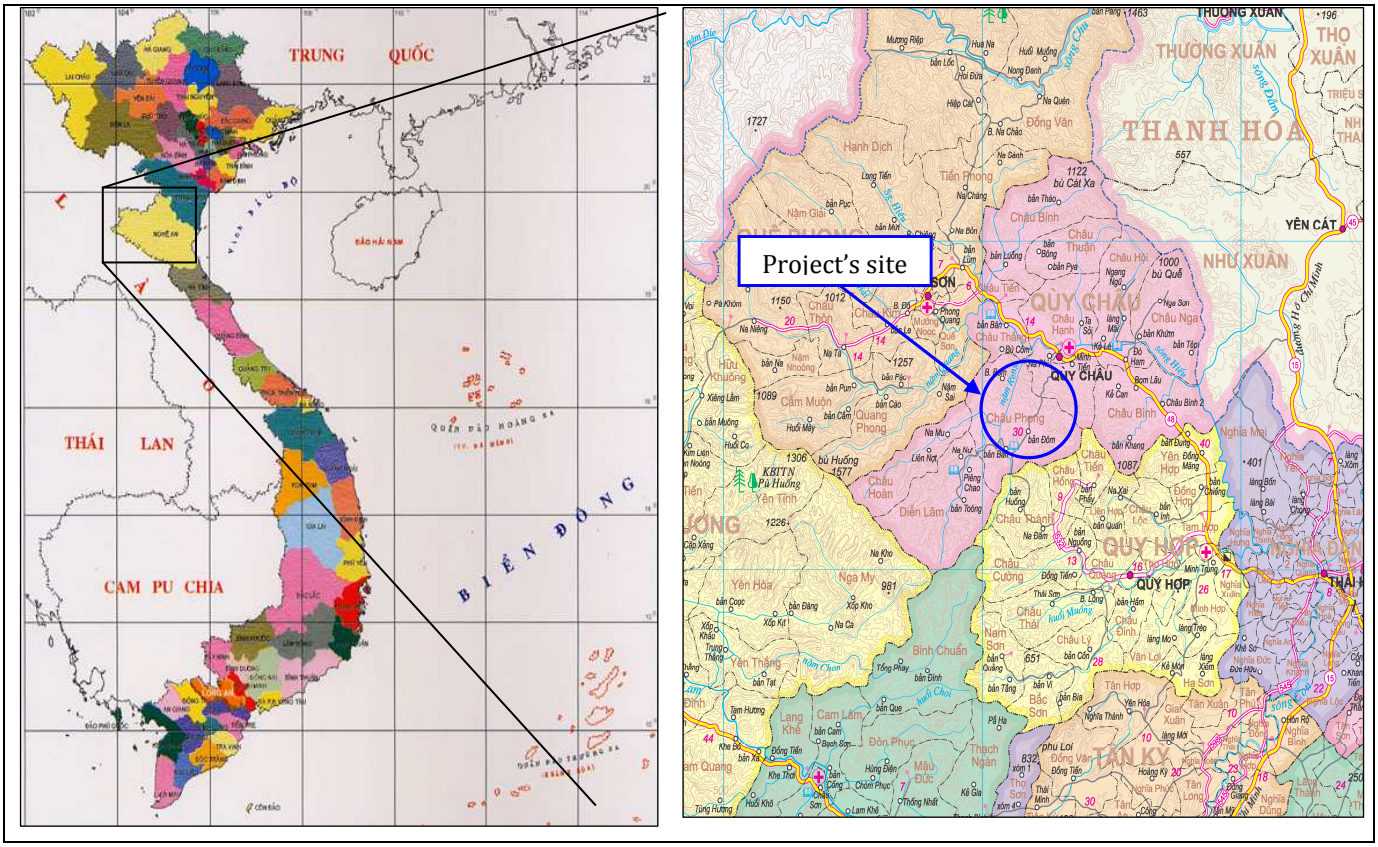
D.1. GPS-coordinates of project location

	Coordinates of Dam
Latitude	19° 31' 15" N
Longitude	105° 02' 10" E

Explain given coordinates

The project activity is located on Nam Pong stream in Chau Hanh and Chau Phong communes, Quy Chau district, Nghe An province, Vietnam. The coordinate of dam of Nam Pong hydropower project is taken from the TDR.

D.2. Map



Source: Map derived from Google Earth

SECTION E. Outcome stakeholder consultation process

E.1. Assessment of stakeholder comments

Two stakeholder consultation meetings were held on 05 September 2007 at offices of People's committee of Chau Phong and Chau Hanh communes. Before the stakeholders meetings regarding the proposed project, the stakeholders were informed about project by official letter, public radio and notices at the Communal People's Committee's offices and Town People's Committee's office. At the same time they were invited to the official meetings with the project owner to provide their comments. The meetings, which covered the economic, social and environmental impacts of the project, have been conducted by the project participants. During the meetings, participants were encouraged raise their comments on the socio-economic and environmental impacts of the project.

Minutes of meeting:

- The meeting heard Mr. Nguyen Duc Toan – General Director of Ha Do Joint Stock Company, representative of the project owner to present the content of the feasibility study and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project.
- All commune representatives support the policies to build the project with the content stated in the project owner's report.

List of attendants:

Name	Organization	Position
Nguyen Duc Toan	Ha Do Joint Stock Company	General Director
Phan Thanh Ha	Ha Do Joint Stock Company	Head of the project management unit
Lai Ngoc Giap	Ha Do Joint Stock Company	Staff of the project management unit
Nguyen Canh Chi	Ha Do Joint Stock Company	Staff of the project management unit
Vi Van Hanh	Local authorities	Deputy Chairman of Chau Hanh commune
Le Tuan Khuong	Local authorities	Party secretary of the Chau Hanh commune
Vi Dinh Hiem	Local authorities	Head of the farmer association of the Chau Hanh commune
Sam Thi Khuyen	Local authorities	Head of the women's association of the Chau Hanh commune
Le Duc Tinh	Local authorities	Secretary of the youth Union of the Chau Hanh commune
Nguyen Dinh Phan	Local authorities	Head of Hua Na hamlet
Vi Van Chan	Local authorities	Chairman of Chau Phong commune
Ha Thanh Tam	Local authorities	Party secretary of the Chau Phong commune
Lu Minh Luan	Local authorities	Head of the farmer association of the Chau

		Phong commune
Lo Thi Nam	Local authorities	Head of the women's association of the Chau Phong commune
Luong Van Hiep	Local authorities	Deputy Secretary of the youth Union of the Chau Phong commune
Lo Minh Chau	Local authorities	Head of Lien hamlet

For the minutes of the meetings and other details regarding the consultation meetings, please refer to the Annex 2.

E.2. Stakeholder Feedback Round

Please describe report how the feedback round was organised, what the outcomes were and how you followed up on the feedback.

This section will be filled in when the Stakeholder Feedback Round has been carried out, taking into account the outcomes of Pre-feasibility Assessment (PFA)

E. 3. Discussion on continuous input / grievance mechanism

Discuss the Continuous input / grievance mechanism expression method and details, as discussed with local stakeholders.

	Method Chosen (include all known details e.g. location of	Justification

	book, phone, number, identity of mediator)	
Continuous Input / Grievance Expression Process Book	Comment books are made available at the project site and the Office of the commune People's Committee so that local stakeholders can provide feedback on the proposed project.	Project site is the place where the local stakeholders can communicate directly (or anonymously via the comment book) with the project's Management Board. The office of the communal People's Committee is a standing unit of the People's Committee to deal with comments from local community on all matters of the commune and is the contact point between local authority and the residents. The comment books will be securely placed in the chosen locations and daily checked by responsible persons.
Telephone access	The telephone numbers of the Project Owner and the GS consultancy company are made available for local stakeholders to provide feedback on the project. Stakeholders can find the telephone number in the Comment Book or on the paper note at the project site.	The telephones are located at the office of the project owner at the project's site and at the office of the GS consultancy company to allow more practical communication with local stakeholders. There is always a receptionist on the desk to answer the calls or have the messages recorded. All received calls shall be logged and recorded in Comment Book with the date, comments, action requested and project responses. Stakeholders are not required to give their personal details when they wish to make a comment.
Internet/email access	The GS consultancy company has its website and its email for local stakeholders to provide feedback on the project.	There is always a web admin to receive the emails and website comments. All received emails and website comments shall be logged and recorded with the date, comments, action requested and project responses. Stakeholders are not required to give their personal details when they wish to

		make a comment on the website.
Nominated Independent Mediator (optional)	Not applied	Not applied

All issues identified during the crediting period through any of the Methods shall have a mitigation measure in place. The identified issue should be discussed in the revised Passport and the corresponding mitigation measure should be added to sustainability monitoring plan in section G.

SECTION F. Outcome Sustainability assessment

F.1. 'Do no harm' Assessment

Safeguarding principles	Description of relevance to my project	Assessment of my project risks breaching it (low/medium /high)	Mitigation measure
1. The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights	The project respects internationally proclaimed human rights. Viet Nam is a state party to 7 core UN human rights treaties, including the UN International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), to which it acceded in 1982. Viet Nam now is playing an increasing role in regional and international affairs. http://www1.umn.edu/humanrts/research/ratification-vietnam.html	Low	N/A
2. The project does not involve and is not complicit in involuntary resettlement	The project does not involve and is not complicit involuntary resettlement. Only land occupation is needed for the project activity. However, it is fact that impacted people agreed on the proper compensation for the occupied land area made by the project owner and local authority. There is no resettlement occurred due project activity. This information is documentarily evidenced	N/A	N/A

	and was checked on-site by DOE.		
3. The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of nay critical cultural heritage	There are no natural or historical conservation sites and archaeological places exist in the commune and surrounding areas[7]. Thus, The project does not involve and is not complicit in the alteration, damage or removal of any critical cultural heritage.	N/A	N/A
4. The project respects the employees' freedom of association and their right to collective bargaining and is not complicit in restrictions of these freedom and rights	Labour rights are protected in the Labour code of Viet Nam. The right to unionize, bargain collectively are highly protected by this code. The project fully respects the employee's freedom and rights and all related laws endorsed by Vietnamese government. *Ref. Labour code of Viet Nam, Article 7* http://www.global-standards.com/Resources/VNLaborCode1994-2002.pdf	N/A	N/A

[7] EIA, page 41

5. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of forced or compulsory labour	All employees are engaged in the project implementation on a voluntary basis. Forced or compulsory labour is regulated in the Labour code of Viet Nam. The project fully respects the employee's rights in accordance with all labour related laws. The law compliance is subject to government's inspection and ruling. In case of any terms of violation, due penalty would be enforced as in accordance to the regulations. *Ref. Labour code of Viet Nam, Article 9*	Low	N/A
6. The project does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour	The project does not involve the employment and complicit of child labour. The Host country has its own credible legislation in place prohibiting child labour. In Viet Nam, there is a comprehensive definition of child labour in terms of age limitation, working hours, etc. Such employment regulations are described in Labour code of Viet Nam. The proposed project requires a limited number of skilled employees to operate, maintain and manage the plant. Therefore, it does not employ and is not complicit in any form of child labour. *Ref. Labour code of Viet Nam, Chapter XI*	Low	N/A
7. The project does not involve and is not complicit in any form of discrimination based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or any other basis	The project does not discriminate against individuals and employment of staff is not based on gender, race, religion, sexual orientation or on any other basis. According to the interview with the project owner, there is strong solidarity existing among people from different minority groups in the project site. In Viet Nam (host country), there is labour legislation that protects against some facets of this principle. *Ref. Labor code of Viet Nam, Article 5*	Low	N/A
8. The project provides workers with a safe and healthy work environment and is	A hydro project in general does not expose workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments in terms of toxins or chemicals. In addition the project follows national safety rules under (Host Country) Law that covers	Low	N/A

not complicit in exposing workers to unsafe or unhealthy work environments.	work safety. *Ref. Labor code of Viet Nam, Article 7*		
9. The project takes a precautionary approach in regard to environmental challenges and is not complicit in practices contrary to the precautionary principle.	The project activity does not threaten human health or the environment. This was checked before the construction start by the project owner in the framework of an EIA to see if the components in the project activity are in compliance to the laws in various aspects e.g. health & safety, hazardous waste release etc.	Low	N/A
10. The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats, including those that are (a) legally protected, (b) officially proposed for protection, (c) identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, or (d) recognized as protected by traditional local communities	The project does not involve and is not complicit in significant conversion or degradation of critical natural habitats. There are no critical natural habitats located at or close to the project site.	N/A	N/A
11. The project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption	Viet Nam has ratified the Convention against Corruption. All permits that are required legally have been attained following applicable laws[8]. Furthermore, the project is owned by a private equity company, and there is no governmental subsidy disbursed to the project. Therefore, the project does not involve and is not complicit in corruption and is not prone to entrusted power abuse	Low	N/A

8
http://vi.wikipedia.org/wiki/C%C3%B4ng_%C6%B0%E1%BB%9Bc_ph%C3%B2ng_ch%E1%BB%91ng_tham_nh%C5%A9ng

	nor corruption.		
Additional relevant critical issues for my project type	**Description of relevance to my project**	**Assessment of relevance to my project (low/medium /high)**	**Mitigation measure**
1			
2			
Etc.			

F.2. Sustainable Development matrix

Indicator	Mitigation measure	Relevance to achieving MDG	Chosen parameter and explanation	Preliminary score
Gold Standard indicators of sustainable development.	**If relevant copy mitigation measure from "do no harm" – table, or include mitigation measure used to neutralise a score of '–'**	Check www.undp.or/mdg and www.mdgmonitor.org **Describe how your indicator is related to local MDG goals**	**Defined by project developer**	Negative impact: score '-' in case negative impact is not fully mitigated score 0 in case impact is planned to be fully mitigated No change in impact: score 0 Positive impact: score '+'
Air quality	– Using water spray trucks for dust suppression will mitigate dust generation from construction traffic. – All means/vehicles for transport of construction materials must be covered in order to minimize dust dispersion. – Regulating appropriately to avoid increasing the density of vehicles. – Using standardized and registered machines to reduce noise and	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	**Dust, GHG and other air pollutant:** The air pollution mainly comes from the construction. Proper measured are employed to mitigate the potential impacts During the operation period, the electricity generated by the project partially replaces electricity generation from other conventional sources of energy, and directly reducing emissions	0

	waste gas during their operation. (EIA, page 61)		other than GHG such as SO_x and NO_x, which contributes to the air quality improvement to a certain extent. However, such contribution is difficult to qualify or measure; therefore, this indicator is scored neutrally.	
Water quality and quantity	During the construction period, water source may be contaminated by various factors; however, proper mitigation measures are employed as follows: - Excavation debris is used for the construction of access road. - Strictly controlling discharge of organic domestic waste. Waste shall be collected for disposal or combustion; - Building standardized water-closets; waste oil is collected and transported away for treatment; – Rock, earth and solid waste are not allowed to be discharged to the river; disposal sites are arranged corresponding to each	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	**Contamination of public resources and water supply:** In order to avoid the water contamination, necessary mitigation measures are employed. Regarding the water quantity, as small-scale run-of-river hydropower stations[9] do not alter the water that runs through them. Therefore, compared to the baseline there is no significant change. For those reasons, this indicator is scored neutrally.	0

[9] According to Decision No. 18/2008/QD-BCT issued by Ministry of Industry and Trade on 18 July 2008, small scale hydropower project is ≤ 30 MW.

	construction phase. (TDR, Volume 2.1, Section 6.4.2)			
Soil condition	- The occupied land area will be commensurately compensated for; - To fill up the excavated areas which are exploited for building materials as soon as possible. - Excavation debris, muck from the construction stage is disposed off safely at the proper site. - When the project is commissioned, the project proponents commit to conduct plantation around the project site to avoid erosion. (EIA,page 61,62)	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	**Land loss, erosion and excavation debris:** The formation of reservoir results in inundation of a part of natural land. However, the areas are water surface land and coppice. Impacts are fully mitigated. Hence, the project negligibly affects the soil quality.	0
Other pollutants	- Noise mainly comes from the construction machinery, concrete casting and transportation vehicles. To address this impact, the project owner adopted low noise equipments. Transportation and machine operations were avoided at night. - For permanent occupation land	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	**Noise, waste management and other pollutant:** Noise appears during the construction, but stops when the construction is completed. During the construction, the project owner shall apply proper measures to strictly manage the discharge of organic waste resulted from daily	0

	area, the Project owner shall cooperate with local authorities to prepare a proper compensation plan. - For temporary occupation land area: it will be returned to its owner after completion of the project. Access and service road will improve the transportation of local area.		activities. Domestic waste is regularly collected and treated properly. Furthermore, there is no resident living near the project site and during the operation period the project does not create other pollutants such as ash, it is cleaner than the coal power plants it partially replaces.	
Biodiversity	– All work will be carried out in a manner such that damage or disruption to vegetation is minimized. After completion of construction activities, temporarily occupied areas will be re-vegetated. ⁂ Reservoir and dam area: During construction: Minimize the activities causing noise and air pollution from construction machinery, prohibit the hunting of animals by any means.	Ensuring the environmental sustainability	**Threatened plants and animals** The project site has only shrub forest, floristic composition is restoring and developing, which are all of low biological diversity. There is a limitation on number as well as species of aquatic species living on Nam Pong river which is in project area. On the other hand, there are many waterfalls and rapids in the reach from the dam to power house, it is difficult to migrate of aquatic species. Therefore, negative impacts of construction of Nam Pong plant to flora as well as fauna are negligible. Besides, the creation of	0

			reservoir will increase water surface area, which facilitates fishing and aquaculture. In conclusion, there is no significant change to the livelihood of plants or animals before or after the project; therefore, this indicator is scored neutrally.	
Quality of employment		Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger	**Training of staff:** During the construction and operation phases, a certain number of jobs will be provided to local people. Once they are employed, they will be trained to work as the operators. These employees will be provided with sufficient accommodation, and heath care as required by local laws. Hence, the quality of employment will be enhanced thanks to training courses provided to the workers and rural labourers. Jobs in the plant will help local people improve their living standards and reduce social evils in the region. Regarding occupation health management,	+

			the management board of the project shall issues regulations for the implementation of health care measures, food safety and hygiene inspection as required by Ministry of Health.	
Livelihood of the poor	For those who lose their land permanently, the project owner shall closely cooperate with local authorities to make a proper compensation plan. In case of temporary land occupation, it will be returned to its owner after completion of the project.	Eradicating extreme poverty and hunger	**Livelihood of workers, and local residents:** The project will improve the livelihood of those hired through income. The residents who are living at the project site may lose their land and attached assets for the purpose of project implementation. However, those residents will receive commensurate compensation made by the project owner in accordance with local and national laws. There are immigrants in the project area, who come for work only and no competition in term of livelihood with native residents. The impact is not significant and difficult to qualify or measure; therefore, the indicator is scored neutrally.	0

Access to affordable and clean energy services		Contributing to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Change in energy use:** The project will reduce dependency on expensive fossil fuels (coal, diesel, natural gas, etc.) and create more affordable clean energy for Viet Nam. The electricity generated by the project activity will be delivered to the national grid, thus alleviating the power shortage in the country. For those reasons, this indicator is scored positively.	+
Human and institutional capacity			**Public participation, education and skills:** Although the project will improve the human and institutional capacity through involvement of stakeholders in the LSC meeting, the overall benefits are not significant. In practice, only the employees working on the project can be considered as the main beneficiaries	0
Quantitative employment and income generation		Contributing to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	**Employment creation, household income:** Project will employ people during the construction and operation	+

			phases including local residents, thereby increasing local income.	
Balance of payments and investment			**Level of fuel import:** In Viet Nam, thermal power plants are using coal as fuel which is expensive fossil fuel. Therefore, renewable power plants like hydropower plants will decrease dependency on these expensive fossil fuels. However, since this impact is small in relation to macro-economic perspective, a neutral score is chosen	0
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance			**Introduction of new technology in the region, along with training and workshops:** The project owner shall use the state-of-art technology which is imported abroad. Enclosing with the equipment is usage manual and training course for the operator conducted by the supplier. Hence, technology transfer will be achieved. However, this impact is difficult to qualify or measure; therefore, this is scored "neutral" for	0

			conservative.	

Justification choices, data source and provision of references

Air quality	The plant does not emit the substances above; therefore, it imposes no impact on air quality. During the construction, there are factors that affect the air quality such as dust, waste gases from executing means, vehicles, etc.; however, the project proponents have applied proper mitigation measures i.e. spraying water on the road, covering material truck, using modern executing means. Hence, this indicator is given score 'neutral'. The information will be evaluated in the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) to be sent to DNA of Viet Nam. The project will result in GHG reductions; detail on the calculation of this reduction is available in the project design document (PDD)
Water quality and quantity	Small-scale hydropower stations do not alter the water that runs through them. The water quality and quantity including minimum flow and daily regulation regime shall be assessed in the EIAR.
Soil condition	The formation of reservoir results in inundation of a part of natural land. However, the reservoir area is small and includes water surface land and bush. Hence, the project negligibly affects the soil quality. During the construction period, topsoil erosion may occur due to the excavation activities. However, proper mitigation measures will be applied including - Minimize the vegetable clearance in the project site and surrounding areas. - Implement reforestation.
Other pollutants	The project shall ensure that the level of noise pollution shall be within the maximum permissible level for the industry. As the project does not create other pollutants such as ash, it is cleaner than the coal power plants it partially replaces. Waste will be collected for a proper treatment. The project owner will prohibit any uncontrolled discharge of organic waste by the workers on the site. Disposal sites are arranged in comfort with each construction period. This information will be stated in the EIAR. - For permanent occupation land area: The project owner shall cooperate with local authorities to make a

	proper compensation plan. - For temporary occupation land area: it will be returned to its owner after the completion of the project. Access and service road will improve transportation of local area.
Biodiversity	Impacts on flora and fauna are negligible. This information will be demonstrated in the EIAR. In order to restore the green cover in the impacted areas, the project owner shall conduct plantation in the campus of such facilities as power-house, reservoir, etc. For the temporarily occupied land areas such as industrial parking place, service road, worker accommodation, disposal site, etc. they will be restored with plants when the project is operated.
Quality of employment	The project will create employment opportunities, involving various jobs, for technicians, qualified and unskilled workers. Labour contract shall be made in accordance with host country laws.
Livelihood of the poor	Project contributes to the local development by creating more employments during the construction and operation phases. The project also contributes to local budget via taxes. As small scale hydropower projects are often in inaccessible and poor areas this is especially important. The project is expected to provide jobs for a hundred of local people during both construction and operation phase. For those who have their land affected by the proposed project, they will receive commensurate compensation in accordance with local and national laws. Livelihoods of the local residents will be secured because apart from affected land area, they also have other land parcels where they can move to for cultivation. The immigrants in the project area come for work only; therefore, they are not affected by the project implementation in term of livelihoods. This information will be evaluated in the EIAR.
Access to affordable and clean energy services	The project will reduce dependency on expensive fossil fuels (coal, diesel, natural gas, etc.) and create more affordable clean energy for Vietnam. Electrical energy generated by the project will be supplied to the national grid under pending Power Purchase Agreement (PPA).
Human and institutional capacity	Project will contribute to increase the skills for new employees and bring about a higher level of awareness of important environmental issues. This information will be evaluated in the EIAR.
Quantitative employment and income generation	Project will generate employment opportunities and income to the local community during both the construction and operation phases. This information will be confirmed during the site visit.

Balance of payments and investment	In Viet Nam, thermal power plants are using coal as fuel which is expensive fossil fuel. Therefore, renewable power plants like hydropower plants will decrease dependency on these expensive fossil fuels.
Technology transfer and technological self-reliance	Project will provide opportunities to access new technologies via training, workshops. This indicator can be substantiated by training records.

SECTION G. Sustainability Monitoring Plan		

No		1
Indicator		Quality of employment
Mitigation measure		n/a
Chosen parameter		Training Labour conditions
Current situation of parameter		Current situation of parameter is equal to baseline situation.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Staffs to be employed for the project are most local people having poor educational background.
Future target for parameter		- The staffs are trained on the technical issues relating to the operation of the plant. They will receive the professional certificate. - Jobs help local people improve their living standard by receiving the payment made by the project owner and reduce social evils in the region. - Labour condition of the project activity is secured to safeguard effective management of occupation health. The project owner shall be in cooperation with local authorities and medical centres to conduct health check-up for the plant staff; issue policies regarding health care for the plant staff.
Way of monitoring	How	Checking documentation, internship, interview
	When	Once per given period
	By who	The project owner

No		2
Indicator		Access to affordable and clean energy services
Mitigation measure		n/a
Chosen parameter		The operation of hydropower plant
Current situation of parameter		Using hydropower, a clean energy, instead of fossil fuel energy
Estimation of baseline situation of		There was no power or using fossil fuel based energy with high

parameter		price
Future target for parameter		Reducing the dependence on expensive fossil fuels (coal, diesel, etc.) and creating more affordable clean energy
Way of monitoring	How	Checking consumption of clean energy (i.e. hydropower)
	When	Once per given period
	By who	The project owner/CDM consultant

No		3
Indicator		Quantitative employment and income generation.
Mitigation measure		n/a
Chosen parameter		Employment creation/income generation
Current situation of parameter		Both long term and short-term jobs have been created during the construction and operation processes.
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No new jobs created, as the project activity didn't exist.
Future target for parameter		The number of jobs and income will be increased.
Way of monitoring	How	Through the evaluation of documents for wages paid and social security documents.
	When	Once per given period
	By who	The project owner/CDM consultant

No	4
Indicator	Air quality
Mitigation measure	– Using water spray trucks for dust suppression will mitigate dust generation from construction traffic. – All means/vehicles for transport of construction materials must be covered in order to minimize dust dispersion. – Regulating appropriately to avoid increasing the density of vehicles. – Using standardized and registered machines to reduce noise and waste gas during their operation.
Chosen parameter	Dust, waste gases, and other air pollutant including noise

Current situation of parameter		Dust, waste gases and other pollutant are emitted into the atmosphere
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		No dust, waste gases and other pollutant are emitted into the atmosphere
Future target for parameter		Dust, waste gases and other pollutants are prevented from being emitting into the atmosphere.
Way of monitoring	How	Air quality examination
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner / environment center

No		5
Indicator		Water quality and quantity
Mitigation measure		- Strictly controlling discharge of organic domestic waste. Waste shall be collected for disposal or combustion; - Building standardized water-closets; waste oil is collected and transported away for treatment; - Rock, earth and solid waste are not allowed to be discharged to the river; disposal sites are arranged corresponding to each construction phase.
Chosen parameter		- Contamination of public resources - Minimum flow
Current situation of parameter		Change to the water quality
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Water resources are not contaminated
Future target for parameter		- Water quality is up to the local standard - Minimum flow at the downstream is secured
Way of monitoring	How	Water quality examination
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner / environment centre

No		6
Indicator		Soil condition
Mitigation measure		The inundated land area will be commensurately compensated for; When the project is commissioned, the project proponents commit to conduct plantation around the project site to avoid erosion.
Repeat for each parameter		n/a
Chosen parameter		Land loss, erosion
Current situation of parameter		Same as the baseline situation
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		Land is occupied for the implementation of the project
Future target for parameter		Land occupied will be commensurately compensated for; land erosion is restricted by plantation.
Way of monitoring	How	Compensation documentation, site visit
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner

No		7
Indicator		Biodiversity
Mitigation measure		– All work will be carried out in a manner such that damage or disruption to vegetation is minimized. After completion of construction activities, temporarily occupied areas will be re-vegetated.
Chosen parameter		- Cultivation of plants and afforestation for impacted areas
Current situation of parameter		- Green cover is impacted by the project activity
Estimation of baseline situation of parameter		- Green cover stays natural
Future target for parameter		- Impacted areas to be recovered with plantation and afforestation
Way of monitoring	How	On-site check
	When	During the construction and operation
	By who	Project owner

Additional remarks monitoring

N/A

SECTION H. Additionality and conservativeness

This section is only applicable if the section on additionality and/or your choice of baseline does not follow Gold Standard guidance

H.1. Additionality

Additionality assessment is performed according to the "Tool for the demonstration and assessment of additionality", version 06.0.0 approved by UNFCCC. Details are available in the registered PDD.

H.2. Conservativeness

To assess conservativeness, comparison between the methodology versions of CDM registered PDD and the latest applicable version at the time of first submission of GS documentation; the analysis of same is provided as below:

Methodology Section	Version 12.2	Version 13
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that (a) install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield plant); (b) involve a capacity addition; (c) involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); or (d) involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).	This methodology is applicable to grid-connected renewable power generation project activities that (a) install a new power plant at a site where no renewable power plant was operated prior to the implementation of the project activity (greenfield plant); (b) involve a capacity addition; (c) involve a retrofit of (an) existing plant(s); or (d) involve a replacement of (an) existing plant(s).
Applicability Conditions (General)	The project activity is the installation, capacity addition, retrofit or replacement of a power plant / unit of one of the following types : hydropower plant / unit (either with a run- of-river reservoir or an accumulation reservoir), wind power plant / unit, geothermal power plant / unit, solar power plant / unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant / unit;	The project activity is the installation, capacity addition, retrofit or replacement of a power plant / unit of one of the following types: hydropower plant / unit (either with a run- of-river reservoir or an accumulation reservoir), wind power plant / unit, geothermal power plant / unit, solar power plant / unit, wave power plant/unit or tidal power plant / unit;
Applicability Conditions (General)	In the case of capacity additions, retrofits or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects which use Option 2: on page 10 to calculate the parameter EGPJ,y): the existing plant started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion or retrofit of the plant has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.	In the case of capacity additions, retrofits or replacements (except for wind, solar, wave or tidal power capacity addition projects which use Option 2: on page 10 to calculate the parameter EGPJ,y): the existing plant started commercial operation prior to the start of a minimum historical reference period of five years, used for the calculation of baseline emissions and defined in the baseline emission section, and no capacity expansion or retrofit of the plant has been undertaken between the start of this minimum historical reference period and the implementation of the project activity.
Applicability Conditions (Hydro)	In case of hydro power plants: • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of reservoirs; or • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of each reservoir, as per the definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m^2; or • The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density of each reservoir, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m^2.	In case of hydro power plants: • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, with no change in the volume of any of reservoirs; or • The project activity is implemented in an existing single or multiple reservoirs, where the volume of reservoir is increased and the power density of each reservoir, as per the definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m^2; or • The project activity results in new single or multiple reservoirs and the power density of each reservoir, as per definitions given in the Project Emissions section, is greater than 4 W/m^2.
Applicability Conditions (Hydro)	In case of hydro power plants using multiple reservoirs where the density of any of the reservoirs is lower than 4 W/m^2; all the following conditions must apply: • The power density calculated for the entire project activity using equation 5 is greater	In case of hydro power plants using multiple reservoirs where the power density of any of the reservoirs is lower than 4 W/m^2; after implementation of the project activity all of the following conditions must apply: • The power density calculated for the entire

	than 4 W/m^2; • Multiple reservoirs and hydro power plants located at the same river and where are designed together to function as an integrated project that collectively constitute the generation capacity of the combined power plant; • Water flow between multiple reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from the reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m^2, is lower than 15MW; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m2, is less than 10% of the total installed capacity of the project activity from multiple reservoirs.	project activity using equation 5 is greater than 4 W/m^2; • Multiple reservoirs and hydro power plants located at the same river and where are designed together to function as an integrated project 10 that collectively constitute the generation capacity of the combined power plant; • Water flow between the multiple reservoirs is not used by any other hydropower unit which is not a part of the project activity; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from the reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m^2, is lower than 15MW; • Total installed capacity of the power units, which are driven using water from reservoirs with power density lower than 4 W/m2, is less than 10% of the total installed capacity of the project activity from multiple reservoirs.
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is not applicable to project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site;	This methodology is not applicable to project activities that involve switching from fossil fuels to renewable energy sources at the site of the project activity, since in this case the baseline may be the continued use of fossil fuels at the site;
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is not applicable to the biomass fired power plants;	This methodology is not applicable to the biomass fired power plants;
Applicability Conditions (General)	This methodology is not applicable to hydro power plant that results in the creation of a new single reservoirs or in the increase in an existing single reservoirs where the power density of the power plant is less than 4 W/m^2	This methodology is not applicable to hydro power plant that results in the creation of a new single reservoirs or in the increase in an existing single reservoirs where the power density of the power plant is less than 4 W/m^2
Inclusion of BE and PE Gases	Baseline: CO_2 included; Project: Reservoir emissions - CH_4 included; Project: Fossil fuel combustion - CO_2 exclude.	Baseline: CO_2 included; Project: Reservoir emissions - CH_4 included; Project: Fossil fuel combustion - CO_2 exclude.
Baseline Assessment	If the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following: Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".	If the project activity is the installation of a new grid-connected renewable power plant/unit, the baseline scenario is the following: Electricity delivered to the grid by the project activity would have otherwise been generated by the operation of grid-connected power plants and by the addition of new generation sources, as reflected in the combined margin (CM) calculations described in the "Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system".
Additionality Assessment	Not Required	Not Required
Methodological Choices (ER calculation)	Baseline Emissions: Electricity supplied to grid (green field option) Project Emissions: Neglected for fossil consumption in hydro projects (Table 1 - project	Baseline Emissions: Electricity supplied to grid (green field option) Project Emissions: Fossil fuel consumption (Neglected). As per ver. 13 on page 6: The use of

	activity emissions for hydro projects) Leakage: Neglected	fossil fuels for the back up or emergency purposes (e.g. diesel generators) can be neglected. Leakage: Neglected
Grid Emission Factor	As per registered PDD; GEF = 0.5764 tCO_2/MWh (Tool to calculate the emission factor for an electricity system Version 02.2.1)	As per latest published data, the GEF of Vietnam is 0.5408 tCO_2/MWh, which is lower than registered PDD. Thereby the ERs will be updated accordingly.

At the time of first submission, the emission factor has been calculated and published by the host country DNA (i.e. DNA of Vietnam) using the latest relevant EF tool and data availability at 0.5408 tCO_2/MWh which is lower than GEF applied in registered PDD i.e. 0.5764 tCO_2/MWh. Applying the conservativeness principle, the PP has applied the lower EF value in the calculation of emission reductions to be generated by the proposed project. These emission reductions will supersede those in the registered PDD for the purpose of GS registration.

Year	**Estimation of project activity emissions (tonnes of CO_2e)**	**Estimation of baseline emissions (tonnes of CO_2e)**	**Estimation of leakage (tonnes of CO_2 e)**	**Estimation of overall emission reductions (tonnes of CO_2e)**
1 (Only 6 months)	0	33,004	0	33,004
2	0	66,008	0	66,008
3	0	66,008	0	66,008
4	0	66,008	0	66,008
5	0	66,008	0	66,008
6	0	66,008	0	66,008
7	0	66,008	0	66,008
8 (Only 6 months)		33,004	0	33,004
Total (tCO_2 e)	**0**	**462,056**	**0**	**462,056**

ANNEX 1 ODA declaration

Project financing for this project activity will not use Official Development Assistance (ODA) Funds as defined in the Gold Standard Manual for Project Developers. There are no loans or grants being provided by International Finance Institutions, which include ODA.

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OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE DECLARATION

Date: 08/11/2012

The Gold Standard Foundation

79 Avenue Louis Casai

Geneva Cointrin, CH-1216

Switzerland

RE: Declaration of Non-Use of Official Development Assistance by Project Owner of Nam Pong Hydropower Project

ZaHung Joint Stock Company

As Project Owner of the above-referenced project, and acting on behalf of all Project Participants, I now make the following representations:

Le Xuan Long

I hereby declare that I am duly and fully authorized by the Project Owner of the above-referenced project to act on behalf of all Project Participants and make the following representations:

I. The Gold Standard Documentation

I am familiar with the provisions of The Gold Standard Documentation relevant to Official Development Assistance (ODA). I understand that the above-referenced project is not eligible for Gold Standard registration if the project receives or benefits from Official Development Assistance with the condition that some, or all, of the carbon credits CERs coming out of the project are transferred to the ODA donor country. I hereby expressly declare that no financing provided in connection with the above-referenced project has come from or will come from ODA that has been or will be provided under the condition, whether express of implied, that any or all of the carbon credits issued as a result of the project's operation will be transferred directly or indirectly to the country of origin of the ODA.

II. Duty to Notify Upon Discovery

If I learn or if I am given any reason to believe at any stage of project design or implementation that ODA has been used to support the development or implementation of the project, or that an entity providing ODA to the host country may at some point in the future benefit directly or indirectly from the carbon credits generated from the project as a condition of investment, I will notify The Gold Standard immediately using the Amended ODA Declaration Form provided below.

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III. Investigation

The Gold Standard reserves the right to conduct an investigation into any project it reasonably believes may be receiving ODA with the condition that some or all of the carbon credits from the project will be transferred to the ODA donor country.

IV. Sanctions

I am fully aware that the sanctions identified in The Gold Standard Terms and Conditions may be applied to me or the above-referenced project in the event that any of the information provided above is false or I fail to notify The Gold Standard of any changes to ODA in a timely manner.

I swear that all of the statements contained herein are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signed: _____

Name: Le Xuan Long

Title: General Director

On behalf of: ZaHung Joint Stock Company

Place: No. 186, Hoang Sam street, Cau Giay district, Ha Noi, Viet Nam

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ANNEX 2 Minutes of Meeting

1. Chau Hanh commune

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

MINUTES OF MEETING

Subject: Consulting people's opinions on the socio-economic impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project, in Chau Hanh and Chau Phong commune – Quy Chau district – Nghe An province to invest and implement the hydropower project under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

On 5/9/2007, in Chau Hanh commune, Quy Chau district – Nghe An, representatives of the owner of Nam Pong hydropower cluster meet people's representatives to consult the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project with a capacity of 30MW to the local areas.

Participants of the meeting are:

I. Representatives of local people and village authorities

(1) Mr. (Ms.) Vi Van Hanh

Title: Commune chairman

(2) Mr. (Ms.) Le Tuan Khang

Title: Party Cell's secretary of the commune

(3) Mr. (Ms.) Vi Dinh Hiem

Title: Head of the farmer association of the commune

(4) Mr. (Ms.) Sam Thi Khuyen

Title: Head of the women's association of the commune

(5) Mr. (Ms.) Le Duc Tinh

Title: Vice Secretary of the youth union of the commune

(6) Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Dinh Phan

Title: Head of the Lien hamlet

II. Representatives of the project owner – Ha Do Joint Stock Company

(1) Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Duc Toan Title: General director

(2) Mr. (Ms.) Phan Thanh Ha Title: Head of the project management unit

(3) Mr. (Ms.) Lai Ngoc Giap Title: Staff of the project management unit

(4) Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Canh Chi Title: Staff of the project management unit

The meeting heard Mr. Nguyen Duc Toan – General Director of Ha Do Joint Stock Company, representative of the project owner to present the content of the feasibility study and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project.

After the discussion and questions from representatives of local authorities, hamlet head and people, the meeting came to the following conclusions:

1. Project purposes:

- Use the water resources to generate electricity and supply to the National power grid.
- Using the clean and renewable energy sources, the project will contribute to the reduction of fossil fuel consumption for power generation and hence, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Therefore, this project will be developed as a Clean Development Mechanism(CDM) project which will generate certified emission reductions (CERs) under the Kyoto protocol as a by-product besides electricity and generate additional income helping the project financially feasible.

2. Positive impacts

- The project helps the improvement of the transportation system in the region, creates favorable conditions for living and production activities of local people, helps the transportation of goods and people, and facilitates the communication among areas in the region.
- The project creates jobs for local people, especially the ethnic minority people, reducing the local unemployment rate.
- Contributes to the local budget through taxes.
- Improves the living standard of local people, narrowing the cultural and economic gap among ethnic groups and areas in the region.
- Supply a renewable power source without greenhouse emissions to the national grid and replace electricity supplied from fossil fuel power plants. Therefore, the project contribute to environment protection by preventing climate change.
- Contribute positively to the local tourism industry.

3. Limits and measures

- The project will take over some farming land, affecting local people's lives. To compensate for this, the project owner will cooperate with local authorities to draft a compensation plan and farming reallocation for affected people as regulated by law, helping them to change their production structures.
- During project construction, there will be some impacts such as: noises from machines, transportation vehicles, dust during ground leveling. However, the construction site is far from residential area and these impacts only occur during construction. Therefore, impacts are insignificant.

All commune representatives support the policies to build the project with the content stated in the project owner's report.

Recommendation: The project should be implemented soon for soon improvement of local living standard.

ON BEHALF OF THE PROJECT OWNER

General Director

(signed and sealed)

Nguyen Duc Toan

ON BEHALF OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Commune chairman

(signed and sealed)

Vi Van Hanh

Commune's Party Secretary

(signed and sealed)

Le Tuan Khang

ON BEHALF OF FARMER ASSOCIATION

(signed and sealed)

Nguyen Dinh Phan

ON BEHALF OF WOMEN'S UNION

(signed and sealed)

Sam Thi Khuyen

ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNION

(signed and sealed)

Le Duc Tinh

ON BEHALF OF LIEN HAMLET

(signed)

Nguyen Dinh Phan

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

BIÊN BẢN CUỘC HỌP

V/v: Tham vấn ý kiến nhân dân về tác động Kinh tế - Xã hội của
công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông, xã Châu Hạnh, Châu Phong -huyện Quỳ Châu-tỉnh Nghệ An
để đầu tư và thực hiện dự án Thủy điện theo Cơ chế phát triển sạch (CDM)

Hôm nay, ngày 5/3/2007 tại xã Châu Hạnh, huyện Quỳ Châu- tỉnh Nghệ An, đại diện của Chủ dự án Công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông đã họp với đại diện nhân dân trong xã để tham vấn ý kiến về tác động Kinh tế - Xã hội và Môi trường của công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông có công suất 30 MW đến địa phương;

Tham dự cuộc họp gồm có:

I. Đại diện nhân dân và chính quyền xã:

1. Ông (bà): Vi Văn Hạnh — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch xã
2. Ông (bà): Lê Tuấn Chương — Chức vụ: Bí thư xã
3. Ông (bà): Vi Đình Hiền — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội nông dân xã
4. Ông (bà): Sầm Thị Chuyên — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã
5. Ông (bà): Lê Đức Tính — Chức vụ: Bí thư đoàn thanh niên xã
6. Ông (bà): Nguyễn Đình Phán — Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Huổi Ny
7. Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn
8. Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ:
9. Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ:

II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư – Công ty cổ phần Hà Đô.

1. Ông (bà): **Nguyễn Đức Toàn** — Chức vụ: Tổng giám đốc
2. Ông (bà): **Phan Thanh Hà** — Chức vụ: Trưởng ban QLDA
3. Ông (bà): **Lại Ngọc Giáp** — Chức vụ: Cán bộ Ban QLDA
4. Ông (bà): **Nguyễn Cảnh Chi** — Chức vụ: Cán bộ Ban QLDA

Hội nghị đã nghe ông Nguyễn Đức Toàn –Tổng giám đốc Công ty cổ phần Hà Đô, đại diện chủ dự án trình bày nội dung của báo cáo Nghiên cứu khả thi và đánh giá các tác động Kinh tế - Xã hội và Môi trường của công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông.

Sau khi thảo luận và chất vấn của đại diện chính quyền địa phương, trưởng thôn và nhân dân, hội nghị nhất trí với những kết luận sau:

1. Mục đích của dự án:

- Tận dụng nguồn tài nguyên nước để sản xuất và cung cấp điện cho Hệ thống điện Quốc gia
- Với ưu điểm là nguồn năng lượng sạch tái tạo, dự án sẽ góp phần giảm tiêu hao lượng nhiên liệu hóa thạch dùng để sản xuất điện và qua đó sẽ làm giảm lượng phát thải khí nhà kính vào khí quyển. Do vậy dự án sẽ được phát triển thành dự án Cơ chế sạch (CDM) và nhận các chứng nhận giảm phát thải (CERs) theo Nghị định thư Kyoto như một sản phẩm phụ bên cạnh sản phẩm điện và sẽ thu được một nguồn doanh thu bổ sung giúp dự án khả thi về mặt tài chính.

2. Các tác động tích cực:

- Dự án góp phần hoàn thiện hệ thống giao thông trong khu vực, tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho sinh hoạt và sản xuất của nhân dân địa phương, giúp vận chuyển hàng hoá, đi lại, giao lưu giữa các vùng trong khu vực được thuận lợi.
- Tạo công ăn việc làm cho người dân địa phương, đặc biệt là đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số, giảm tỷ lệ thất nghiệp của địa phương.
- Đóng góp vào ngân sách địa phương thông qua thuế.
- Góp phần nâng cao đời sống của nhân dân trong vùng, thu hẹp khoảng cách về kinh tế và văn hoá giữa các dân tộc và các khu vực trong vùng
- Cung cấp nguồn điện tái tạo mà không phát thải khí nhà kính (GHG) để hòa vào lưới điện quốc gia, vì thế sẽ thay thế một phần điện năng được cung cấp từ các nhà máy điện sử dụng nhiên liệu hóa thạch. Như vậy dự án đã góp phần vào quá trình bảo vệ môi trường, hạn chế quá trình biến đổi khí hậu
- Tác động tích cực đến ngành du lịch tại địa phương.

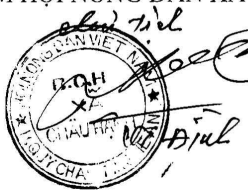
3. Các hạn chế và biện pháp khắc phục

- Dự án sẽ thu hồi một phần diện đất canh tác, ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống của người dân địa phương. Để khắc phục điều này, chủ dự án sẽ phối hợp với chính quyền địa phương xây dựng phương án đền bù, tái định canh cho những người dân bị ảnh hưởng theo đúng những quy định của pháp luật, giúp họ chuyển đổi cơ cấu sản xuất.
- Khi tiến hành thi công công trình sẽ phát sinh một số ảnh hưởng như: tiếng ồn máy móc, xe vận chuyển, bụi khi san lấp mặt bằng. Tuy nhiên, khu vực thi công nằm xa khu dân cư, đồng thời tác động này chỉ xảy ra trong thời gian thi công. Do vậy tác động là không đáng kể.

Các đại diện của xã đều ủng hộ chủ trương xây dựng công trình với các nội dung nêu trong báo cáo của chủ đầu tư.

Kiến nghị: Công trình sớm được triển khai thực hiện để đời sống nhân dân sớm được cải thiện.

T/M CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ	T/M CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG
TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC	CHỦ TỊCH XÃ
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN HÀ ĐÔ	
TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC	
Nguyễn Đức Toàn	VI VĂN HẠNH
BÍ THƯ XÃ	
ĐẢNG ỦY XÃ CHÂU HANH	
LÊ TUẤN KHANG	

T/M HỘI NÔNG DÂN XÃ	T/M HỘI PHỤ NỮ XÃ	T/M ĐOÀN THANH NIÊN
	 Sầm Thị Khuyên	 Lê Đức Duy
T/M THÔN (BẢN) Nguyễn Đình Phúc	T/M THÔN (BẢN).....	T/M THÔN (BẢN).....

2. Chau Phong commune

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

Independence – Freedom – Happiness

MINUTES OF MEETING

Subject: Consulting people's opinions on the socio-economic impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project, in Chau Hanh and Chau Phong commune – Quy Chau district – Nghe An province to invest and implement the hydropower project under Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)

On 5/9/2007, in Chau Phong commune, Quy Chau district – Nghe An, representatives of the owner of Nam Pong hydropower cluster meet people's representatives to consult the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project with a capacity of 30MW to the local areas.

Participants of the meeting are:

I. Representatives of local people and village authorities

(1) Mr. (Ms.) Vi Van Chan

Title: Commune chairman

(2) Mr. (Ms.) Ha Thanh Tam

Title: Party Cell's secretary of the commune

(3) Mr. (Ms.) Lu Minh Luan

Title: Head of the farmer association of the commune

(4) Mr. (Ms.) Lo Thi Nam

Title: Head of the women's association of the commune

(5) Mr. (Ms.) Luong Van Hiep

Title: Vice Secretary of the youth union of the commune

(6) Mr. (Ms.) Lo Minh Chau

Title: Head of the Lien hamlet

II. Representatives of the project owner – Ha Do Joint Stock Company

(1) Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Duc Toan Title: General Director

(2) Mr. (Ms.) Phan Thanh Ha Title: Head of the project management unit

(3) Mr. (Ms.) Lai Ngoc Giap Title: Staff of the project management unit

(4) Mr. (Ms.) Nguyen Canh Chi Title: Staff of the project management unit

The meeting heard Mr. Nguyen Duc Toan – General Director of Ha Do Joint Stock Company, representative of the project owner to present the content of the feasibility study and assess the socio-economic and environmental impacts of Nam Pong hydropower project.

After the discussion and questions from representatives of local authorities, hamlet head and people, the meeting came to the following conclusions:

1. **Project purposes:**
   - Use the water resources to generate electricity and supply to the National power grid.
   - Using the clean and renewable energy sources, the project will contribute to the reduction of fossil fuel consumption for power generation and hence, reduce the emission of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere. Therefore, this project will be developed as a Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project which will generate certified emission reductions (CERs) under the Kyoto protocol as a by-product besides electricity and generate additional income helping the project financially feasible.
2. **Positive impacts**
   - The project helps the improvement of the transportation system in the region, creates favorable conditions for living and production activities of local people, helps the transportation of goods and people, and facilitates the communication among areas in the region.
   - The project creates jobs for local people, especially the ethnic minority people, reducing the local unemployment rate.
   - Contributes to the local budget through taxes.
   - Improves the living standard of local people, narrowing the cultural and economic gap among ethnic groups and areas in the region.
   - Supply a renewable power source without greenhouse emissions to the national grid and replace electricity supplied from fossil fuel power plants. Therefore, the project contributes to environment protection by preventing climate change.
   - Contribute positively to the local tourism industry.
3. **Limits and measures**
   - The project will take over some farming land, affecting local people's lives. To compensate for this, the project owner will cooperate with local authorities to draft a compensation plan and farming reallocation for affected people as regulated by law, helping them to change their production structures.
   - During project construction, there will be some impacts such as: noises from machines, transportation vehicles, dust during ground leveling. However, the construction site is far from residential area and these impacts only occur during construction. Therefore, impacts are insignificant.

All commune representatives support the policies to build the project with the content stated in the project owner's report.

Recommendation: The project should be implemented soon for soon improvement of local living standard.

ON BEHALF OF THE PROJECT OWNER

General Director

(signed and sealed)

Nguyen Duc Toan

ON BEHALF OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Commune chairman

(signed and sealed)

Vi Van Chan

Commune's Party Secretary

(signed and sealed)

Ha Thanh Tam

ON BEHALF OF FARMER ASSOCIATION

(signed and sealed)

Lu Minh Luan

ON BEHALF OF WOMEN'S UNION

(signed and sealed)

Lo Thi Nam

ON BEHALF OF YOUTH UNION

(signed and sealed)

Luong Van Hiep

ON BEHALF OF LIEN HAMLET

(signed)

Lo Minh Chau

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

BIÊN BẢN CUỘC HỌP

V/v: Tham vấn ý kiến nhân dân về tác động Kinh tế - Xã hội của công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông, xã Châu Hạnh, Châu Phong -huyện Quỳ Châu-tỉnh Nghệ An để đầu tư và thực hiện dự án Thủy điện theo Cơ chế phát triển sạch (CDM)

Hôm nay, ngày 5/9/2007 tại xã Châu Phong, huyện Quỳ Châu- tỉnh Nghệ An, đại diện của Chủ dự án Công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông đã họp với đại diện nhân dân trong xã để tham vấn ý kiến về tác động Kinh tế - Xã hội và Môi trường của công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông có công suất 30 MW ở địa phương;

Tham dự cuộc họp gồm có:

I. Đại diện nhân dân và chính quyền xã:

1. Ông (bà): Vi Văn Chăn — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch xã
2. Ông (bà): Hà Thanh Tâm — Chức vụ: Bí thư xã
3. Ông (bà): Lữ Minh Luân — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội nông dân xã
4. Ông (bà): Lô Thị Năm — Chức vụ: Chủ tịch hội phụ nữ xã
5. Ông (bà): Lường Văn Hiệp — Chức vụ: Bí thư đoàn thanh niên xã
6. Ông (bà): Lô Minh Chiến — Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn Lim
7. Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ: Trưởng thôn
8. Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ:
9. Ông (bà): ..... — Chức vụ:

II. Đại diện chủ đầu tư – Công ty cổ phần Hà Đô.

1. Ông (bà): **Nguyễn Đức Toàn** — Chức vụ: Tổng giám đốc
2. Ông (bà): **Phan Thanh Hà** — Chức vụ: Trưởng ban QLDA
3. Ông (bà): **Lại Ngọc Giáp** — Chức vụ: Cán bộ Ban QLDA
4. Ông (bà): **Nguyễn Cảnh Chi** — Chức vụ: Cán bộ Ban QLDA

Hội nghị đã nghe ông Nguyễn Đức Toàn –Tổng giám đốc Công ty cổ phần Hà Đô, đại diện chủ dự án trình bày nội dung của báo cáo Nghiên cứu khả thi và đánh giá các tác động Kinh tế - Xã hội và Môi trường của công trình thuỷ điện Nậm Pông.

Sau khi thảo luận và chất vấn của đại diện chính quyền địa phương, trưởng thôn và nhân dân, hội nghị nhất trí với những kết luận sau:

1. Mục đích của dự án:

- Tận dụng nguồn tài nguyên nước để sản xuất và cung cấp điện cho Hệ thống điện Quốc gia
- Với ưu điểm là nguồn năng lượng sạch tái tạo, dự án sẽ góp phần giảm tiêu hao lượng nhiên liệu hóa thạch dùng để sản xuất điện và qua đó sẽ làm giảm lượng phát thải khí nhà kính vào khí quyển. Do vậy dự án sẽ được phát triển thành dự án Cơ chế sạch (CDM) và nhận các chứng nhận giảm phát thải (CERs) theo Nghị định thư Kyoto như một sản phẩm phụ bên cạnh sản phẩm điện và sẽ thu được một nguồn doanh thu bổ sung giúp dự án khả thi về mặt tài chính.

2. Các tác động tích cực:

- Dự án góp phần hoàn thiện hệ thống giao thông trong khu vực, tạo điều kiện thuận lợi cho sinh hoạt và sản xuất của nhân dân địa phương, giúp vận chuyển hàng hoá, đi lại, giao lưu giữa các vùng trong khu vực được thuận lợi.
- Tạo công ăn việc làm cho người dân địa phương, đặc biệt là đồng bào dân tộc thiểu số, giảm tỷ lệ thất nghiệp của địa phương.
- Đóng góp vào ngân sách địa phương thông qua thuế.
- Góp phần nâng cao đời sống của nhân dân trong vùng, thu hẹp khoảng cách về kinh tế và văn hoá giữa các dân tộc và các khu vực trong vùng
- Cung cấp nguồn điện tái tạo mà không phát thải khí nhà kính (GHG) để hòa vào lưới điện quốc gia, vì thế sẽ thay thế một phần điện năng được cung cấp từ các nhà máy điện sử dụng nhiên liệu hóa thạch. Như vậy dự án đã góp phần vào quá trình bảo vệ môi trường, hạn chế quá trình biến đổi khí hậu
- Tác động tích cực đến ngành du lịch tại địa phương.

3. Các hạn chế và biện pháp khắc phục

- Dự án sẽ thu hồi một phần diện đất canh tác, ảnh hưởng đến cuộc sống của người dân địa phương. Để khắc phục điều này, chủ dự án sẽ phối hợp với chính quyền địa phương xây dựng phương án đền bù, tái định canh cho những người dân bị ảnh hưởng theo đúng những quy định của pháp luật, giúp họ chuyển đổi cơ cấu sản xuất.
- Khi tiến hành thi công công trình sẽ phát sinh một số ảnh hưởng như: tiếng ồn máy móc, xe vận chuyển, bụi khi san lấp mặt bằng. Tuy nhiên, khu vực thi công nằm xa khu dân cư, đồng thời tác động này chỉ xảy ra trong thời gian thi công. Do vậy tác động là không đáng kể.

Các đại diện của xã đều ủng hộ chủ trương xây dựng công trình với các nội dung nêu trong báo cáo của chủ đầu tư.

Kiến nghị: Công trình sớm được triển khai thực hiện để đời sống nhân dân sớm được cải thiện.

T/M CHỦ ĐẦU TƯ	T/M CHÍNH QUYỀN ĐỊA PHƯƠNG
ĐẠI DIỆN GIÁM ĐỐC	CHỦ TỊCH XÃ
CÔNG TY CỔ PHẦN HÀ ĐÔ	
TỔNG GIÁM ĐỐC	VI VĂN CHÂN
Nguyễn Đức Toàn	
BÍ THƯ XÃ	
ĐẢNG ỦY XÃ CHÂU PHONG	
Hà Thành Tâm	

T/M HỘI NÔNG DÂN XÃ

T/M HỘI PHỤ NỮ XÃ

T/M ĐOÀN THANH NIÊN

T/M THÔN (BẢN)....

T/M THÔN (BẢN).....

T/M THÔN (BẢN).....