

# Initial Environmental and Social Examination Report – Annex G

---

Project Number: 51327-001  
October 2018  
Document Stage: Final

## Proposed Loan and Administration of Loans Da Nhim - Ham Thuan - Da Mi Hydro Power Joint Stock Company Floating Solar Energy Project (Viet Nam)

Prepared by ERM for Asian Development bank (ADB) and Da Nhim - Ham Thuan - Da Mi Hydro Power Joint Stock Company

The initial environmental and social examination report is a document of the Project Sponsor and ADB. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

# Livelihood Restoration Plan

---

Wednesday, October 03, 2018

## VIE: Da Mi Floating Solar Power Project

Prepared by Da Nhim – Ham Thuan – Da Mi Hydropower Joint Stock Company (DHD) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

# Table of Content

I.	INTRODUCTION	1
II.	BACKGROUND	3
	A. Standards and Guidance Documents	3
	B. Overview of Project Affected Area	3
	C. Overview of Project Affected Households and Social Impact Assessment Outcomes	4
	D. Existing local resources	10
	E. Project needs and resources	12
III.	PROGRAMMES	13
	A. LRP Project Recommendation	14
	B. Small-scaled Agriculture Support Project	14
	C. Professional scholarship and Job Seeker support	17
	D. Local Recruitment	21
IV.	DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION	22
	A. Consultation and Agreement with Local Authority on the LRP	22
	B. Disclosure to and Consultation with DPAPs	25
	C. On-going Consultations on the LRP	27
V.	LRP RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASUREMENTS	27
VI.	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING	31
	A. Monitoring	31
	B. Independent Evaluation	33
	C. Reporting	33
VII.	IMPLEMENTATION	34
	A. Arrangement and Responsibilities	34
	B. Implementation Schedule	35
VIII.	BUDGET	37
IX.	FOLLOW UP ACTIONS	37

## ANNEXES

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
DHD	–	Da Nhim – Ham Thuan – Da Mi Hydropower Joint Stock Company
DPAH	–	Directly Project Affected People
DPAP	–	Directly Project Affected Household
EIA	–	Environmental Impact Assessment
EHS	–	Environment, Health and Safety
EPC	–	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ERM	–	Environment Resource Management
IESE	–	Initial Environmental and Social Examination
LRP	–	Livelihood Restoration Plan
PC	–	The People's Committee
SE	–	Stakeholder Engagement

## **WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

ha	–	Hectare
km	–	Kilometer
m	–	Meter
MW	–	Megawatt

## **ANNEXES**

Annex A	Standards and guidance documents
Annex B	List of the households engaged in Census survey
Annex C	Social Economic information of project area

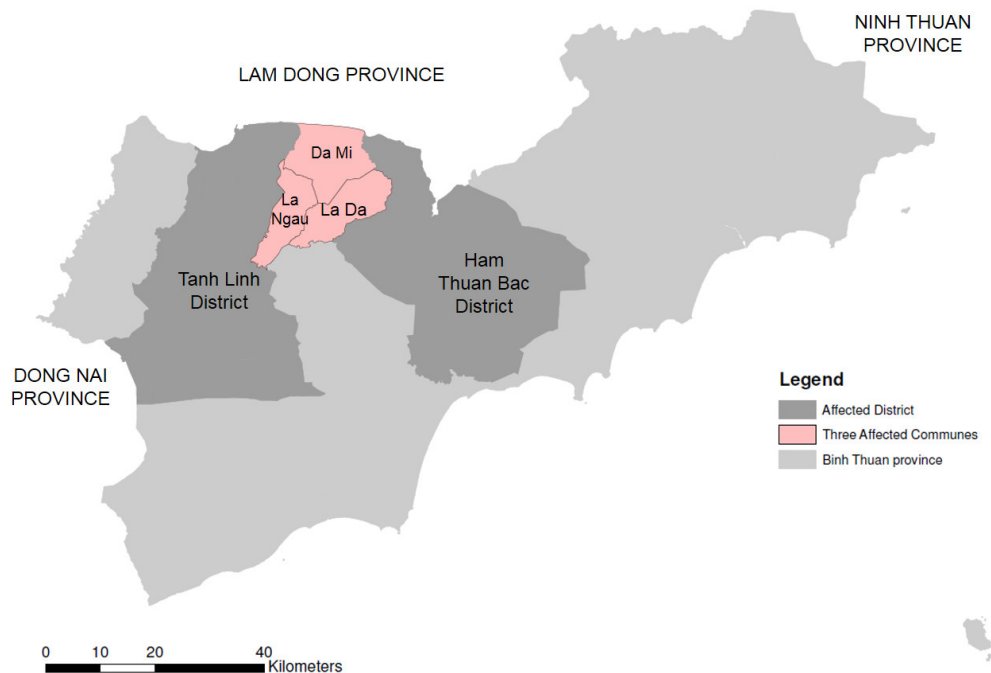
This report is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of Asian Development Bank's (ADB) Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

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

## I. INTRODUCTION

1. Da Nhim – Ham Thuan - Da Mi Hydropower Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as DHD - the Project Sponsor) which is a subsidiary of Electricity Vietnam (EVN) plans to install a 47.5 MWp floating solar photovoltaic power plant (hereinafter referred to as 'the Project') on the reservoir of Da Mi hydro power plant in Binh Thuan province, Vietnam. The Project is located in Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac Districts in the Province of Binh Thuan, approximately 220 km north-east of Ho Chi Minh City.

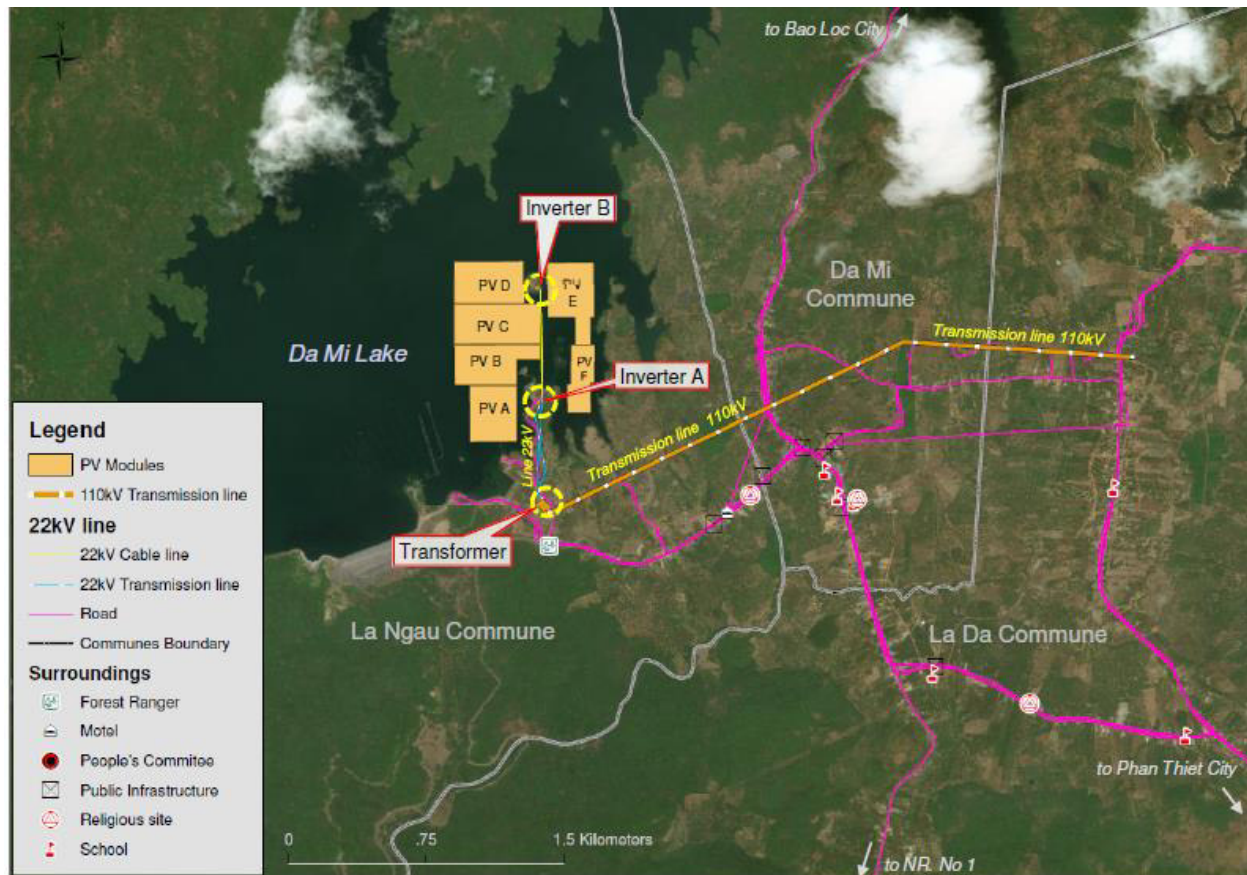
Figure I.1 Location of project area



Source: ERM

2. The floating solar PV plant and ancillary facilities will have a total footprint of 51.55 ha which includes 5.8 ha to be acquired for the transmission lines. Key components of the Project including floating solar area, substation, transmission line and float manufacturing workshop are located in Da Mi, La Da and La Ngau communes, of which all the key components will be built in La Ngau and part of the 110kV transmission line will go through La Da and Da Mi communes.

Figure I.2 Project components



3. Construction and installation of the Project's ancillary facilities is expected to last for a year and the Project lifecycle is expected for 25 years. The Project Sponsor has requested financial assistance for the Project from the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
4. A regulatory Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the Project was approved by the local authorities in 2017. Mott Macdonald conducted an Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) to assess compliance of the Project to local and ADB standards in March 2018. ERM was contracted to provide an Initial Environmental Social Evaluation (IESE) in July 2018 to allow the Project to be designed and implemented in compliance with ADB Safeguards. In addition, ERM is supporting DHD to develop additional management plans including a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Management Plan, Livelihood Restoration Plan, Community Development Plan and Biodiversity baseline collection and impact assessment to adhere to requirements from ADB.
5. The EIA identified 49 households who would experience economic displacement and access limitation to livelihoods due to the Project development (see details in Section II.C below). The Project committed to develop and implement a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) to support the restoration of livelihoods of Project Affected People (AP). This report identifies the actions to be implemented by the Project towards completion of livelihood restoration goals stated in this LRP.

## II. BACKGROUND

### A. Standards and Guidance Documents

6. This LRP is prepared basing upon the following standards and guidance documents. Annex A provides description of these standards.
- ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009: Requirement No. 2 on Involuntary Resettlement;
  - ADB Social Protection Strategy, 2001;
  - sub-contractor ADB Policy on Gender and Development, 1998;
  - ADB Public Communications Policy, 2011; and
  - The Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR) Process and Policies in Vietnam

### B. Overview of Project Affected Area

7. The Project will have components in three communes - La Ngau Commune of Tanh Linh District, and La Da and Da Mi Communes of Ham Thuan Bac District (herein after referred to as “three communes”). Please refer to Da Nhim – Ham Thuan - Da Mi Hydropower Joint Stock Company (hereinafter referred to as DHD - the Project Sponsor) which is a subsidiary of Electricity Vietnam (EVN) plans to install a 47.5 MWp floating solar photovoltaic power plant (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Project’) on the reservoir of Da Mi hydro power plant in Binh Thuan province, Vietnam. The Project is located in Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac Districts in the Province of Binh Thuan, approximately 220 km north-east of Ho Chi Minh City.
8. Figure I.1 for locations of three communes and Figure I.2 for layout of project components. The below table presents communities within the vicinity of the Project Affected Areas.

Table II.1 Communities within the Vicinity of the Project Affected Areas

Project Component	District/ Commune Tanh Linh/ La Ngau*	Ham Thuan Bac/ Da Mi	Ham Thuan Bac/ La Da
Directly affected hamlets	Da Mi	Daguri	Hamlet No. 3 and No. 4
Floating system	x		
Inverter station	x		
110kV substation	x		
A 1.2km of 22kV transmission line from Inverter B to substation	x		
3.3km 110kV transmission line	x	x	x

9. Classification of poverty level among hamlets and communes in Vietnam is done through the national Programme 135<sup>1</sup>. Based on criteria set in this Programme, the government conducted assessments and categorized communes into the below categories and identified if hamlets with exceptional difficulties exist within these communes.
- Zone 3: area with exceptionally difficult living conditions;
  - Zone 2: area with more stabilized living conditions but difficulties still exist;
  - Zone I: the remained areas (with better living conditions).
10. The following table indicates whether the Project areas include Zone 3 ethnic minority communes and hamlets with exceptional difficulties. According to this table, the Project area includes 2 communes in Zone 3 (La Ngau and La Da). However, it does not have any affecting hamlets categorized as having exceptional difficulties. The area categorization may imply requirement for stronger effort in LRP implementation in La Ngau and La Da Commune (than in Da Mi Commune) due to the lack of available local resources.

Table II.1 Poverty Classification under Programme 135

Poverty Classification Under Programme 135			Project affected areas	Remarks
Commune	Commune Classification	Hamlets with exceptional difficulties within the commune		
La Ngau Commune	Zone 3	Hamlet 1, 2	La Ngau Commune (Da Mi Hamlet)	Project area includes communes in Zone 3 but do not include hamlets with exceptional difficulties
La Da Commune	Zone 3	Hamlet 1, 2, 3	La Da Commune (Hamlet 4)	
Da Mi Commune	Zone 2		Da Mi Commune (Daguri Hamlet)	Project area do not include communes in Zone 3 nor hamlets with exceptional difficulties

Source: Decision 582/QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister approving the list of hamlets with exceptional difficulties and communes belonging to Zone III, Zone II and Zone I in ethnic minority and mountainous area during 2016 – 2020

12. Detailed social economic information of the Project affected areas was provided in the Initial Environment and Social Evaluation (IESE) submitted to ADB on 13 July 2018.

### C. Overview of Project Affected Households and Social Impact Assessment Outcomes

13. ERM conducted a census survey in June 2018 to capture data from all Directly Project Affected Households (DPAH) who will be economically and/ or physically displaced by the land acquisition of the Project to inform development of the livelihood restoration plan. They are the main target

<sup>1</sup> The Programme started in 1998 with three phases. Programme phase 3 covers period 2011-2020. Target beneficiaries are the most impoverished and disadvantaged ethnic minorities and mountainous communes and villages, defined through specific criteria that include population size, remoteness, poverty rate, existing basic infrastructure, education and health indicators (enrolment rate, child and maternal mortality rates, etc.) (Source: <http://chuongtrinh135.vn/>; <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/egms/docs/2009/Ghana/Quan.pdf>)

group for LRP development. In total, 41 households participated in the Census survey and eight (8) households not available to participate. Among 41 participating households, there were 36 households identified as economically displaced by the Project and five (5) fence-line households living in adjacent to Da Mi reservoir. The following section summarize information of DPAHs and social impact assessment outcomes. More details of DPAHs and the impact assessments can be found in the IESE.

14. **Demographic information** - Among 41 DPAH, 42% were residents of Da Mi Commune, 41% in La Ngau Commune and 17% in La Da Commune. In 41 surveyed households, there were 184 persons/ members. Their gender, age group and ethnicity are presented in the below table.

Table II.2 Gender and age group and ethnicity statistics

Commune of residence	Number of persons	Gender				Age group					Ethnicity			
		Male	Female	n/a	% of female	<18	18-30	31-60	>60	n/a	Kinh	K'ho	Muong	n/a
Da Mi	69	40	28	1	41	24	12	25	8		13		1	2
La Da	32	15	17	0	53	12	5	14	1		3	3	1	
La Ngau	83	41	40	2	48	24	14	37	4	4	18			
<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

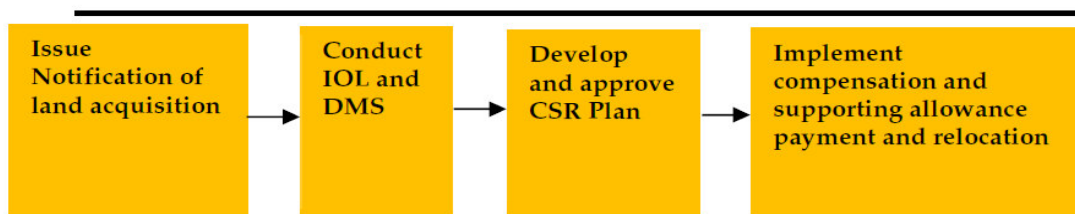
15. Source: ERM, 2018

16. The average household size was 4.5 persons/household. Among 184 persons, 96 persons (or 52%) are male, 85 persons (or 46%) are female and 3 persons (or 2%) were not available for data collection. Although Da Mi Commune had less female persons within affected households (41%) than that of La Da and La Ngau Commune (53% and 48% respectively), the numeric difference was not large and not sufficient to suggest gender sensitive direction for LRP.
17. The majority of the people in the surveyed households are between 18 and 60 years old (i.e. within the matured working age group – tuổi lao động thành niên), accounting for about 58% of the total sample. Nearly 33% are below 18 years old, 7% are elderly people over 60 years old and 2% unknown data. Within the matured working age group, the size of the more senior age group (31-60 years old) doubled that of the younger group (18-30 years old). LRP development should take notice of this age factor in programming.
18. Regarding ethnicity, the majority of DPAH was Kinh and there were 3 K'Ho DPAHs and 2 DPAH with some members being Muong ethnic minority recorded.
  - 2 DPAHs with Muong members were migrants and not connected to existing local ethnic communities. They migrated to the area in recent years, mainly due to economic reasons and marriage with local Kinh people. Hence, these households did not occupy a distinct habitat, nor do they show strong livelihood reliance on the natural resources. As a result, they were not considered to be Indigenous People and
  - All three K'ho DPAHs were residents of La Da Commune where 96% of population were K'ho people. However, they lived in Hamlet 4 of La Da where there were more Kinh migrants than K'ho and where social economic situation was perceived by Communal PC to be better compared with the remaining 3 hamlets of the commune. According to the

Initial Environment and Social Assessment report conducted by ERM in 2018, the Project was likely to have limited impacts on K'ho community. As required by ADB Safeguards, the Client was required to have a plan to mitigate project impacts on affected ethnic minority communities and ethnic minority DPAHs. Such mitigation were to be integrated in the development CDP and LRP for the Project. In other words, the Client should prioritize the participation of K'ho DPAHs in LRP and cater project design to best fit their needs and capacity.

19. **Education and Health** - According the census survey, approximately 6% of DAPH members reported to be illiterate. 7% of members of surveyed households had University/ College degree, 16% having high school certificate and the majority 31.5% having secondary school certificate. Secondary certificate is often the minimum requirement of education to get formal waged jobs. LRP design should take into consideration education level of target population.
20. Results from census survey presented that in the last 12 months, among surveyed households, the most common illness was flu/ bad cold with 59 cases. Hypertension ranked next with 16 cases. There was no correlation between vulnerability and health situation.
21. **Land tenure** - Among surveyed households, common land type was agriculture and garden land. In fact, all 41 surveyed households have agricultural land, among which 24 (59%) have LURCs. As such, land-based livelihood may present the main proportion in LRP design. Though LURC ownership rate was not high and though LURC was important for households to get access to credit, supporting DPAHs to acquire LURCs should not be within the scope of LRP run by the Client due to technical limitation, resource and time constrains.
22. **Land acquisition status** - At the time of the census, the Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR) plans for Ham Thuan Bac district had been publicly disclosed La Da and Da Mi communes and thus the DPAHs in these areas are aware of the impacts associated with displacement arising the from the land acquisition process. While, in La Ngau commune, Tanh Linh District, Inventory of Loss (ILO) and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) has not been completed and although the DPAHs of this area knew about the upcoming land acquisition (via the land acquisition decision issued by the local authority to each household) they did not know exactly how many hectare and which lot of their land will be acquired. For LRP programming, several datasets are important to be drawn from CSR process, including 1) ratio of land loss over total land owned, taking into consideration vulnerability factor of households; 2) compensation value; 3) restriction to livelihood access/ activity

Figure II.1 Standard land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process



*Note:* IOL (Inventory of Loss)  
DMS (Detailed Measurement Survey)  
CSR Plan (Compensation, Support and Resettlement Plan)

Source: ERM, 2018

1) Data on ratio of land loss over total land owned, taking into consideration vulnerability factor of households

23. As reported by the Project Company and local authorities at district level, there was no physical displacement case. All DPAHs were identified as economically displaced due to loss of their farm land. Data on percentage of land loss over total land owned in triangulation with household vulnerability is important to LRP design as it could support the Client to understand project impact, update natural capital situation of DPAHs and leverage effort spent in assisting capital provision for livelihood activities. For identified DPAHs, the data is shown in the table below.

Table II.2 Percentage of Land Loss in consideration of Vulnerability

% land loss	Not-vulnerable household	Vulnerable household	Vulnerable Case				
			Household head with disability	Poor and Near Poor household	Female headed household	Elderly headed household	Ethnic minority household
<10%	19	6	0	2	1	4	2
>=10% or highly impacted	7	4	1	2	0	2	1
Total	26	10	1	4	1	6	3

**Note:**

- ERM could not meet six households for the interview as explained in baseline section above and therefore, information on vulnerability of these households are not available to presented in this table.
- Vulnerable case: allowing duplications. For example, one household could be listed under elderly headed household as well as female headed household.
- Vulnerable household: excluding duplications. One vulnerable household may have 1 or more vulnerability factors as listed in "Vulnerable case".

24. According to Table II.3 and as required by ADB SPS, LRP development should prioritize the participation of 4 vulnerable and highly-impacted DPAHs and cater project design to best fit their needs and capacity. Second priority would be 13 DPAHs who were either Vulnerable or Highly impacted. Where resource is available, LRP could support 19 DPAHs who were not vulnerable nor Highly impacted.

2) data on compensation value

25. Data on compensation amount is important to LRP design as it could support the Client to update financial capital situation of DPAHs and leverage effort spent in assisting capital provision for livelihood activities. If launched at the right time, LRP could also offer financial education schemes to direct DPAHs to have more efficient use of compensation packages and contribute to overall livelihood restoration effort. At the time of designing LRP, this dataset has not yet been available.

*3) data on restriction to livelihood access/ activity*

26. Fishing ground access restriction - The social impact assessment revealed that there were five households living adjacent to the reservoir who would not lose their land for the Project but had limitation in accessing their fishing and moorage area on the reservoir as a result of project development. These households should also be considered within the coverage of LRP.

Crop height restriction - The area along the transmission line could be used for agricultural purposes after construction phase under there condition that there were only crops with mature height of 3m or less such as durian, cocoa, coffee, etc. within the safety corridor of the transmission line<sup>(1)</sup>. Therefore, some households will need to change their crop type to meet this safety requirement, e.g. from durian to mango. Changing crop types may require households to acquire new skills and a risk of unknown productivity of new crop type if they have never tried that type of crop before. LRP design should accommodate this gap/ needs.

27. **Livelihood status and Livelihood Needs Assessment** - According to the census, the majority or 48% of members of DPAH were involved in cultivation or a land-based livelihood (such as coffee, cashew, durian, mango, rambutan, banana, etc.). About 21% had wage-based livelihood (including governmental, seasonal and contract work), about 7% having their own businesses and 6% earning an income from fishing activities. The rest were students or involved in housework or unidentified. The majority of DPAHs were engaging in land-based livelihoods and from the survey it was recognised that the maximum land acquisition percentage for the Project is approximately 45% and would be temporarily during the transmission line construction and with restriction of height for crops. DPAHs still have remaining land for continuing their agriculture activities. LRP thus can promote agriculture support for small-holders. Livelihood landscape mapping with local authority and community suggested types of cultivation and husbandry activities that were common in project affected areas:

Project affected areas	Livelihood landscape
La Ngau Commune (Da Mi Hamlet)	Main commodities are cashew, corn, coffee, pepper and fruit. Next common livelihood activity is husbandry (cow and goat farming).
La Da Commune (Hamlet 4)	Mostly perennial trees (cashew, rubber, fruit trees). Husbandry is of small scale and for self-consumption (swine, cow, and poultry).
Da Mi Commune (Daguri Hamlet)	Cultivation is the main livelihood. In particular, durian, mango, jackfruit, banana and avocado are popular fruit trees that are widely grown. Coffee and cashew trees are common commercial perennial crops.

(1) Source: Decree No. 14/2014/ND-CP dated 26 February 2014 stipulating in detail the implementation of electricity law regarding electricity safety.



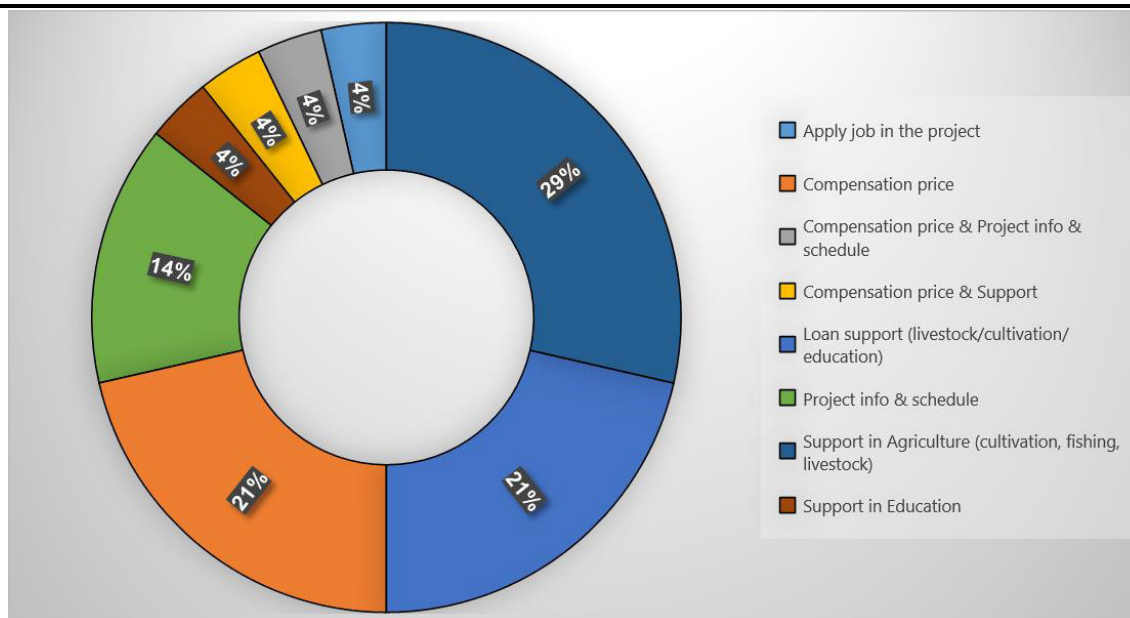
Livelihood map of La Ngau Commune



Livelihood map of La Da Commune

31. Household income per capita among surveyed households was about 2.6m VND/month on average. However, that of 4 DPAHs with poor or near-poor certificate was only less than 500,000 VND/month. Income data again emphasizes the need for LRP to focus on vulnerable DPAHs
32. According to the census, although 55% of DPAHs thought that the Project would impact their livelihood, generally DPAHs had not have a plan to support their livelihood transition. About 85% of the surveyed APs did not have a clear idea of impact scale and did not know how to restore their livelihood. The remaining 15% of surveyed DPAHs reported to have some ideas for improvement/restoration of their livelihoods post displacement. For example, they may transfer their livelihood to poultry raising or establish a business or shift to a wage-based livelihood.
33. In the census, ERM also surveyed if DPAHs had any suggestions for the livelihood restoration programmes of the Project. Among 29 households that provided suggestions, 29% recommended support for agriculture (i.e. cultivation skills, fishing, livestock), 21% believed that the Project should increase compensation price for land and tree (although the compensation price had been issued basing on the decision of the local authority in compliance with the Land Law 2014), 21% suggested support in the form of loans for livestock, cultivation and/ or education. Besides, 14% requested additional Project information, including Project schedule and the impact on their land in order to make an informed decision on options for livelihood transition. A small portion (4%) expressed the wish to work for the Project. Though the number was small, these DPAHs were those with limited natural capital and needed support for livelihood transition. Other DPAHs had some other recommendations which are detailed in the below figure.

Figure II.2 Recommendations from DPAH on Livelihood Restoration



34. **Social capital** - In all project-affected areas, mass organization such as women union, farmer association, etc. were reported to be active but there were no business groups. Out of 41 surveyed DPAHs, 25 households (61%) having members participating in local social groups. This may indicate a potential for LRP to explore coordination with these groups and cooperate to implement livelihood development schemes where suitable.

#### D. Existing local resources

35. The following part presents local planning and policies relating to local livelihood development collected during ERM survey in June 2018. It is recommended that the Client should consult closely with local authority and relevant stakeholders when designing and implementing LRP. It would be advantageous to leverage the local relationships and experience of organizations already operating in the area. It is also important that projects targeting vulnerable groups should align with and add to local protection schemes rather than substituting them. Table II.3 presents potential local projects for partnership.

Table II.3 Potential local projects for partnership\*

Local aid projects	Local aid projects run by CSOs	Local protection schemes run by the government	Da Mi	La Ngau	La Da
Provision of cash based support for chicken farming, technology support for vegetable farming, and fruit farming	Thien Chi Organisation			x	
Support 8 million VND for each household joining in the coffee tree development program	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)				Hamlet 1, 2 and 3
Supports forest protection and local livelihoods	The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)				Hamlet 1, 2 and 3
Programme 135 (phase 3) under Decision 1722/Qđ-Ttg approving the National Target Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction during 2016 – 2020.		x		x	x
Decision No. 05/2016/QĐ-UBND, dated 01 February 2016, by Provincial PC regarding advance and transportation cost support for breeds and materials to support agriculture production of ethnic minority households in highland communes and communes with ethnic minority groups in Binh Thuan Province		x		x	x
Students of ethnic groups receive educational support according to Decision No. 05/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 24 January 2013 by Binh Thuan Province PC.		x	x	x	x
Provision of cleared forest land to ethnic groups in 2013-2020. As of now, La Da has received 95 ha. Budget for supporting ethnic minorities is mostly from New Rural Development Programme, about 1b VND per year.		x		x	

*Note: Information provided in this table was from desktop review rather than direct engagement with stakeholders. Therefore, it should be updated during the implementation of Stakeholder Engagement Plan.*

## E. Project needs and resources

36. In addition to helping a company be complied to international requirements, LRP can also help the Company to meet specific business objectives or needs. LRP development should consider the following analysis of Project needs or objectives:
37. **Local recruitment** - It is estimated that approximately 40 workers (according to EIA, requiring updates from DHD) will be employed by the Project and EPC Contractor during six-month-peak time of the construction phase. It is estimated that 75% will be local hires, i.e. about 30 persons for unskilled jobs, and only a small number skilled workers will be brought in to support construction of the Project. In operation, it is estimated that the workforce will be five (5) people, all of which will be skilled positions. The Project has not confirmed the number and if these roles will be suitable for local hires. In short, there is low needs for direct employment.
38. Indirect employment includes those employees of companies providing goods and services for the Project, and their suppliers or sub-contractors. Indirect employment through the construction supply chain will be quite limited in the affected areas due to the virtually non-existent service sectors in the area, and due to the small-scale of the Project in supply demand. Induced employment is also expected to be limited in these areas due to limited availability of goods and services.
39. **Local Procurement** - Due to the small number of migrant workers who will be engaged by the Project in both construction (10 migrant workers) and operation (five migrant workers) (requiring updates from DHD) and the short time of construction period (12 months), benefit from business opportunities due to the influx of construction workers (providing services such as accommodation, food stalls, groceries, restaurants, hairdressers) in the local area is considered small and unstable. However, in these recent year, the Da Mi reservoir has become a tourist attractive area and aforementioned services are also a demand for tourism. As such the Project can consider an orientation to inform the DAPHs about the employment and business opportunities<sup>10</sup>.
40. **Project's Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Social strategy (HSES) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy** - Project related social management plan such as LRP, CDP, SEP, etc. should have strong link or be a part of Company overall HSES strategy for better effectiveness and sustainability. ERM understands that the Client has recently conducted financial management education activities for DPAHs although the results was not up to expectation due to the lack of interest from participants. The Client also has confirmed to possess available in-house resource to conduct monitoring and follow-up with investment made through LRP and other community development programmes. However, the Client was not confident of implementation

1) Source: IESE, 2018 - According to administration plan up to 2030, Ham Thuan Bac District will develop Da Mi commune into Da Mi tourism town and Ham Duc commune into industrial and service town.

methodology to enhance success rate. This may indicate the needs for capacity building for project staff in carrying out social management plans.

### III. PROGRAMMES

#### 41. Introduction

The below table provides summary of assessment provided within Section II and use them as input for LRP development

Potential intervention areas for LRP	LRP in alignment with		
	Community needs	Company current practice and policy	Local policy and schemes
Support for land-based livelihoods for small holders with focus on cultivation of perennial crops and husbandry for domestic consumption.	yes		<i>linked to anti-malnutrition and food security effort of the local authority</i>
Wage-based livelihoods	yes	<i>linked to job opportunities from the Project</i>	
Professional scholarship cum job-seeker support	yes	<i>linked to job opportunities from the Project</i>	<i>linked to local recruitment and the development of Da Mi commune as tourist area</i>
<b>Notice for LRP Programming</b>			

- The area categorization may imply requirement for stronger effort in LRP implementation in La Ngau and La Da due to the lack of available local resources;
- LRP should prioritize the participation of the following groups and cater project design to best fit their needs and capacity:
  - 4 vulnerable and highly-impacted DPAHs and 13 DPAHs who were either Vulnerable or Highly impacted. Where resource is available, LRP could support 19 DPAHs who were not vulnerable nor Highly impacted;
  - Age group (31-60 years old);
  - K'ho DPAHs. Take into consideration cultural and needs factors of different ethnic minority groups. Give priority to ethnic households directly affected by the project;
  - 5 households living adjacent to the reservoir who would not lose their land for the Project but had limitation in accessing their fishing and moorage area on the reservoir as a result of project development;
- There is needs for capacity building for Project staff in carrying out social management plans;
- Take careful consultation with local authorities, active mass organizations and existing NGOs and cooperate where possible prior to and during LRP implementation;
- Take into consideration travelling distance and community gathering locations when designing projects;
- Link the LRP effort to CDP and SEP when appropriate. Transition of LRP projects/ participants to CDP at the end of LRP investment period if possible.
- Ensure gender equity being cross-cutting criteria in all LRP project design.

42. **Timeline** – Taken into consideration the number of affected households, project resource and the availability of a Community Development Programme which also serves as exit strategy for LRP, the Client has proposed a duration of 3 years for LRP implementation, starting from 2018, ideally prior to construction phase commencement.

43. **Location** – LRP will cover La Da, La Ngau and Da Mi Commune with priority given to directly affected hamlets including Da Mi Hamlet (in La Ngau), Hamlet 4 (in La Da) and Daguri Hamlet (in Da Mi Commune).
44. **General Eligibility.** All households/ household members who have been directly economically displaced or have restricted livelihood access by the Project development, so-called Directly Project Affected Households (DPAH) or Project Directly Affected Person (DPAP). Priority is given to vulnerable groups in the order listed below:
- 4 vulnerable and highly-impacted DPAHs and 13 DPAHs who were either Vulnerable or Highly impacted. 3 K'ho DPAHs belong to this group;
  - 19 DPAHs who were neither vulnerable nor Highly impacted;
  - 5 households living adjacent to the reservoir who would not lose their land for the Project but had limitation in accessing their fishing and moorage area on the reservoir as a result of project development.

#### A. LRP Project Recommendation

45. To ensure that the Project is able to address all the outcomes derived from the assessment provided within Impact Assessment Section, and to bridge the local community demands (baseline) with the Project needs as discussed above, this LRP will recommend a number of specific projects. These are:

Table III.1 Recommended LRP projects

No.	Project	Quick-impact	Long-term
1	Small-scale agriculture support		x
2	Professional scholarship cum Job Seeker Support		x
3	Local Recruitment *	x	

Note:

- Quick impact: these projects can be done quickly in the early stages to create goodwill and demonstrate tangible benefit and gain social license
- Long-term: productive investments that build local capacity over time and support long term goal, in this case livelihood restoration for DPAHs
- Local recruitment scheme can become "Long-term" investment if work opportunities are sustained over a long period of time rather than manual work during construction phase only.

46. Below is the detailed description of the projects listed above. Project presentation follows a standard structure - objective, eligibility, main activities, resources, points of notice for sustainability.

#### B. Small-scaled Agriculture Support Project

##### 47. Objectives

- To support agriculture activities for households who wish to receive technical assistance in agricultural production for both commercial and domestic usage;
- To promote diversified income and linkage of domestic cultivation to existing local efforts in Food Security and Nutrition.

48. **Eligibility.** DPAHs living in three targeted communes who have land and wish to conduct agriculture activities for self-consumption or sales. The priority order for enrolment will base on 1) general eligibility set out for LRP above; 2) farmers who need to change their cultivation plants/crops to be in compliance with the safety requirements for transmission line.

49. **Main Activities.** Main activities for this project are listed below:

- Contact and discuss with the Agriculture Promotion Center at Province or District level about the project and chance to partner with them in designing, proposing and applying effective and suitable agriculture livelihood models for target groups. The project should consider current Government plan for agriculture development in the area;
- Categorize beneficiaries into different groups based on their current land type and their expectation in order to design the appropriate models for each group. For example, the displaced households whose land will be restricted for growing trees/plants shorter than 4 meters may wish to receive advice from the program on which type of trees/plants meeting this requirements and still can be grown on the type of land and introduce them the cultivation technique for the proposed trees/plants;
- Provide technical support to agribusiness holders in home-based, on-the-job training and coaching format;
- Provide in-kind support (seedlings, fertilizers, etc.) as capital for vulnerable households to start the livelihood activity;
- Support the operations of existing local agriculture groups which provide inputs and services or enhance access to market or capital for local agribusiness holders;
- Support local authority to conduct educational session and awareness raising campaign in food safety, food security and malnutrition prevention;
- Provide measurable and concrete progress indicators at project inception, as the project progresses; and at closure, for example income-change after each farming cycle, meal quality change, etc.
- Document lessons learnt from local agricultural situation and project good practices for replication.

- Define an exit strategy for the project, e.g. promoting cascade training and mentoring using core groups of alumni where possible; and a plan on how to disengage with households during last visits.

50. **Required Resources.** Main required resources are listed in the below table.

Table III.2 Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Project manual, communications materials, technical forms, a robust dataset of participants
Man power	Requiring 1 part-time staff coordinating main activities DHD can outsource the service to a third party with adequate capacity in doing the job
Partner	Participating households Local partners (local veterinarians, Agriculture Promotion Center, NGO, etc.)

51. **Points of notice**

- Requiring 1) careful consultation of project design to refine project's interventions and 2) A methodology of selecting service provider if DHD decides to have one.
- Cultivation of perennial trees (as common commodity in the target area) can take long time, even beyond the LRP life cycle. Therefore, time-factor should be considered when setting assessment indicators for the project.
- Investment in agriculture often contains high-risk e.g. unfavorable weather, price fluctuation, etc. Some common risk mitigation strategies include contract farming, insurance, influencing value chain (such as setting up slaughter house) and improving management. However, agriculture insurance is not yet available in Vietnam and other mitigation strategies may not be suitable for the scale of DHD project. Therefore, the Client should factor the risk in project design through extra project component such as emergency fund.
- Capacity of local veterinarians and agriculture promotion officers may not meet standards. When this turns out to be a challenge for project success, the Client should look out for capacity improvement e.g. cooperation with Provincial level agency instead of District, contracting freelancer specialists, sending local specialist to trainings prior to providing services to the project.
- Group trainings under Programme 1956 (Capacity Building for Rural Labours) run by the government proved to receive low participation from local community. The Client should study proposed models carefully and set tight control measures if the Client decides to fund trainings under Programme 1956 and use them to provide technical assistance to DPAHs. ERM strongly recommends on-the-job trainings and coaching rather than theory based courses.

## **C. Professional scholarship and Job Seeker support**

### **52. Objectives**

- To provide DPAP with opportunities to learn occupational skills that are highly demanded by local formal and informal employers;
- To increase the chance of DPAP to be recruited by the Project and support the Project to meet their commitment for local employment.

53. **Eligibility.** All DPAP in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau. High priority should be given to prioritized community as identified for LRP above.

54. **Main Activities.** Main activities of the project are listed as below.

- Develop a list of potential partner training providers and courses basing on i) a general understanding of capability of affected people to be engaged in industrial projects in three Communes, and ii) semi-skilled labour requirements of the Project and local businesses. The list will be used as vocational counselling tool only. DPAPs can choose courses outside the provided list as long as the proposed training providers and courses meet project criteria. Courses can range from Sewing with local vocational training centre to animal vaccination using local veterinarian as trainer. Courses can contribute to livelihood restoration or increasing living standard, e.g. child-care, cooking, etc.
- Develop Support Package/ Professional Scholarship package. Take into consideration alternatives in costs and training methods;
- Develop a theory of change that clearly says how desired change will be met, by using clearly defined performance indicators;
- Disclose and engage with potential participants. See details below;
- Support selected participants with partial or full tuition fees and other relevant costs. See details below. It is noted that some training courses are free such as those under the Programme 1956 (Vocational Training for Rural Labours) by local authority; as such the Project only needs to cover other costs for the DPAP;
- Organize post-training courses/ counselling sessions on job seeking and work readiness skills to enhance employability of trainees on graduation;
- Provide match-making service for graduates with No guarantee condition. See details below;
- Provide Support Package during Initial Employment Phase to increase retaining rate in employment. See details below.

55. **Disclosure and Engagement with the DPAP.** Public consultation will be undertaken with all DPAP. This will involve the following steps:

- Disclose project information directly to DPAP, village heads and potential project partners;
- Post communications materials at commune offices, markets, clinics of the affected communes; cultural houses of the villages where the DPAP are residing;

- Direct interested DPAPs to a formal registration system set up by the project. DPAP will be generally required to provide the following information: Name; Age; Gender; Address and contact details; Existing educational and skill attainment; and Type of job interested in;
- Participant information will be stored within a centralized database. DHD will then undertake direct engagement with each participant to confirm information and discuss 1) desired vocational training course; and 2) entry requirements to the identified training course.
- Once a decision is made regarding appropriate training program for the participants, they will be notified individually. Participants will complete a form of agreement with DHD which outlines the training course they are entering, their entitlements under the Support Packages, and the no-guarantee provisions mentioned in the following section.

56. **Support Package during training course.** The idea is for DPAP to undertake vocational training at zero cost and attend classes without further disruptions to their livelihood and quality of life in the interim. Depending on the annual budget allocation for the LRP, DHD will consider providing a support package specifically tailored to each participant's situation. This will include:

- Full cost of the course, including tuition fees, text books, and stationary;
- Provision of a daily allowance for all participants. The allowance amount will be intended to be roughly equivalent to a daily salary that people may expect for unskilled or semi-skilled labour in the area and thus offset loss of earnings during the training period. If the participant is unemployed at the time of recruitment, allowance amount should be able to cover transportation and meal cost.
- Where accommodation is required (in instances where the training centre is not readily accessible by public transport), provision of an appropriate accommodation allowance.

57. Allowance amount, therefore, will be determined on a case by case basis. To ensure fairness and avoid corruption, carefully disclose information relating to support package entitlement.

58. DHD will directly pay for the cost of the course to trainer and pay allowance to trainees in cash. Payment of allowance can be made into 2-3 times basing on attendance sheet to ensure participation. Dropout without proper reasons will not receive any further support from DHD with regards to vocational training. There may be situations when a participant does not pass the course but have got good attendance record and made strong attempt for completion. In this case, DHD will provide additional assistance for them to re-take the course, or another course as deemed suitable for them. Each participant can attend up to two courses should the need arise. This will also allow participants to gain a more diverse set of skills which will make them more employable. Examples of this would be undertaking multiple driving courses so they are able to operate a range of heavy and light vehicles. These information and requirement should be clearly communicated to the DPAP at the time of disclosure and consultation on the program and when the DPAP register for the training.

59. **Matchmaking for selecting appropriate candidates.** DHD should actively update job database of positions at DHD and other local employers to increase the job opportunities for the DPAP.
60. DHD person-in-charge can start the matchmaking between the job requirements and profiles of the DPAP as soon as the Project DPAP database (from baseline survey and livelihood counselling service project) and job/recruitment database are set up.
61. This program should be implemented in correspondence with the Local Recruitment project to maximise the local recruitment opportunities.
62. **No-Guarantee Provisions.** It is important that all employment applicants will need to subject themselves to typical interview and aptitude testing requirements. This project does not immediately entitle participant to employment with DHD or any of its EPC Contractor without due assessment to their capacity to safely and effectively undertake a specific role. Therefore, DHD will not guarantee that participants in the vocational training will be employed by DHD or other local employers. However, it is considered that the process put in place for identification of participants, matching them with appropriate training courses, integration within the local recruitment project and provision of an extensive integrated support mechanism during the training period, will maximise all participants' likelihood of being employed.
63. **Support Package during Initial Employment Phase.** There is a high possibility that DPAP will quit the jobs due to the lack of former working experience, long distance travel to work or the fact that they have no income for paying off the basic expenditures of their families during the first month of employment. Lacking of income is a common problem for DPAPs who are used to having unskilled jobs with daily wage.
64. Prior to entering an official employment contract, labourers should pass a probation period which is prescribed by local labour codes, being:
  - Seasonal unskilled workers (e.g. unskilled construction workers): 2 days;
  - Semi-skilled workers (e.g. semi-skilled construction workers, factory workers): 1 month; and
  - Skilled workers: 2 months.
65. It is crucial that workers who move through the vocational training to employment are able to pass the probation period. In order to ensure that the DPAPs are able to fully commit themselves to this phase of their livelihood change, DHD will provide an additional support package during the probation period to encourage them to enter longer term employment. This support package will only be applicable during the construction phase of the Project.
66. **Require resources.** Main required resources are listed in the below table.

Table III.3 Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	A Registration Form for Trainee and Trainer, a Professional Scholarship Monitoring form, a project manual and a robust project dataset, communications materials
Man power	Depending on intervention models and scope of work Requiring 1 part-time staff coordinating main activities. DHD can outsource the service to a third party with adequate capacity in doing the job.
Partner	Hamlet Head Local mass organizations (Women Union, Veteran Association, Farmer Association, etc.) District DOLISA and its vocational training entities Local NGOs

#### 67. Points of notice

- The project should focus on courses which can be linked to job opportunities from local market and from DHD. Therefore, DHD will implement the project ideally prior to and as a minimum throughout the construction phase;
- Records from social baseline show low attendance rate in courses under Programme 1956 (Vocational Training for Rural Labours) and courses organized by local Vocational Training Centre. DPAPs in general prefer trainings that lead to jobs. Group based training, therefore, should only be organized when there is clear needs from DPAP and local employers, e.g. 5 grass planter for project greenbelt, 30 solar panel cleaner, etc. The individual scholarships can then be combined to a collective budget to organize one class;
- Cooperating with informal employers for on-the-job trainings can create difficulties in collecting financial records, e.g. red invoice;
- Considering the requirement for guaranteed jobs as a project outcome though it can be challenging to achieve;
- Discussing risks to the project's impact and ways to mitigate them, e.g. procedures to minimize dropouts, training allowance serving as main motivation for participation, not the course itself;
- Counseling sessions on job seeking and work readiness skills and match-making service can be open to local citizens of three communes when there are needs, i.e. people who have existing skills for the job and do not take vocational courses;
- Keeping good track of training participants and job seekers;
- Make use of support from stakeholder engagement team (communication board, loud speaker system) to communicate job information encourage autonomy of job seekers. Explore innovative ways of communicating job information, e.g. mass SMS, social media, etc.

## D. Local Recruitment

68. **Objectives.** To increase the number of local people employed by the DHD project and therefore supporting livelihood restoration.
69. **Eligibility.** All DPAP in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau. High priority should be given to prioritized community as identified for LRP above. It applies to the construction phase tentatively, and will be considered by DHD for commissioning and operations phase when possible.
70. **Main Activities.** Main activities of the project include:
- Local Recruitment Policy. Preference for Project employment will be given to local residents; especially residents that have been directly affected by Project-related displacement. Additionally, employment preference will be given to individuals who have successfully completed specific vocational training courses under the vocational training courses offered and managed by DHD.
  - EPC Obligations. DHD's obligations, particularly during construction, will be primarily imposed upon the EPC Contractor. DHD will put in place provisions in the EPC Contract requiring that each EPC Contractor meet set obligations with regards to recruitment of local people. DHD should ensure that the EPC Contractor are aware and fully understand the provisions. Subcontractors of the EPC Contractor are also required to comply with this provision through the contractual provisions between the EPC Contractor and their subcontractors.
  - Disclosure. DHD will require the EPC Contractor to provide its labor force demand forecast for three to six months periods including i) number of workers, ii) specific minimum skills and proficiency requirements. DHD will collaborate with the EPC Contractor to publicly disclose all workforce related requirements as early as possible. Normally, this information will be disclosed to the affected communities at least three months prior to any recruitment drives during construction however the precise timing may depend on the nature of the upcoming works. Ideally, the information is disclosed early enough so that DHD can have adequate time to organize vocational training and enhancing employability of DPAPs.
71. **Required Resources.** Main required resources are listed in the below table.

Table III.4 Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Local recruitment policy, HR recruitment documents, communications materials
Man power	Requiring 1 part-time staff coordinating main activities
Partner	Other departments within DHD who are involved in recruitment EPC Contractors

## 72. Points of notice

- DHD will partner with existing active Job Seeker Support agencies to increase the opportunities for recruitment for local people and displaced people;
- Requiring coordination among departments within DHD (HR, Social, etc.) and top down enforcement for local recruitment compliance;
- When DHD cannot fill the required positions from DPAP group, preference should be given local community within the vicinity of the Project area.

## IV. DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

73. The LRP projects should be developed in a participatory, transparent, and equitable manner. The general approach of the projects within the LRP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with stakeholders. During the course of the EIA and recent stakeholder engagement for the assessment against ADB requirements, stakeholders were identified based on their interest in and influence on the Project to classify into: Inform, Leverage, Engage, and Monitor groups. The results of stakeholder identification and categorization are summarized in SEP document. A series of consultations has been carried out towards developing this LRP and additional consultations and disclosures will be further carried out with the affected as well as other stakeholders (employers, training institutions etc.).
74. Disclosure activities will involve dissemination of information on livelihood restoration options to identified stakeholders. Stakeholder feedback from these activities will be incorporated into LRP programming. Specific activities planned include:
- Meeting with local authorities and relevant government agencies;
  - Community meetings to explain components of the LRP;
  - Focus group discussions with interest groups.
75. Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the DPAPs to provide necessary information in each step of the LRP development process. Consultation and communication helps to manage the expectations of DPAHs, and build a sense of ownership in the development, implementation and management of the LRP.

### A. Consultation with and Achievement of an Agreement of Local Authority on the LRP

76. Between 18th and 22nd June 2018, meetings were held with the PCs of Ham Thuan Bac District; Tanh Linh District; Da Mi Commune; La Ngau Commune and La Da Commune to inform them about the current status of the Project, to collect socio-economic baseline data and to seek their perceptions about the Project and their support for future consultation.

77. At a later stage, the Project needs to collaborate with local authorities to evaluate and determine the appropriate support for livelihood restoration. The aid should commensurate to the levels of impact attributing to the loss of income of local people, especially vulnerable households. Consultation would also ensure that LRP contributes rather than substitutes local effort in livelihood development. Details of the collaboration process is proposed in Table IV.1 below.

Table IV.1 Details of the collaboration process

Step	Purpose	Implementation
<b>1</b> <b>Disclose and consult the LRP with local authorities and representatives of local communities</b>	To inform the local authorities and representatives of the affected communes as listed above about the LRP and seek their feedback on the LRP	<p>DHD should send the proposed projects to the local authorities and representatives of the affected communes for their review prior to the consultation event. This document can be attached with the letters inviting them to the consultation event and send to the target audiences at least one week in advance.</p> <p>The consultation event is considered to be held at the office of Commune PC, where convenient and approved by the owner. DHD also prepares a presentation on the proposed program to present to the audience and seek their comments and feedback. The audiences and DHD should discuss to clarify any unclear issues and agree on any update if needed.</p>
<b>2</b> <b>Address any comments of local authorities and representative of local communities on the LRP</b>	To address comments of the targeted audiences and update the LRP accordingly	During the consultation event, final comments and feedbacks (after discussion and agreement) of the audiences will be collected and documented. Based on those, the LRP will be updated accordingly.
<b>3</b> <b>Obtain the agreement of local authorities on the final LRP</b>	To achieve an agreement of the PC for the implementation of the LRP in the Commune	<p>The final LRP then will be submitted to Commune PC for their agreement before implementation.</p> <p>After the agreement is achieved, DHD can start the disclosure of the proposed programs to the local authorities.</p>

(\*) DHD can consider consultation with District PC if it is required so or if District PC can contribute to LRP effort through existing government schemes on livelihood development.

## **B. Disclosure to and Consultation with DPAPs**

78. The objectives of information disclosure are to:

- explain the concept of the LRP, its scope, and its importance;
- provide information on the process of developing in the LRP;
- inform DPAPs and other stakeholders on key messages about the LRP;
- gather feedback from DPAPs for each LRP project and identify topics for continuous consultation;
- inform LRP monitoring plan.

79. The engagement with local communities will be specific for each project of the LRP. Depending the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each project the engagement will be different. *Table IV.2* presents the engagement of each project in details.

Table IV.2 Disclosure to DPAHs

<b>Programs</b>	<b>Consultation Content</b>	<b>Consultation Timeframe</b>	<b>Disclosure Content</b>	<b>Disclosure Timeframe</b>
<i>Small-scaled agriculture support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project activity and support package</li> <li>- Eligibility criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the commencement of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project support package</li> <li>- Eligibility criteria</li> <li>- Registration channels</li> <li>- Registration procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the opening of each main activity</li> </ul>
<i>Professional scholarship cum job seeker support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project activity and support package</li> <li>- Eligibility criteria</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the commencement of the project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training course brief content</li> <li>- Job opportunities and qualifications required</li> <li>- Specific requirement of each training course</li> <li>- Registration channels</li> <li>- Registration procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the course starting date</li> </ul>
<i>Local Recruitment</i>	n/a	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Local recruitment policy</li> <li>- Number of workers required</li> <li>- Specific job requirement</li> <li>- Registration channels</li> <li>- Registration procedure</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prior to the construction and operations commencement</li> <li>- Ideally three months prior to recruitment</li> </ul>

### C. On-going Consultations on the LRP

80. DPAP can and should involve themselves in the LRP development, implementation and even monitoring processes through active participation in the consultation process. Participatory consultation provides an opportunity for the DPAPs to provide necessary information in each step of the LRP development process. Consultation and communication help manage DPAPs' expectation, build a sense of responsibility in people and engage DPAPs in the development, implementation and management of the LRP;
81. On-going consultation with DPAP helps the Client recognize changes in physical and social conditions on the ground over time; and continually monitor, observe and fine-tune Livelihood Restoration measures across the LRP period of about 3 years;
82. Consultations with DPAPs from the marginalized and vulnerable groups (e.g., poor, elderly, women, unemployed, etc.) who face higher levels of risks associated with economic shocks following displacement can be scheduled separately (but not exclusively) from other groups. This way people from vulnerable and at risk group can raise their particular concerns for livelihood restoration, as well as to see opportunity created for them to equally move forward with the community;
83. **Pilot consultation.** Before investing resources into an extensive participatory effort, testing its assumptions on a smaller scale can leave the Project better equipped to plan and execute for the actual deployment. It is possible to reduce the risk of propagating mistakes by detecting errors at the pilot stage. One example would be the trial of consultation process with ethnic minority group with regards to local recruitment. The pilot can also provide the evidence needed to secure funding or to justify expenditure on specific areas.

### V. LRP RISKS AND MITIGATION MEASUREMENTS

84. The objective of the LRP is to provide opportunities for severely affected households and vulnerable to improve, or at least restore, their incomes and living standards. The support to households provided in the LRP supplements the compensation for assets, allowances, and other forms of support included in the Resettlement Plan;
85. The LRP recognizes that there are several factors that can influence the effectiveness of livelihood restoration measures. Some relate to the attitudes, skills and capacities of the affected people themselves. Some others relate to transformation in market conditions in which the project operates, which may be unanticipated at the time of program/ project design. More detailed risk factors for each LRP project are listed in "Point of Notice" under each project in Section III. Risks applicable for LRP as a whole or for many LRP projects are described in Table V.I.
86. The LRP incorporates features to encourage program flexibility, to ensure that risks to effective income improvement (or restoration) are identified, and that resources are available to formulate mid-program adjustments in response to changing conditions. A detailed needs assessment has been conducted prior to initiation of project activities, both to establish baseline data on incomes and livelihoods against which program effectiveness can be measured, and to establish

household preferences and priorities for participating in program activities (see Section III). This will result in preparation of a work plan and agreements with supporting agencies. An evaluation workshop will be conducted prior to the second year of program operation, culminating in adjustments to work plans for the second year as may be relevant. To ensure that resources are available for program adaptation, a minimum of 25% of the LRP budget will be withheld for allocation only after the evaluation workshop;

87. It has to be recognized that the ultimate implementers of the LRP are the households themselves; they must be active and responsible participants and own the process if their incomes are to be improved. The roles of consultants and concerned government agencies and organizations are supportive in nature;
88. Proper monitoring and timely guidance is just as important as provision of material assistance for the successful implementation of the LRP.

Table V.1 LRP Risks and Mitigation

Risk	Description	Mitigation	Responsible
Affected households sell project-supplied inputs (e.g., livestock, equipment), or use inputs inappropriately.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Severely affected households may be tempted to sell inputs/ equipment they receive through the program to raise cash for other purposes.</li> <li>- Program inputs may not be operated or maintained appropriately. Pests or disease may affect provided livestock.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Recipient households must sign commitment that they will not sell program inputs prior to counseling with project personnel;</li> <li>- Agencies providing inputs also provide training on proper use and maintenance, and technical services are available for maintaining input quality;</li> <li>- Project monitoring includes assessment of input use.</li> </ul>	DHD Input supplier DPAP
Affected persons receiving training fail to improve productivity or find employment as planned.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training may be largely technical in nature, but other external factors such as changes in market conditions may undermine training outcomes and income improvement.</li> <li>- Training may prepare affected persons for skills that are not in demand, or for jobs that may not fit expectations of DPAHs or future labor market conditions.</li> <li>- Local laborers are not given priority or not aware of recruitment process.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selection of training courses and beneficiaries for vocational trainings base on assessment of market demand and personal commitment to use skills trained after training;</li> <li>- Trainees who are unemployed due to external factors within first year after training completion are eligible for taking another training course.</li> </ul>	DHD Training partner DPAP
Untimely and insufficient availability of financial and support services from LRP that can compromise success of livelihood projects.	LRP resources may not be sufficient to provide all services for all eligible affected persons. Or LRP resources may be misallocated or misdirected, so that insufficient resources are available to adapt to changing circumstances during the implementation phase.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Locate a contingency fund (5% of program total budget) available to meet unanticipated expenses;</li> <li>- Ensure timely provision of funds fo designed projects;</li> <li>- Conduct periodical monitoring and mid-term implementation evaluation workshop to assess sufficiency and timeliness of technical support;</li> <li>- Balance fund allocation over LRP duration.</li> </ul>	DHD

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>	<b>Responsible</b>
Local partners do not provide sufficient or effective manpower in support of LRP implementation.	Successful implementation of LRP depends on the quality of support, guidance, monitoring that the government and concerned groups can provide to affected households.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training of trainers to allow affected households to participate in training other households.</li> <li>- Participating partners agreeing to include experienced staff in program implementation, especially in start-up phase.</li> <li>- Adequate budget for hiring and training new staff and participating partners during implementation period.</li> </ul>	DHD Participating partners

## **VI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING**

### **A. Monitoring**

89. Internal monitoring procedure should be set up to assess progress and evaluate benefits and effectiveness of the community development activities. Specific monitoring requirement of each project of LRP is indicated below.

Table VI.1 Internal Monitoring

Project	Key Performance Indicator	Main Responsibility	Potential partner involved in the monitoring	Frequency
<i>Small-scaled Agriculture Support project</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records for engagement with DPAPs and other related parties;</li> <li>- Number of participating DPAPs;</li> <li>- Records for engagement with DPAPs after the support regarding adaption with new crops, productivity, etc.;</li> <li>- Figures indicative of income change after project completion;</li> <li>- Feedback from participating DPAPs and related parties.</li> </ul>	Community Liaison Lead/ Officer	Agriculture Promotion Center Veterinarian office NGOs DPAP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Monthly during technical skill transfer period;</li> <li>- Quarterly after the DPAPs have started new crops/ applied new farming technique.</li> </ul>
<i>Professional Scholarship sum Job Seeker support</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records for engagement with DPAPs and training and job partners, including EPC contractor;</li> <li>- Number of participating DPAPs;</li> <li>- Number of participants completing the training courses;</li> <li>- Number of participants obtaining new jobs after the completion of the project;</li> <li>- Number of participants retaining in jobs after a certain period defined by the project;</li> <li>- Feedback from participating DPAPs and related parties.</li> </ul>	Community Liaison Lead/ Officer	EPC Contractor Other participating partners DPAP	Monthly
<i>Local Recruitment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Records for engagement with DPAPs and EPC contractor;</li> <li>- Number of available positions for local;</li> <li>- Number of applicants who are DPAP and local people registered for recruitment;</li> <li>- Number of applicants recruited by the Project including DPAP and local people;</li> <li>- Feedback from participating DPAPs and related parties.</li> </ul>	Community Liaison Lead/Officer Representative of the EPC contractor	DPAP	Monthly

## **B. Independent Evaluation**

90. The Client should engage a third party to undertake periodic evaluation of LRP activities to monitor the outcomes of the LRP projects and assess the difference they are making to DPAP's livelihood. The evaluation should take place at least every six months and will look at indicators such as:
- Progress and effectiveness of work;
  - Utilization and allocation of funds;
  - Limitation and constraints of the LRP activities;
  - Improvement in core indicators specific to each of the projects; and
  - Participation, cooperation and support of the community, local authorities and any civil society organisations involved.
91. Additionally, evaluator should identify limitations and constraints and propose improvement measures. The evaluation needs to be undertaken by a third party as an independent auditor, however, the evaluation should also include members of DHD and possibly members of the local authorities should there be issues relating to government administrative measures. The Client can use the findings to adjust LRP design so that eventually the projects satisfy the needs of the local community and are consistent with local development planning.

## **C. Reporting**

92. An internal monitoring report will be provided for each project of LRP. The report must meet internal reporting requirements of the Project. Besides, it can be adapted to any external reporting requirements which may be imposed by Project lenders.
93. Depending on the internal monitoring frequency of each project, the internal monitoring report will be developed accordingly. The reports then will be reviewed by the senior management who is in charge of the LRP of the Project.
94. The external monitoring report will be an integrated version of all monitoring reports of existing community development projects and submitted to the lenders, if required. The frequency for external monitoring report submission is subject to the discussion with the lenders but in common practice it is on a semi-annually or annual basis. This report also requires review by the senior management of the Project.

## VII. IMPLEMENTATION

### A. Arrangement and Responsibilities

95. The ultimate responsibility for implementation of the LRP will fall exclusively with the Community Liaison Lead. This position will be responsible for ensuring that all activities related to budgeting, training, planning, resourcing, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting are executed in accordance with the requirements of the LRP. To support the Community Liaison Lead in execution of his/her responsibilities, other roles with specific responsibilities are described as below.

Table VII. Roles and responsibilities

<b>Roles</b>	<b>Responsibilities</b>
ADB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ADB will supervise activities and provide advice to DHD;</li> <li>• Review the Terms of Reference of and provide advice to DHD in selection of the third party for external audit of the LRP;</li> <li>• Quarterly review the LRP monitoring report and semi-annually external audit report of the LRP; and</li> <li>• Include review of the implementation of LRP in every monitoring audit to the Project Site of DHD.</li> </ul>
Management Board of Da Mi Floating Solar Plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be responsible for the approval of this LRP and the annual budgets required for the implementation.</li> <li>• Be available to provide advice and direction for LRP as needed.</li> </ul>
Community Liaison Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be ultimately responsible for the detailed execution plan and implementation of this LRP;</li> <li>• Allocate budget from the approved annual budget for the implementation of each project of the LRP;</li> <li>• Review reports from Community Liaison Officer and submit it to the Plant Management Board;</li> <li>• Monthly report to the Plant Management Board about the implementation progress of all projects under the LRP;</li> <li>• Periodically report to ADB about the implementation progress of all projects under the LRP.</li> </ul>
Community Liaison Officer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize, undertake and report on all stakeholder engagement activities required by the SEP, and those specifically required under this LRP such as disclosure of the projects, communications with service providers and government agencies (i.e. the Agriculture Promotion Center of Binh Thuan Province);</li> <li>• Create the database of DPAHs to with adequate baseline and endline information to support implementation and serve monitoring and evaluation;</li> <li>• Be responsible for receiving submissions, engagement with complainants and other stakeholders (internal and external to DHD) in relate to the grievance resolution process including grievance relating to LRP implementation;</li> <li>• Be responsible for the day to day implementation of this LRP. This includes program establishment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;</li> <li>• Monitor and support local partners participating in LRP implementation;</li> <li>• Act as the interface/coordinator between DHD and its EPC Contractor where the EPC Contractor have obligations under the provisions of this LRP such as requirements for local recruitment.</li> </ul>
Representatives of the EPC contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with DHD in disclosing its labour force demands as soon as possible given the construction has been commenced. The EPC will fulfil its obligations under the local recruitment policy and be subjected to supervision from DHD;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure close monitoring and supervision of its work progress and periodically report to the Community Liaison Lead.</li> </ul>
--	---

96. In case DHD is not able to implement the LRP in house they may seek support from a consultant/contractor and that consultant will share the responsibilities of the Community Liaison Officer as indicated above. In that case DHD may need to start:

- Developing a TOR to call for proposal and share it with ADB for their review;
- Disclosing the final TOR to the potential consultants;
- Reviewing proposal and selection of the consultant in consultation with ADB; and
- Signing contract and start the implementation.

#### **B. Implementation Schedule**

97. The LRP will be implemented for a period of 3 years, based on proposal from DHD and former experience of ERM. The schedule provided below is designed for the 3 year period.

Figure VII.1 LRP Implementation Schedule

LRP general timeline	2018					2019												2020												2021												
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Consultation and Disclosure with Local authority and partners																																										
Consultation and Disclosure with DPAP representatives																																										
Detailed execution plan for each project under LRP																																										
Professional scholarship and job seeker support project																																										
Local recruitment project																																										
Small-scaled agriculture support project																																										

## VIII. BUDGET

98. LRP implementation will require committed funding for execution of the various projects. Most of this funding will need to be borne by DHD, with budgetary provisions being made on the basis of the sub-tasks planned under the different projects.
99. The Community Liaison Officer will be responsible for preparing detailed annual financial plans for submission to the Management for approval. This plan will require detailed input from a range of departments within DHD and should include not only the cost for design and implementation of the various programs, but also for the consultation, disclosure, monitoring, evaluation and reporting elements required by this LRP.
100. The initial LRP execution plan will need to be prepared prior to financial closure, with the date for annual revision to be based upon the date of final investment decision (FID) for the Project.

## IX. FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

101. ERM suggests that DHD continues to work on the following items for LRP finalization.
102. To better measure impact on Livelihood and Employment, the Project should collect full data of 49 households on 1) livelihood status before land concession; 2) the percentage of lost/ remaining land out of the total amount of land owned by households; 3) compensation values and 4) vulnerability factors (skills, education, health, age, etc.). The social baseline survey, within set time did not collect information from 8 households who were not available to participate in the census.
103. One (01) households may lost residential land and houses from the land acquisition of the Project, according to data from social baseline survey. Data provided by DHD to ERM before social baseline survey in June 2018 stated no physical displacement. Therefore, further verification is required for this one (01) households.
104. Provide a clear demobilization plan and properly disclose it to equip the local community with coping mechanism and prepare them for livelihood transition, for example those investing in restaurants, boarding houses and working for the Project in construction phase.
105. Make clear the “local” term used in EIA. Does “local” refer to three communes of Da Mi, La Da and La Ngau, or Tanh Linh/ Ham Thuan Bac District or Binh Thuan province?
106. Confirm available budget for LRP implementation, e.g. source, amount, duration, etc.
107. Conduct further consultation with the authorities, mass organizations and communities to collect input for the initially developed programs/ projects of the LRP in terms of relevance, feasibility and priority based on their local understanding.
108. Beware of “Points of Notice” when designing and implementing LRP projects.

## ANNEX A

### Standards and Guidance Documents

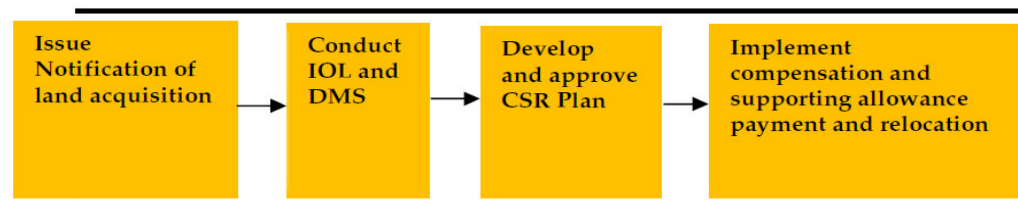
109. **ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.** Within the scope of this Project, the safeguard on Involuntary Resettlement is applicable. The involuntary resettlement safeguard covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary.
110. **ADB Social Protection Strategy, 2001.** The 2001 Social Protection Strategy defines social protection as a set of policies and programs designed to reduce poverty and vulnerability by promoting efficient labour markets, diminishing people's exposure to risks, and enhancing their capacity to protect themselves against hazards and interruption/loss of income. The strategy sets out the scope of ADB's commitment to develop priority interventions in supporting social assistance and welfare service programs including child protection and area based schemes to address poverty, and vulnerability; social insurance programs to cushion risks associated with unemployment, ill-health, disability, work-related injury and old age; and labour market policies and programs designed to generate employment and improve working conditions.
111. ADB Social Protection Strategy (2001) also requires the Borrower to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the Project, and take the following measures to comply with the core labour standards for the ADB financed portion of the Project:
- a. carry out its activities in a manner consistent with the intent of ensuring legally permissible equal opportunity, fair treatment and non-discrimination in relation to recruitment and hiring, compensation, working conditions and terms of employment for its workers (including prohibiting any form of discrimination against women during hiring and providing equal work for equal pay for men and women engaged by the Borrower);
  - b. not restrict its workers from developing a legally permissible means of expressing their grievances and protecting their rights regarding working conditions and terms of employment;
  - c. engage contractors and other providers of goods and services:
    - who do not employ child labour or forced labour;
    - who have appropriate management systems that will allow them to operate in a manner which is consistent with the intent of (A) ensuring legally permissible equal opportunity and fair treatment and non-discrimination for their workers, and (B) not restricting their workers from developing a legally permissible means of expressing

their grievances and protecting their rights regarding working conditions and terms of employment; and

- whose subcontracts contain provisions, which are consistent with paragraphs (i) and (ii) above.

112. **ADB Public Communications Policy, 2011.** The ADB Public Communications Policy 2011 updates the Public Communications Policy that the ADB adopted in 2005. ADB is committed to reducing poverty by promoting inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration. The overall objective of the policy is to enhance stakeholders' trust in and ability to engage with ADB. The policy recognizes the rights of people to seek, receive, and impart information about ADB operations. It supports knowledge sharing and enables participatory development or two-way communications with affected people.
113. **ADB Policy on Gender and Development, 1998.** ADB's policy on gender and development (GAD), approved in 1998, adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity. This requires gender concerns to be treated as a cross-cutting theme influencing all social and economic processes. The GAD policy provides a policy framework; introduces institutional mechanisms to address gender concerns in ADB's program of activities; and supports a greater emphasis on gender issues in all ADB operations.
114. **The Compensation, Support and Resettlement (CSR) Process and Policies in Vietnam** are currently regulated by the Land Law 2013 and its relevant by-law regulations, including:
- Land Law 2013. Standard land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process according to Land Law 2013 is presented in the following **Error! Reference source not found.** During the initial IOL, all fixed assets, sources of incomes and livelihood were identified and measured with respect to its owner and location. At this stage, the severity of impact to displaced households could be estimated. With the use of more sophisticated survey design, finalization or validation of IOL's results can be completed during DMS. The final cost of land acquisition, compensation and resettlement is then obtained and referred for the development of CSR Plan.

Figure IX.1 Standard land acquisition, compensation and resettlement process



Note: IOL (Inventory of Loss)  
DMS (Detailed Measurement Survey)  
CSR Plan (Compensation, Support and Resettlement Plan)

Source: ERM, 2018

- Decree No. 47/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government on regulating CSR Policies when land is acquired by the government;
- Decree No. 43/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government detailing a number of articles of the Land Law 2013;
- Decree No. 44/2014/ND-CP dated 15 May 2014 of the Government prescribing Land Prices;
- Circular No. 30/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 2 June 2014 of MoNRE regulating documents on land allocation, land lease, land use change and land acquisition; and
- Circular No. 37/2014/TT-BTNMT dated 30 June 2014 of MoNRE detailing CSR policies when land is acquired by the government.

**ANNEX B**  
**List of households engaged in Census survey**

Enclosed Excel datasheet

## ANNEX C

### SOCIAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF PROJECT AREA

115. **Demographic Profiles of Affected Districts and Communes.** Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac Districts have three geographical terrains: plain, semi-mountain and mountain. The three communes have low population density with the range from 27 to 31 person/km<sup>2</sup>, far lower than the district's average level of Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac District, which are 88 and 130 person/km<sup>2</sup> respectively.

Table IX.1 Population, Number of households and Average Household Size of three communes

Commune	Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	Population	Density (person/km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Household	Average Household size	Gender (%)	
						Male	Female
La Ngau Commune	95.02	2877	27	625	N/A	50.06	49.94
La Da Commune	112.13	4730	26.9	946	5	50	50
Da Mi Commune	148.38	4306	31.1	N/A	N/A	50	50

Source: Statistical Book of Communes and Districts, 2016

116. **Road network.** The three communes are linked with Central Highlands by National Road No.55 from Vung Tau connecting La Gi and Bao Loc, Lam Dong Province. Provincial Road No.714 connects three communes with the provincial center of Phan Thiet city. All above roads to centers of districts, communes and other important economic areas have been upgraded, enlarged, and extended, ensuring favorable conditions for production and commodity transport. The Project will utilize all main roads.

- Da Mi - National Highway No.55 is the main concrete road running through the whole Da Mi Commune (20 km) whereas inter-commune roads have not yet covered with concrete and its length is 15 km.
- La Da - Main road (DT.714) is asphalted and in good condition. Households live along the main roads.
- La Ngau - One national road (No. 55) goes through the commune.
- An inter-commune road connecting National Road No.55 to Da Mi reservoir, currently is asphalt road.

117. **Irrigation.** Ham Thuan Bac District is confident of its irrigation system. Tanh Linh District reported that the irrigation system in the district basically meets production needs with two main irrigation systems (South and North systems). Both districts plan to upgrade the existing systems.

118. **Water Supply.** In Ham Thuan Bac District, tap water is not enough for communes in Northern areas of the District. There is one water plant in Ham Tri commune and three water stations in Hong Liem, Hong Son, Phu Lap commune. There is one project with Italian donor to build water stations in Thuan Hoa and Ham Lien commune up to 2020 and a project to build water plant for Dong Giang and La Da commune with project host being the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development. In Thanh Binh District, tap water only covers 8/76 villages. Some areas lack of water in dry season, e.g. Suoi Kiet area. The District currently has 1 water plant in Loc Thanh commune and eight water station and plans to build water station in Ta Bao Commune.
119. It should be noted that there is no water supply system in three communes of La Ngau, La Da and Da Mi. Groundwater is currently the primary source of domestic purpose in three communes. According to the social survey conducted by ERM in June 2018, the ratio of households using groundwater for drinking is 50.8%. The percentage of households using river water for drinking is 15.3%, and the remaining households use other sources for, such as buying water bottles. At the Project site, local people access groundwater through wells (10-20m) however in some specific area such as the area near project's future substation, it is necessary to drill up to 100m to reach the groundwater level. Groundwater is reportedly of sufficient quantity but not really good quality, as indicated by local community members during the recent site visit.
120. **Electricity Supply.** Binh Thuan Province uses the national grid power. The main power source for Phan Thiet City is from the central transformer station of 50 MVA capacity which will be increased to 80-100 MVA. There are 3 main power sources, including:
- From Da Nhim Hydropower Plant through the transmission line of 110 kV;
  - From Ham Thuan – Da Mi Hydropower Plant through the transmission line of 110 kV;
  - Diesel power plant of 3,800 KW.
  - Some hydro-power plants have been operated: Ham Thuan – Da Mi Plant having a capacity of 475 MW is located in the north-west, Dai Ninh Plant (300 MW), Bac Binh Hydropower Plant (33 MW), etc. Binh Thuan will build two major electrothermal – coal plants, i.e. Son My (3,900 MW) and Vinh Tan (5,668 MW) according to a Government's decision.
121. Binh Thuan is the site of several renewable energy projects including wind and solar and will be important for Vietnam's diversification of power instead of hydro-power. Binh Thuan has significant potential for wind power generation, estimated at 3,000 MW. The projects comprise Binh Thuan wind power project at stage 1 (30 MW), Phu Quy wind power plant (6 MW). The large wind energy project is expected to help boost regional socio-economic development and pave the way for further exploitation of renewable energy sources. Binh Thuan province is also considered to be a nation with high solar potential. Solar energy intensity on the average could reach 5 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> due to the absence of cloud and drizzle. In terms of price, the electricity unit price is determined by the government, Vietnam Electricity (EVN) and stakeholders.

122. Most affected households in three communes are connected to the Ham Thuan-Duc Linh national grid. It is estimated that only 4 or 5 of the survey households (about 10%) in the village are not yet connected to the grid and they buy energy from a small private supplier. Some surveyed households reported that there is insufficient supply to meet demand during peak times.
123. **Waste Management.** According to the Socio-economic report in 2016 of Binh Thuan Province, 75% of domestic waste is collected and treated. In Ham Thuan Bac District, there is a 10ha waste collection point in Ham Tri commune which is about 38km away from the Project site. Main method used is burying. The waste collection point was reported to meet the needs of the district. There is no plan to build waste treatment plant up to 2020. In Tanh Linh District, there are two waste treatment projects under development in Thanh Long and Pha Bac communes. In three communes of La Ngau, La Da and Da Mi, there is an absent of trash collection and solid waste treatment system.
124. **Land Tenure.** Among surveyed households, household land type are mostly agriculture and garden land. In fact, 44.8% of the surveyed households have gardens and 42.8% of households have perennial agricultural land (such as coffee, cashew, mango, durian, dragonfruit, rambutan, etc.) . Among the surveyed households, 36.7% have agricultural land for fruit plantation. 44.8% of surveyed household have LURCs for their agriculture land.
125. **Livelihoods.** In Ham Thuan Bac District, the main source of income is agriculture with common commodities being dragon fruit (more than 9,000 ha, equaling one third of the total amount of 30,000 ha of Binh Thuan province) and rice (9,000 ha). Other commodities are coffee, rubber and fruit trees.
- In Da Mi Commune, cultivation is the main livelihood. In particular, durian, mango, jackfruit, banana and avocado are popular fruit trees that are widely grown. In addition to fruit trees, coffee and cashew trees are common commercial crops.
  - In La Da Commune, the most common livelihood is agriculture, specifically trees/plants such as cashew (540ha), rubber trees (504ha) and fruit trees. Cashew trees used to be the most popular in previous years, however the price is decreasing rapidly and local people tend to change to fruit trees such as mango, durian, jackfruit and cassava. Second most-common livelihood is rice cultivation, and rice paddies, which are located near three lakes (Da Ri-An, Da Lang, Da Gu-Ri, altogether 67ha). In recent years, local farmers have tended to change cultivation practices from upland rice cultivation to wet rice cultivation. Rice cultivation in La Da is not effective due to poor technique.
126. In Tanh Linh District, agriculture occupies approximately 70% of the district. The main commodities are rice (11,000 ha), corn (3,200 ha<sup>1</sup>), and rubber (23,000 ha). The District plans to change three rice crops a year to two rice crops and 1 non-rice crops per year or one rice crop and two non-rice crops per year. On average, one household has 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> of land. In La Ngau

<sup>1</sup> Statistic Report of Tanh Linh District, 2017

commune, agriculture occupies over 80% of the land. The main commodities are cashew, corn, coffee, pepper and fruit. Next common livelihood activity is husbandry (cow, goat farming).

127. Common market for crops are through intermediaries or middle man. District authority also mentioned Chinese traders who collected durians.
128. **Livelihood Challenges.** The key challenges in terms of livelihood developed were to technology, price fluctuation and weather (drought and heavy rains). It should be noted that the rainy season in the local area is from May to October, and the dry season is from November to April<sup>1</sup>. There was also the lack of monitoring and enforcement tools. For example, the policy is to maintain areas for rice and dragon fruit. However, when farmers quit cultivating rice and grow more dragon fruit, they do not have to pay a fine but simply sign monitoring reports.
129. **Housing.** Most surveyed households who reside near the Project area own their home. Most of these houses are semi-permanent houses with metal roofs. There are two households next to the lake living in stilt houses. All the surveyed households have basic house assets including motorbikes and cabinets. The majority of them had separate toilets, beds, and motorbikes. Notably, the percentage of surveyed households owning TVs and mobile phones is high (100%). Other high-grade assets such as computers and fridges owned by approximately 25% and 71% of surveyed households, respectively.
130. **Schools and Education.** Ham Thuan Bac District has 42 primary schools; 17 junior high schools and 3 high schools. Tanh Linh District has 30 primary schools, 17 junior high schools and 2 high schools. The below table shows the number of schools in each grade level in three communes in 2016.

Table IX.2 School statistic in three communes

City/ Commune	Kindergarten	Primary school	Junior High School	Total
<i>Grade</i>		<i>1-5</i>	<i>6-9</i>	
La Ngau Commune	1	1	1	3
La Da Commune	1	3	1	4
Da Mi Commune	4	2	1	7

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh Districts 2016

131. According the census survey of ERM in 2018, 39.9% of members of surveyed households has finished junior high school. 25.8% of this population have finished elementary school, and 18.4% of population have finished high school. The detailed education level of surveyed households is presented in the below table.

Table IX.3 Education level of surveyed households (Unit: person)

City/ Commune	Illiterate	Elementary school	Junior High School	High school	University/ College	No Info
---------------	------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------	---------------------	---------

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Planning and Investment. Available online at:  
<http://www.mpi.gov.vn/Pages/tinhthanhchitiet.aspx?idTinhThanh=50>

Da Mi Commune	1	17	24	14	5	0
La Da Commune	5	4	11	6	2	2
La Ngau Commune	5	21	30	10	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: ERM, 2018

132. **Health Condition and Services.** Table IX.4 below presents health facilities and resources in the Province and Districts. Health services in Binh Thuan area are provided at two levels: medical station and hospital levels. In 2016, Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh District both have District hospital. It is noted that the under-one-year-old vaccination rate of La Ngau Commune was 100% and that of La Da and Da Mi Commune in 2016 were 95.7% and 96.8%, respectively.

Table IX.4 Health Services in Binh Thuan Province, Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh District in 2016

	Binh Thuan Province	Ham Thuan Bac District	Tanh Linh District
<b>Total health care establishments, included:</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>
Hospital	16	1	1
Regional polyclinic	10	2	1
Medical stations	117	15	13
Clinic of enterprise	0		
Other health care facilities	0		
<b>Total personnel, including:</b>			
Medical staff	3,439	353	342
Pharmaceutical staff	640	38	39
<b>Number of beds</b>	<b>3,838</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>125</b>

Source: Statistical Yearbook of Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh Districts

133. Results from census survey presented that among surveyed households, the most common illness was flu/cold with 59 cases. Hypertension ranked next with 16 cases. The below table showed the number of people having common illness in Project Area.

Table IX.5 Statistics on illness cases

Commune	Number of illness cases											
	Substance abuse	Liver	Neurological	Flu/cold	Osteoporosis	Hypertension	Diabetes	Rubella	Diarrhea	Dengue	Heart	Others
Da Mi	2	1	0	30	3	5	1	1	3	1	3	12
La Da	1	0	0	16	0	3	0	1	2	2	0	4
La Ngau	0	1	1	13	2	8	0	4	6	0	4	10

<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>
--------------	----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	----------	-----------

Source: ERM, 2018

134. **Vulnerability.** Vulnerable households are those having at least one of the following characteristics: Female-headed households; Households with elderly bread-winner (out of working age); Households with members with disabilities or injured war veterans; Orphans; and Poor/near poor households with small land holdings. The below table shows the number of vulnerable households in the survey.

Table IX.6 Vulnerable households statistics

Commune	Number of vulnerable households				
	Disability	Mental health	Elderly (>60)	Female-headed	Poor/ near poor
Da Mi			8		
La Da			1	1	2
La Ngau	2	1	4	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: ERM

135. **Cultural Heritage.** According to site visit and local stakeholders consultation, the nearest religious site to the Project components are Buu Son Pagoda which is about 500m away from the transmission line, and the Da Gu Ri Church which is about 700m away from the transmission line (See map in Section “Project Description”)
136. **Community Development.** There are a range of organizations working in the project affected areas that support community development:
- Thien Chi Organisation, which provides cash based support for chicken farming, technology support for vegetable farming, and fruit farming in La Ngau Commune.
  - The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), which supports forest protection and local livelihood development in La Da Commune, in Hamlet 1, 2 and 3.
  - Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), which provides 8 million VND for each household that joins the coffee tree development program in La Da, in Hamlet 1, 2 and 3.