

Initial Environmental and Social Examination Report – Annex H

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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

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Friday, September 21, 2018

Da Mi Floating Solar Power Project

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

CONTENTS

ACRONYMS 4

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT	1
1.2	TARGET COMMUNITY	3
1.3	OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN	4
2	BACKGROUND	7
2.1	STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS	7
2.2	SOCIAL BASELINE MAPPING AND CONSULTATION	7
2.3	IMPACT ASSESSMENT OUTPUTS	15
2.4	LOCAL PLANNING AND EXISTING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS	18
2.5	PROJECT NEEDS	19
3	PROGRAMMES	21
3.1	INTRODUCTION	21
3.2	DETAILED PROGRAMS	23
3.2.1	EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS	23
3.2.2	RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES	25
3.2.3	ETHNIC MINORITY STRATEGIC FUND	27
3.2.4	WOMEN EMPOWERMENT STRATEGIC FUND	29
3.2.5	CHARITABLE FUND	30
3.2.6	HEALTH EDUCATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION	32
3.2.7	TRAFFIC SAFETY TRAINING	33
3.2.8	SMALL SCALED AGRICULTURE PROJECT	35
4	ONGOING ENGAGEMENT	36
4.1	DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION	36
4.1.1	CONSULTATION WITH AND ACHIEVEMENT OF AN AGREEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ON THE CDP	36
4.1.2	DISCLOSURE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES	39
4.2	ON-GOING CONSULTATIONS ON THE CDP	41
5	MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING	42
5.1	MONITORING	42
5.2	INDEPENDENT EVALUATION	45
5.3	REPORTING	45
6	SCHEDULE FOR IMPLEMENTATION	46
7	RESPONSIBILITIES	48
8	BUDGET	50

ACRONYMS

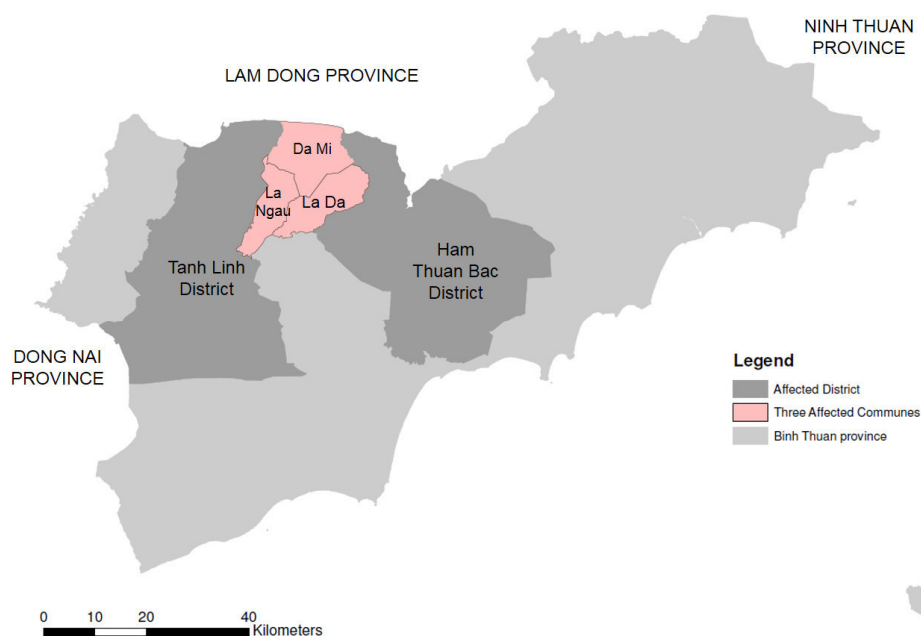
ADB	Asia Development Bank
CDP	Community Development Action Plan
DPAH	Directly Project Affected People
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EHS	Environment, Health and Safety
EPC	Engineering, Procurement and Construction
ERM	Environment Resource Management
HSE	Health, Safety and Environmental
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IPAH	Indirectly Project Affected People
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
PC	The People's Committee
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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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 Thanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac Districts in the Province of Binh Thuan, approximately 220 km north-east of Ho Chi Minh City.

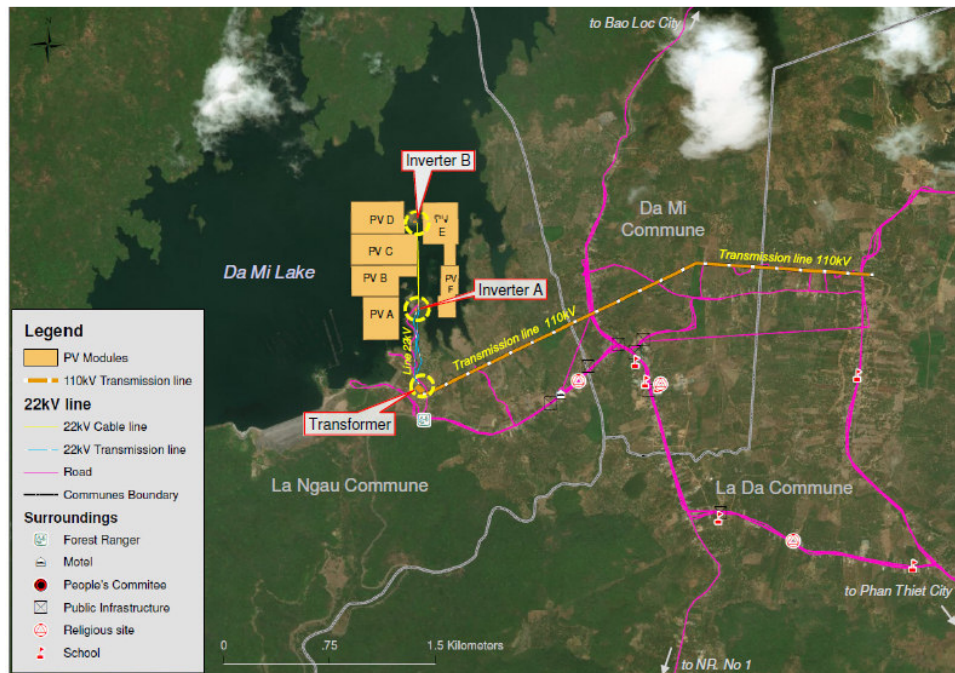
Figure 1.1 Location of project area



Source: ERM, 2018.

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 1.2 *Project components*



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).

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.

The purpose of this document is to guide the preparation of the Community Development Plan (CDP) for five years including the construction phase of tentatively one year and the first four year of operations phase of the Project, following agreement between DHD and ADB (see Table 1.1. for more details) DHD will review the plan after this five-year phase and propose updates and continuation according to future context and project needs.

The CDP will develop community development programmes/ projects for:

- Directly Project Affected Households (DPAH), including households who have been directly economically and/or physically displaced by the land acquisition of the Project;
- In-directly Project Affected Households (IPAH), including (1) Households who expect to benefit from the Project and live within the affected communities, and (2) Households who live in the immediate vicinity of the Project (fence-line community) and may be the receptors for environmental impacts from the Project's activities;

When prioritizing participants for future CDP programmes, the project can use one or both of the following criteria: Location and/or Vulnerability level. Depending on programme/ project nature, other criteria would be applied, e.g. age, education level, interest in the project, etc. It should be noted that this CDP use "household" as unit of intervention, not "individual". Therefore, the Client should also make clear the definition of "household", i.e. using the actual status of family members living together and sharing finance and/or formal registration with local authority.

Location priority

DPAH members who live in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau (hereinafter referred to as "three communes") will be eligible for inclusion in livelihood restoration related programs and given higher priority for joining support programs of the CDP. DPAH members who live outside three communes will be eligible for participating in CDP activities if they can self-arrange their participation, taking into consideration that most activities will take place in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau. IPAH members who live in three communes ⁽¹⁾ will be eligible for participating in some CDP activities if there are available spaces or if the CDP project is designed for all local citizen of the commune.

Vulnerability priority

Study and prioritize Target group (not only DPAH) into cohorts before designing programme/ projects. Identify projects to cater for prioritized cohorts. Acknowledge their participation constraints in project design (senior age, low education, etc.). Cohort categorization for the Project area could include: households with poverty certificates (poor and near-poor), household having head being person with disability, elderly, female and ethnic minority

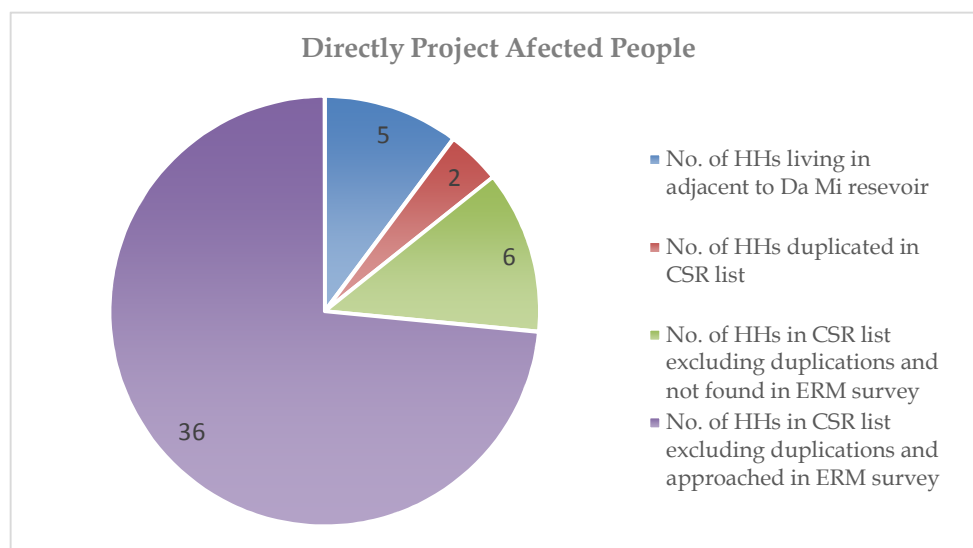
(1) Taking into consideration communal population (approximately 2,877 people in La Ngau, 4,730 people in La Da and 4,306 in Da Mi Commune)

household. DHD can work with the Department of Labours, Invalids and Social Affairs for support in identifying/filtering vulnerable groups in the local communities.

When registering for inclusion within one of projects of CDP, DHD will note whether or not a household is classified as vulnerable. A person's vulnerability status will need to be noted within any databases maintained by DHD for the purposes of the CDP or its substituent programs. Vulnerability is a changing status so DHD should revisit vulnerability categorization periodically.

Identification of Directly Project Affected Household

During the 2018 baseline survey DHD provided ERM a CSR list of 44 DPAH. ERM made effort in contacting these 44 DPAH and 5 more households living on the bank of Da Mi reservoir (so-called fishing/ fence-line households). Results of these engagement activities with 41 households (including 36 economic displaced households and 5 fishing households) have been captured in a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), with proposed livelihood restoration plan (LRP) and community development plan (CDP) being captured in this document. 8 DPAHs in CSR list were not included in the survey due to duplication (2 cases) and unavailability for participation (6 cases). It is expected that DHD continues to engage with these 6 households to complete the DPAH database and update eligibility database for CDP.



1.3

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

DHD prepares the Community Development Plan (CDP) to preferentially disburse positive benefits associated with the development of the Project and contribute to community development. The key aim of the CDP is:

- To earn and maintain a “local license” to operate: the CDP may help to earn and maintain a “license” to operate through demonstrating a

tangible commitment to working with and improving the lives of local people;

- To create *strategic advantage* through community development work: the CDP will provide valuable insights into the local community and develop a good reputation for the company, and this will in the long term become a strategic advantage; and
- To address *specific business issues*: the CDP may help address specific issues such as communicable diseases, education or public health which may directly impact the project's ability to operate. Direct impacts of the project on the local community, such as livelihood restoration or influx can also be mitigated or managed through the CDP.

The CDP is currently developed paralleling with the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). LRP is developed with an aim to support the DPAH to restore and improve their livelihood post land acquisition while CDP targets at a boarder beneficiaries including both DPAH and IPAH (see *Figure 1.3*). In the long run, the Project can develop livelihood related programmes within the scope of a broader CDP.

Figure 1.3 *Relation between LRP and CDP*

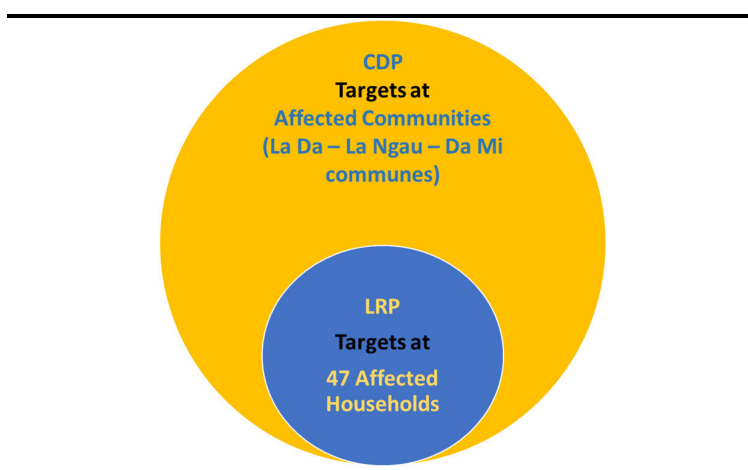


Table 1.1 *LRP and CDP*

	LRP	CDP
Why LRP/ CDP?	To identify impacts to livelihoods as a result of livelihood resource acquisition and restrictions to livelihood access and provide a plan for livelihood restoration in compliance with applicable standards.	To provide a plan for community development in compliance with applicable standards and Project's Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Social strategy (HSSES) and/ or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy.

	LRP	CDP
Expected outcome	Project affected people/ households have their livelihood restored to the same or better level than before livelihood resource acquisition and restrictions to livelihood access.	Increased Project reputation, mutual connections and shared values between the community and the Project.
Timing	The LRP for this Project is recommended to cover a three year period, ideally starting from 3-6 months prior to land acquisition and compensation support. Depending on results of Livelihood Monitoring and Completion Audit Report, DHD can design an extension LRP or include remained vulnerable cases into existing CDP projects.	The CDP core programmes should cover Project lifecycle, i.e. 25 years and comprise of several phases for better adaptation to context change, Community needs and Project needs. Discussion with DHD on 3 August 2018 confirmed the intention from the project to design the first CDP phase covering 5 years including Construction and the first 4 years of Operations phase of the project. DHD can choose to start the CDP at the same time with LRP or after the project becomes operational and begins to generate profits (in case of resource constrain and priority being given to LRP).
Target group	Benefits/interventions will only be available to people/ households affected from livelihood resource acquisition and restrictions to livelihood access.	The CDP aims to benefit the project area, defined as all households/communities in La Da, La Ngau and Da Mi Commune. Priority can be given to LRP beneficiaries and vulnerable groups in the targeted communities. Depending on available budget, target group can be open up to District and Provincial level.

This CDP is developed using outcomes of the IESE, the consultations with authorities and communities during the June 2018 site visit and the latest status of community development.

The CDP includes the following components:

- An established social map to help identify the focus of project community development programmes;
- Defined community development principles and priority programme areas basing upon the outcomes of social mappings and consultation with the community;
- Core business activities of the Project being linked with community development priorities;
- Identified potential partners and delivery mechanisms for implementing identified programmes; and
- Established monitoring schedules and core success indicators.

In implementing the CDP, DHD will conduct the below regular activities:

- Engage on-going, effective, transparent and culturally appropriate community consultation;

- Develop a highly visible presence within the local community in order to build trust between the Project, local people, local authorities and other related key stakeholders;
- Manage community expectations; and
- Maximise sustainable economic and social development such that positive impacts can eventually become self-perpetuating.

It is noted that the CDP is a live document and depending on emerging community needs, Lenders' request and available budget and resources from DHD. CDP can be updated in later stage to complement to current CDP and to meet or go beyond requirements.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

This CDP is prepared basing upon the following standards and guidance documents. Annex A provides description of these standards.

- ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009: Requirement 2 Involuntary Resettlement;
- ADB Social Protection Strategy, 2001;
- sub-contractor ADB Policy on Gender and Development, 1998; and
- ADB Public Communications Policy, 2011.

2.2 SOCIAL BASELINE MAPPING AND CONSULTATION

Project development results in 41 households affected from economic displacement (according to local EIA) and potential disturbance to local community in La Da, La Ngau and Da Mi Commune due to construction worker influx, heavier traffic, etc. as described in IESE and summarized in Section 2.3 - Impact Assessment Outputs.

Table 2.1 *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
Floating system		x		
Inverter station		x		
110kV substation		x		
600m 22kV transmission line		x		
3.3km 110kV transmission line		x	x	x

One socio-economic baseline survey and consultation were conducted in June 2018 in order to get an updated baseline for development of the CDP. Main activities included:

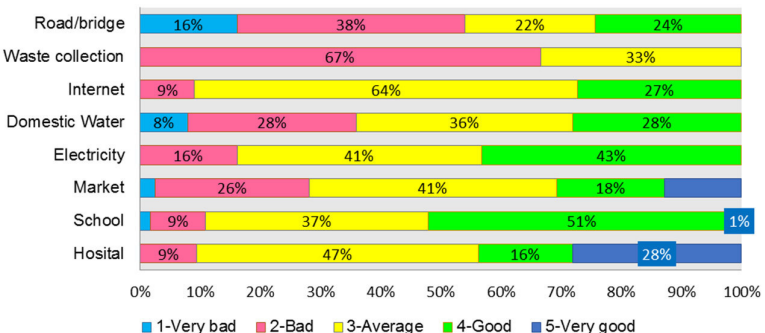
- In-depth interviews with 41 displaced households in three Communes of Da Mi, La Da and La Ngau (out of 47 households including 42 households affected by land acquisition and five households living near Da Mi lake) because the survey team could not contact the rest of the households;
- Meetings with representatives of the People's Committees (PC) of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau Communes and Ham Thuan Bac and Thanh Linh Districts; and
- Two (02) focused group discussions (FGD) with stakeholders. The number of participants ranging from six to seven for each discussion.

The consolidated socio-economic baseline report is provided in the CDP Annex. A summary report is presented below. It reflects several key issues that the CDP can contribute to addressing.

Table 2.2 **Social Economic Baseline Data as Input for CDP**

Social economic baseline data		Gap to be addressed by CDP (*)	Notice during CDP Project Design (**)	Remarks
<i>Demographic Profiles</i>	<p>Despite of large area, Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac District are among the districts with lowest population density of Binh Thuan province, with Tanh Linh is listed as the second lowest density's district (88 person/km²), and Ham Thuan Bac is the fifth lowest district (130 person/km²).</p> <p>The three communes have low population density with the range from 27 to 31 person/km², far lower than the district's average level of Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac District, which are 88 and 130 person/km² respectively.</p>		x	Take into consideration travelling distance and community gathering locations.
	<p>In Tanh Linh District, ethnic population accounts for 14.6% of district population. Twelve ethnic groups of Cham, Ra-glai, Chơ-ro, K'ho, Dao, Hrê, Hoa, Khmer, Muong, Nung, Tay, Thai living together with Kinh people in 13 hamlet of six communes and one town. In La Ngau commune, K'Ho people make up 66.7% of total commune population.</p> <p>Ham Thuan Bac District has ethnic minorities of K'Ho, Cham, Raglai concentrating in the mountainous communes such as La Da, Dong Giang, and Dong Tien. In La Da commune, the 96% of population is K'Ho people. The remaining is other people group such as Kinh, Ede, Hoa, etc.</p> <p>In the census survey conducted by ERM, Kinh people is majority group within the Project area. There are four households of Muong people, and three households of K'Ho people.</p>		x	<p>Take into consideration cultural and needs factors of different ethnic minority groups.</p> <p>Give priority to ethnic households directly affected by the project.</p> <p>Compliment rather than duplicate/ substitute local policies in supporting ethnic minorities</p>

Social economic baseline data		Gap to be addressed by CDP (*)	Notice during CDP Project Design (**)	Remarks
Road system	National Road No.55 passes through Da Mi, La Da and La Ngau communes and the Project site. Local people of the communes use the Road No.55 for daily travel. Another major road is Provincial Road 714 connecting NR.55 to La Da commune and the centre of Ham Thuan Bac district. The main roads (NR.55, PR.714) connecting three communes have been improved recently with concrete roads thanks to financial contributions from the government. However, according to the census survey, there were 38% of surveyed HHs thinking about local road with “bad” quality, and 16% of HHs claiming that local roads having “very bad” quality. APs tend to think that quality and network of the inter-commune roads and inter-hamlet roads still need to be improved. Besides, it is reported that there is still about 4km of Provincial Road 714 currently in unqualified condition.	x	x	Support the local community to improve inter-commune roads and inter-hamlet roads. There is clear plan from the local authorities regarding road development. Take careful consultation with local authority and existing NGOs prior to interventions.
Drinking water supply	In three target communes, water supply by pipeline was reportedly inaccessible and people use groundwater from drilling wells/ waterbody source with average quality for domestic purpose as responded by approximately 71% of the surveyed households. It should be note that there were 28% of surveyed APs thinking that domestic water currently in not good condition.	x	x	Support the local community to provide clean drinking water. Take careful consultation with local authority and existing NGOs prior to interventions.
Health facilities	Each commune has a clinic, which fulfils the needs of simple medical care of the local people as reported by local authority. However, according to the HHs survey conducted by 2018, surveyed households asserted that all of the commune clinics are located in the commune centre, which are relatively far from the Project area (about 15km from Project area to Clinic of Da Mi commune, 12km to Clinic of La Da commune and 30km to the Clinic of La Ngau commune).		x	Take into consideration travelling distance when designing health related projects.

Social economic baseline data		Gap to be addressed by CDP (*)	Notice during CDP Project Design (**)	Remarks																																																						
Waste management	<p>In three communes of La Ngau, La Da and Da Mi, there is an absent of domestic waste collection and solid waste treatment system.</p> <p>Satisfied level on public services/infrastructure</p>  <table><caption>Satisfied level on public services/infrastructure</caption><thead><tr><th>Service</th><th>1-Very bad</th><th>2-Bad</th><th>3-Average</th><th>4-Good</th><th>5-Very good</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Road/bridge</td><td>16%</td><td>38%</td><td>22%</td><td>24%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Waste collection</td><td>0%</td><td>67%</td><td>33%</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Internet</td><td>0%</td><td>9%</td><td>64%</td><td>27%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Domestic Water</td><td>8%</td><td>28%</td><td>36%</td><td>28%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Electricity</td><td>0%</td><td>16%</td><td>41%</td><td>43%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Market</td><td>0%</td><td>26%</td><td>41%</td><td>18%</td><td>1%</td></tr><tr><td>School</td><td>9%</td><td>37%</td><td>51%</td><td>1%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>Hospital</td><td>0%</td><td>9%</td><td>47%</td><td>16%</td><td>28%</td></tr></tbody></table> <p>One NGO is conducting domestic waste treatment education activity in La Da Commune.</p>	Service	1-Very bad	2-Bad	3-Average	4-Good	5-Very good	Road/bridge	16%	38%	22%	24%	0%	Waste collection	0%	67%	33%	0%	0%	Internet	0%	9%	64%	27%	0%	Domestic Water	8%	28%	36%	28%	0%	Electricity	0%	16%	41%	43%	0%	Market	0%	26%	41%	18%	1%	School	9%	37%	51%	1%	0%	Hospital	0%	9%	47%	16%	28%			Community needs is clear. However, due to low population density, NGO intervention availability, lack of government planning in waste collection and treatment for 3 communes, it is not recommended for DHD to invest in this area.
Service	1-Very bad	2-Bad	3-Average	4-Good	5-Very good																																																					
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Educational Level	<p>The baseline indicates a low educational background of the local community, considered the most critical obstacle for them to change occupation and restore their livelihood sustainably. Although illiteracy is generally uncommon (6.6%), approximately 23.3%, 40.4% and 18.1% of the surveyed people were at primary, secondary and high school level attainment, respectively. There are 7.8% of surveyed people have completed higher education (i.e. colleges, and university). Without sufficient education or skill preparation, affected people is facing difficulties in finding jobs or are just able to work for unstable or seasonal jobs which do not require any specific working skills.</p>	x		Provide educational support to local youth.																																																						

Social economic baseline data		Gap to be addressed by CDP (*)	Notice during CDP Project Design (**)	Remarks
Local health situation	<p>At the time of HH survey, people in the surveyed households suffered from common diseases such as flu, hypertension and diarrhoea disease the most during last 12 months. Other less common diseases include rubella, heart disease, osteoporosis and substance abuse. The local authority reported cases of dengue fever and malaria in mountainous areas.</p> <p>Household owning “So ho ngheo” (“Poor Household Certificate”) under national poverty criteria will have free medical insurance (if they do not have any other medical insurance program) and thus they can receive free medical care from state medical centres.</p>	x		Support the local health clinics to conduct health education schemes to prevent common local health issues.
Land tenure	<p>Land measurement in Da Mi Commune started in 2009 and land title issuance started in 2013 and is still going on. This explains for the fact that a certain amount of households in Da Mi Commune do not have LURC. Among surveyed households, 40 were reported to have residential land. However, only six households have land use right certificates (LURCs) for their residential land. The remains do not have the land use rights yet, in particular six households living near Da Mi reservoir using the land for free since their moving to settle down there.</p> <p>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. Among the surveyed households, 36.7% have agricultural land for fruit plantation. 44.8% of surveyed household have LURCs for their agriculture land.</p>		x	<p>Gap out of scope of intervention for CDP</p> <p>Target husbandry for domestic consumption and commercial cultivation of perennial crops (cashew, fruit tree, etc.) when provide support to local livelihood development. Link the effort to LRP when suitable.</p>

Social economic baseline data		Gap to be addressed by CDP (*)	Notice during CDP Project Design (**)	Remarks
Livelihood	<p>The challenge for livelihood development were reported to be technology, price fluctuation and weather (drought and heavy rains).</p> <p>In the census conducted by ERM, among 29 households that provided suggestions, 29% recommended support for agriculture (i.e. cultivation skills, fishing, livestock), 21% believed the Project should increase price for land and tree compensation (although the compensation price has been issued based 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. 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.</p>	x	x	<p>Support local livelihood development through provision of technical trainings, financial training, production in-kind provision and access to capital (when possible).</p> <p>Link the CDP effort to LRP and SEP.</p>
Social network	<p>In all project affected areas, mass organizations were reported to be active but there were no business groups. The site visit by ERM recorded a number of local NGOs and development projects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In both Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh District, Thien Chi Organization (a local NGO) is active. They invest in seven main areas, including livelihoods (farming & husbandry), health education, gender equity, microcredit, supporting vulnerable households, environment protection, education, job creation. • In Ham Thuan Bac District, 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 La Ngau commune, Thien Chi Organisation provides cash based support (VND 2-3 million/household) for chicken farming and technology support for vegetable farming and fruit farming. • In the period of 2006-2009, Da Mi Commune received support from NGOs in building cultural houses in villages, schools and wells. Besides, Community-Based Rural Infrastructure Project (CBRIP) was implemented in the Commune. Through a pilot program, JICA is investing in grafted coffee trees in the local area. In particular, they supported VND 8 million for each household joining in the coffee tree development program. 		x	<p>Take careful consultation with active mass organizations and existing NGOs and cooperate where possible prior to and during CDP implementation.</p>

Social economic baseline data	Gap to be addressed by CDP (*)	Notice during CDP Project Design (**)	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In La Da commune, there are three relative proactive mass organizations including Youth Union, Women Union, and Veteran Association. World Vision and Norad are two NGOs having activities in La Da commune. Support from World Vision is expected to end within the upcoming four years. Norad supports forest protection and local livelihood and this is their second year working in La Da, in Hamlet 1, 2 and 3. 			

Note: (*) Gap to be addressed by CDP means gap identified by ERM during the social survey in June 2018 via interview with local authorities and affected households and desk-based review of secondary data. Based on the identified gap community development programs are designed to close/minimise the gaps.

(**) Notice during CDP Project Design means that notes/issues to be take into account during the design of the community development programs.

2.3

IMPACT ASSESSMENT OUTPUTS

The EIA, IESE and ESMP have identified the following key impact assessment outputs which require to be addressed through the development and implementation of the CDP.

Table 2.3 *Key Impact Assessment Outputs to be addressed by CDP*

<i>Key impact assessment outputs</i>		Gap to be addressed by CDP	Notice for CDP Project Design	Remarks
<i>Loss of agriculture land and Change of land use</i>	The Project will occupy 7.4 ha agriculture land of 42 households in the three affected communes for construction of access road and transmission line including power poles, and thus change this area from agriculture land to industrial land. Given the land under the transmission line is required to comply with safety corridor requirements, only compatible activities are allowed and maturity height of crop shall not exceed 4m. Because of this restriction, the value of the land in terms of land purchase will be depreciated.		x	Link CDP effort to LRP when suitable.
<i>Disturbance for Water-based livelihood</i>	<p>Project development may create access restriction, loss of moorage area and disturbance on fishing activities of 5 households living on the bank of Da Mi reservoir (See IESE for more details).</p> <p>Sediment disturbance and water access restriction during the floating solar module installation and suspension of farming during transmission line construction are predicted to be the main environmental issues and disturbance on the current livelihoods of the affected people. In particular, the fishing activities at Da Mi reservoir of will be negative affected due to the installation of floats, PV panels, and anchoring. However, impacts is considered minor due to short-term impacts and small affected area.</p>		x	Include fishing community as priority participants in CDP projects → It should be noted that ADB has suggested DHD to negotiate with these five households towards voluntary relocation from their current residence location (within project site) to another location not within project footprint. The new location must have access to the reservoir for fishing activity.
<i>Community Health & Safety & Traffic</i>	According to EIA, the Project is required to minimize the negative impact of influx of migrant workers on the local community (i.e. governance, local infrastructure and community health and safety, etc.) in the affected communes. Improvement of community health and safety and health care facilities will in turn help the Project ensure good security for the Project construction and operations, good living standards and health and safety for the Project workers and local communities. On the other hand, IESE considers the impacts from worker influx and other community health and safety to local community being low since the number of workers during the peak period is only approximately 40 workers as reported by DHD. Similarly, as Project will manufacture		x	Project impact is not significant. However, DHD can support local effort in safety and community health improvement through CDP design

<i>Key impact assessment outputs</i>		Gap to be addressed by CDP	Notice for CDP Project Design	Remarks
	<p>the floating modules at the site and this will limit the transportation during the construction phase, thus the impact from traffic management is not assessed as significant.</p> <p>Besides, the existence of the floating solar modules on the lake may attract the people from local area and/or other place (tourists) who want to visit the Project area and access to the lake to observe the floating solar. Such actions could lead to the increase of drowning and other safety and security (due to construction activities of other components nearby) potential to the visitors and disturbance to the daily activities of local community who live near the Project area.</p>			
<i>Economic and Employment</i>	<p>With approximately 40 manual workers in construction phase and 5 skilled workers in operations phase, it seems that job opportunities for local people will be low. Also, due to the short duration between construction and operation phase and insufficient time for a skilled worker training, a semi-skilled worker training will be more appropriate.</p> <p>As expected by the consulted community and authorities, priority of the Project recruitment should be given to Project affected people in particular and local people in affected communes.</p>		x	Link CDP effort to LRP when appropriate with priority participation given to directly affected households and identified vulnerable households.
<i>Demobilization</i>	<p>Demobilization will affect livelihoods of local households who invest in service provision for Project workers, e.g. restaurants, boarding houses and who work for the Project in construction phase. A clear and proper consultation and disclosure about demobilization would be beneficial for the local community to build coping mechanism and prepare them for livelihood transition.</p>		x	Link CDP effort to SEP

2.4

LOCAL PLANNING AND EXISTING COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

As mentioned above, DHD should consult closely with local authority when designing and implementing CDP. The following part presents local planning and policies collected during ERM survey in June 2018.

Government plan for infrastructure development focuses on rural roads, schools, water stations, irrigation system maintenance, memorial sites, government office building, industrial, tourism and handicraft zones and market and supermarket development. Details can be drawn from the following documents:

- Resolution No. 28/NQ-HĐND, dated 17 July 2017, by Binh Thuan Province People's Council, on Mid-term public investment planning using provincial budget and the list of key provincial projects in period 2016-2020;
- Decision No. 41/NQ-HĐND dated 15 December 2018 by Provincial People's Council regarding Provincial public investment and list of key projects in 2018;
- Decision No. 1790/QĐ-UBND, dated 28 May 2014, by Binh Thuan People Committee on approval of and calling for investment in FDI projects in Binh Thuan.

Government plan for social and economic development, as found in annual Social Economic Development Report and Plan at commune, district and provincial level, concentrates on:

- Professional skill training for rural labours, technology applications in cultivation, increasing quality and industrial scale production of key crops (cashew nut, rice, fruit, rubber tree, corn) and livestock, establishment of slaughter-houses, etc.;
- climate change prevention and evacuation;
- forest protection and maintenance, especially fire prevention and forest planting;
- completion of national programmes, including: New Rural Development Programme and poverty reduction programme;
- reduction of malnutrition in children, communications re food safety and family reproduction planning in ethnic minority communities, increase in number of households having health insurance.

In particular, policies to support ethnic minority community in socio-economic development in the targeted districts and communes are summarized as followings:

- Programme 135 (phase 3) under Decision 1722/Qđ-Ttg approving the National Target Program for Sustainable Poverty Reduction during

2016 – 2020. The District has 3 communes entitled to Programme 135 (), including Dong Giang, Dong Tien and La Da Commune.

- Decision 2085/QĐ-TTg dated 31/06/2016 by the Prime Minister on Approval the Special policy to support socio-economic development in ethnic minority and mountainous areas in the period of 2017-2020 and Circular 02/2017/TT-UBND dated May 22, 2017 of the Committee for Ethnic Minority Affairs;
- Decision No. 102/2009/ QĐ-TTg by the Prime Minister on Direct Support Policies for poor households in difficult areas and Decision No. 30/2007/QĐ-TTg by Prime Minister on list of administration areas categorized as difficult areas;
- Decision 2452/QĐ-UBND dated 5/12/2012 by Provincial PC on social economic plan for development of ethnic minority areas in period 2011-2015 with projection to 2020;
- Resolution No.4 by Provincial PC issued in 2001 regarding full development for ethnic minority areas. Highlighted activity including land provision of not more than 1.5ha to each household. Ham Thuan Bac District reported for having provided cleared forest land to ethnic groups in Dong Giang and La Da between 2013-2020. As of now, La Da has received 95 ha and Dong Giang 77.5ha.
- 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;
- Students of ethnic groups receive educational support according to Decision No. 05/2013/QĐ-UBND dated 24 January 2013 by Binh Thuan Province PC;
- Budget for supporting ethnic minorities is mostly from New Rural Development Programme, about 1b VND per year.

2.5

PROJECT NEEDS

In addition to helping a company earn a ‘local license’ to operate, community development programs can be targeted to meet specific business objectives or needs. The following Project needs or objectives should be considered in CDP development:

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.

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.

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 APs about the business opportunities and nature of them including pros and cons as explained in this paragraph. Additionally, the Project shall advise the local communities to consider the capacity of services to ensure sustainability of businesses post construction.

Project's Health, Safety, Security, Environment and Social strategy (HSSSES) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) strategy are recorded in the following documents:

- Decision No. 449/QD-TDDHD issued by DHD on 10/4/2017 regarding issuance a document on DHD corporate culture. The Decision stated DHD's commitment towards "A Developed Community" through fulfilling tax duty, participating in social and cultural activities of the local community where DHD operates and encouraging volunteerism among DHD staff with focused areas being environment protection, charitable projects and provision of support to war veterans and their families;
- Company's policy on ES&S management reported compliance to local law on environment protection;
- Gender equality for solar electric project in Binh Thuan Province which targeted staff and managers of working contractors, local people in project area and local community leaders. The project was conducted through survey, information education and communication (IEC),

training and evaluation. The project was implemented to meet gender equity requirements from ADB;

- Annual report 2016 of DHD mentioned that DHD did not have policy on local recruitment but policy on training and retention. Regarding social responsibility, DHD in 2016 collected one-day salary from its employees and donated in total VND 50 million to “Social Support Fund”, VND 50 million to communities affected by natural disasters in Middle part of Vietnam, VND 50 million for building Multi-function houses on Truong Sa island. DHD also provided children in Ninh Thuan Province through donating 2 milk boxes/child/week for 700 children in Ninh Son commune and building 3 classrooms for Hau Sanh primary school with total fund of VND 685 million. In short, in 2016, DHD committed approximately VND 1 billion or approximately USD 42,000 for corporate social responsibility.

3 PROGRAMMES

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The below table provides summary of assessment provided within *Section 2*.

Potential intervention areas for CDP	CDP in alignment with		
	Community needs	Company current practice and policy	Local policy and schemes
Support the local community to improve inter-commune roads and inter-hamlet roads.	x	x <i>(understood that Social Support Fund may include infrastructure)</i>	x
Support the local community to provide clean drinking water. Take careful consultation with local authority and existing NGOs prior to interventions.	x		x
Provide educational support to local youth.	x	x	x
Support the local health clinics to conduct health education schemes to prevent common local health issues.	x		x
Support local livelihood development through provision of technical trainings, financial training, production in-kind provision and access to capital (when possible).	x		x
Target husbandry for domestic consumption and commercial cultivation of perennial crops (cashew, fruit tree, etc.) when provide support to local livelihood development.			

Potential intervention areas for CDP	CDP in alignment with		
	Community needs	Company current practice and policy	Local policy and schemes
Though low priority, DHD can support local effort in traffic safety and community health improvement through CDP design	x		x

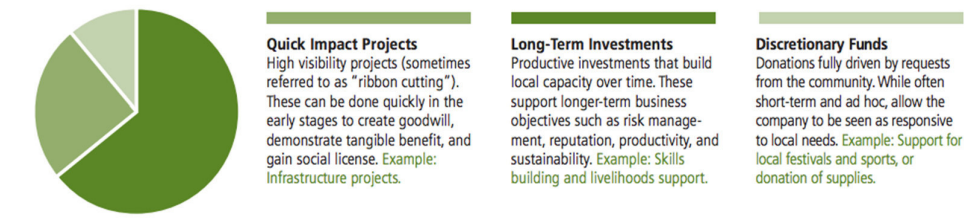
Notice for CDP Project Design
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take careful consultation with local authorities, active mass organizations and existing NGOs and cooperate where possible prior to and during CDP implementation; Take into consideration travelling distance and community gathering locations when designing projects; Take into consideration cultural and needs factors of different ethnic minority groups. Give priority to ethnic households directly affected by the project; Link the CDP effort to LRP and SEP when appropriate; Study of opportunities linked to Da Mi reservoir becoming a tourist attractive area. Conduct an orientation to inform the APs about the business and nature of them including pros and cons. Additionally, the Project shall advise the local communities to consider the capacity of services to ensure sustainability of businesses post construction; Include fishing community as priority participants in CDP projects. It should be noted that ADB has suggested DHD to negotiate with these five households towards voluntary relocation from their current residence location (within project site) to another location not within project footprint. The new location must have access to the reservoir for fishing activity.; Ensure gender equity being cross-cutting theme in all CDP project design.

To enable the Project to address all the outcomes derived from the assessment provided within *Section 2*, this CDP will recommend a number of specific programmes and projects. These are:

Figure 3.1 Recommended CDP Programmes and Projects

Programme	Project	Types of investment (*)		
		Quick-impact	Long-term	Discretional fund
Education and Training				
	Education Scholarships for secondary school girls	X	X	
Social acceptance and Community Cohesion				
	Renewable Energy for Public Facilities and vulnerable households		X	
	Ethnic Minority Strategic fund		X	
	Women Empowerment Strategic fund		X	
	Charitable Fund to support local infrastructure development (water station, village roads, etc.)	X		X
Livelihood Extension Support				
	Small-scale agriculture support (<i>an extension phase at the end of LRP</i>)		X	
Community Health Development				
	Sexual health Education and Infectious Disease Prevention (especially dengue fever)		X	
	Traffic Safety Training		X	

** Different types of investment for different business phases and objectives (Source: IFC Strategic Community Investment: A Good Practice Handbook)*



Below are sample contents of key recommended programmes and projects above. Project presentation follows the structure: objective, eligibility, main activities, resources, points of notice for sustainability.

3.2 DETAILED PROGRAMS

3.2.1 EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIPS

Project rationale

With nearly 50% of population in project affected area having education level under secondary education and with 2 out of 3 communes listed as "Zone 3 ethnic minority communes and hamlets with exceptional difficulties" ⁽¹⁾, it is anticipated that finance is one of the main barriers for schooling, especially education at higher level.

Also, according to the "Out-of-school Children: Vietnam Country Study 2016 conducted by the Ministry of Education and Training and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)", at the age of five, the out-of-school rate of low-income families is three times higher than the rich families meanwhile it is 5.5 times higher in out-of-school rate in primary age and ten time higher than in junior high school. Though more Khmer and Mong ethnic indigenous kids went to school in five past years, they still had the highest out-of-school rates of all the ethnic groups ⁽²⁾.

Objective

To remove financial access to secondary education for girls from ethnic minority families and/or households with financial hardship in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau.

(1) Source: IESE (ERM, 2018)

(2) Source: <http://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/education/194671/drop-out-rates-of-children-aged-5-14-fa>

Eligibility

The Scholarship program will apply to secondary and high school (junior high school) girls from ethnic minority families and/or households with financial hardship in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau. Priority is given to DPAH in three communes and vulnerable households. DHD reserves the right to decide number of candidates selected for the project and the level of education supported every year depending on annual budget allocation. If suitable candidates are not able to be sourced from students of the DPAH, DHD will seek to widen the project to all students in three communes. In making this decision, DHD will always ensure that students from the DPAH are prioritised.

Main Activities

The education scholarship project may cover the following costs for the duration of the selected education term, depending on the project budget:

- All tuition/course fees, requiring matching from families wherever possible. Scholarships should be perceived as extra support for families to fulfil their duties for education provision to their children, not taking away their responsibility;
- Appropriate student style accommodation in close proximity to the selected education institution, paid by semester periods only;
- Basic daily living allowance to cover general expenses such as food and public transport, paid by semester periods only;
- Basic allowance for text books and stationary paid at the start of each school year.

The final scholarship amount should be determined by education level and on a case by case basis. DHD can consult with existing NGOs and the Association for Education Promotion (Hội Khuyến Học) in the project area for suggested package values.

Required Resources

Table 3.2

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Project manual, communications materials, agreement form
Man power	1 part-time staff coordinating project main activities
Partner	Hamlet heads Local mass orgs, e.g. the Association for Education Promotion and/or NGOs, e.g. Thien Chi, World Vision District Department of Education and Training (DOET), managers of education institutions in the project area.

Points of Notice

Education support is a long term commitment. Therefore, it requires clear communications with the beneficiary and related stakeholders to manage expectations;

Besides project output – number of scholarships delivered, DHD can use other more in-depth indicators such as drop-out rate, performance records, etc.;

DHD can run the project itself or fund a local mass organization/ NGO to implement the project. Management fee is roughly around 15-20% of total project cost;

This plan will apply for the candidates selected from 2018 to 2023 (inclusive) after which DHD will undertake a comprehensive review of its effectiveness and determine if it should be continued or revised. Additional reviews will be undertaken on an annual basis during this period to determine if any changes are necessary to provide effective outcomes.

3.2.2 RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR PUBLIC FACILITIES

Objective

To utilize expertise of DHD in installing solar panels to the commune offices, schools and clinic in an effective and environmentally sound way.

Eligibility

Public facilities in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau. Depending on available budget, the project can cover Ham Thuan Bac/Tanh Linh Districts or even Binh Thuan province.

Main Activities

It is reported from the 2018 socio-economic baseline survey that most affected households in three communes are connected to the Ham Thuan-Duc Linh national grid. It was estimated that only 4 or 5 of the survey households (about 10% of the surveyed population) had not yet been connected to the grid and they buy energy from a small private supplier. . However, since these communes are still disadvantaged communes saving electricity cost for public facilities may help the commune authority to have a saving budget for investing/improving other aspects of the public facilities (i.e. equipment, service). From this concept, DHD is considering to utilize its expertise in installing solar panels to the commune offices, schools and clinic in an effective and environmentally sound way. Renewable alternatives range from very small solar systems or Pico PV systems (i.e., 1-10 watt system that can replace one kerosene lighting) to mid-scale application, which can power four to six light sources and a power socket.

Obstacles that constrain the installation of the above systems include a high failure rate (i.e., weak life cycle), demanding maintenance and the lack of availability of solar resources in the commune for solar energy technologies and market applications.

A critical step in the selection process for a mini-grid is the assessment of electricity demand of the target places before its implementation. The demand assessment should always be adjusted to local conditions. The most basic data is the peak load in kW and the energy demand in kWh.

- Demand assessment should be conducted by DHD technical team with the representatives of these commune public facilities by firstly introducing the program, its potential benefits and challenges and budget of the program;
- During the planning and implementation of the program, the local authorities can assign an in-charge person who should have understanding/experience in electricity and local context to collaborate with the Project team and support the project.

With rising consumer prices for electricity and decreasing photovoltaics levelized cost of energy, economically viable solar applications are recommended for the affected communes.

For the affected communes, DHD will define main types of solar electric power systems to be used for households or public facilities, e.g. grid-tied without battery backup and grid-tied with battery backup.

The final installation phase will depend on coordination effort among multiple parties. Prior to purchasing any equipment, local EVN office should be contacted to determine the requirements for interconnection with the grid. Early stage involvement of the local authority as a member of the project team will also contribute to the success of the project.

Depending on the location of solar PV system, the Project will train designated staff of local partners where solar system is installed in operating and maintaining the equipment. Solar panels generally require little maintenance from users as there are no moving parts; maintenance group will consist of two to three individuals (including rotating responsibility and back-up person) in charge of the following tasks:

- Keep solar panels out of shade as energy production becomes inefficient when they are kept from absorbing any sunlight;
- Document the day-to-day performance to improve solar panel maintenance. It is crucial to write down how much energy has been produced at a consistent time every day;

- Cleaning is a key aspect of solar panel maintenance. The maintenance routine need to ensure that dirt, grime, bird droppings and debris do not block the sun from efficient absorption by the panels. The advisable way to clean solar panels is by using a soft rag or biodegradable soap.

Required Resources

Table 3.3

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Technical guide, communications materials, agreement form, maintenance follow up form.
Man power	A technical team taking care of all technical aspects of the project 1 part-time staff coordinating project main activities
Partner	Hamlet heads Local mass orgs Management boards of participating public facilities Participating households (if the project also support households)

Points of Notice

Matching fund from local community can be considered.

While Binh Thuan province may have good solar potential, not every commune will be suitable for a solar installation. Before expanding the project to other communes, the project has to determine if the site has good solar potential.

Technical team joining the project can work on pro-bono or paid basis with clear recognition and/or rewards from the company;

This plan will apply for the period 2018 to 2023 (inclusive) after which DHD will undertake a comprehensive review of its effectiveness and determine if it should be continued or revised. Additional reviews will be undertaken on an annual basis during this period to determine if any changes are necessary to provide effective outcomes.

3.2.3

ETHNIC MINORITY STRATEGIC FUND

Objective

To render assistance to the local authorities and community groups to accomplish their social economic development plans for ethnic minority groups which are in line with the community development priority of DHD.

Eligibility

Local authority (Committee on Ethnic Minority Affairs at District level), mass organizations and/or NGOs (Thien Chi, World Vision, etc.) in La Da and La Ngau commune who have projects supporting ethnic minority communities.

Priority is given to projects which are in line with the community development priority of DHD, e.g. livelihood focused, community well-fare, skill enhancement, etc. Priority should also be given to partners who had former experience in working with private sector donors.

Main Activities

- Design Fund regulations with clear guidance on funding criteria, funding disbursement, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, project visibility, anti-corruption policy, etc.;
- Allocate responsible bodies to implement the project and monitor the fund;
- Define Funding period and Funding theme for each period. Sample themes are community lead capacity building, infrastructure development, clean water and sanitation, etc.;
- Disclose project information;
- Receive, evaluation and approval funding applications;
- Disburse fund;
- Monitor, evaluate and report fund effectiveness annually.

Required Resources

Table 3.4

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Strategic Fund guide, communications materials, donation forms,
Man power	1 part-time staff coordinating project main activities
Partner	Local authority Local mass orgs Community groups

Points of Notice

Matching fund from project partner can be considered;

Conducting proper community consultation to support the selection of funding theme for each funding period. This would ensure that the project best matches community needs;

Clear regulations/ guidelines would help the Project better collect data on fund usage as return on investment. The guideline will also help the Project to drive fund usage in a more strategic and sustainable way, in line with Project's community development strategy;

Funding from DHD can create meaningful connection and lessons learnt among separated local projects and foster mutual benefits towards the same goal of community development;

This plan will apply for the period 2018 to 2023 (inclusive) after which DHD will undertake a comprehensive review of its effectiveness and determine if it should be continued or revised. Additional reviews will be undertaken on an annual basis during this period to determine if any changes are necessary to provide effective outcomes.

3.2.4 WOMEN EMPOWERMENT STRATEGIC FUND

Objective

To render assistance to the local authorities and community groups to strengthen processes that promote social economic development of women in project targeted communes.

Eligibility

Mass organizations (Women Union) and/or NGOs (Thien Chi, World Vision, etc.) who have projects that promote social economic development of women in La Da, Da Mi and La Ngau. Project ideas can range from improvement of mother and child healthcare, providing access to training around the topics of health and life skills, establishing women's self-help groups (SHGs), sensitizing and strengthening the institutional capacity of support agencies to proactively address women's needs, income generation/ credit access for poor women, developing linkages between SHGs and lending institutions to ensure women's access to credit financing, etc.

Priority is given to projects which are in line with the community development priority of DHD, e.g. livelihood focused, community well-fare, skill enhancement, etc. Priority should also be given to partners who had former experience in working with private sector donors.

Main Activities

- Design Fund regulations with clear guidance on funding criteria, funding disbursement, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, project visibility, anti-corruption policy, etc.;
- Allocate responsible bodies to implement the project and monitor the fund;
- Define Funding period and Funding theme for each period. Sample themes are community lead capacity building, infrastructure development, clean water and sanitation, etc.;
- Disclose project information;

- Receive, evaluation and approval funding applications;
- Disburse fund;
- Monitor, evaluate and report fund effectiveness annually.

Required Resources

Table 3.5

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Strategic Fund guide, communications materials, donation forms,
Man power	1 part-time staff coordinating project main activities
Partner	Local authority Local mass orgs Community groups

Points of Notice

Matching fund from project partner can be considered;

Clear regulations/ guidelines would help the Project better collect data on fund usage as return on investment. The guideline will also help the Project to drive fund usage in a more strategic and sustainable way, in line with Project's community development strategy;

Funding from DHD can create meaningful connection and lessons learnt among separated local projects and foster mutual benefits towards the same goal of community development;

This plan will apply for the period 2018 to 2023 (inclusive) after which DHD will undertake a comprehensive review of its effectiveness and determine if it should be continued or revised. Additional reviews will be undertaken on an annual basis during this period to determine if any changes are necessary to provide effective outcomes.

3.2.5

CHARITABLE FUND

Objective

To provide systematic responses from DHD to ad hoc requests from local authority and community groups through provision of financial assistance to philanthropic efforts and local infrastructure improvement.

Eligibility

Local authorities and community groups in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau. Depending on annual budget allocation, DHD will seek to widen the project to District or Province level. In making this decision, DHD will always ensure that the three targeted communes are prioritised.

Philanthropic efforts include donations for vulnerable groups during traditional festivals (rice, cooking oil, etc.), donations for victims of natural disasters, etc. Infrastructure improvement can cover road construction, school building, renovation of communal cultural houses, etc.

Main Activities

- Design Fund regulations with clear guidance on funding criteria, funding disbursement, monitoring, evaluation and reporting, project visibility, anti-corruption policy, etc.
- Allocate responsible bodies to implement the project and monitor the fund
- Define Funding period and Funding theme for each period. Sample themes are local authority capacity building, infrastructure development, education, etc.
- Disclose project information
- Receive, evaluation and approval funding applications
- Disburse fund
- Monitor, evaluate and report fund effectiveness annually

Required Resources

Table 3.6

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Charitable Fund guide, communications materials, donation forms,
Man power	1 part-time staff coordinating project main activities
Partner	Local authority Local mass orgs Community groups

Points of Notice

Matching fund from local partner(s) can be considered. As advised by IFC Strategic Community Investment Guide, total budget for this project should not exceed 1/3 of total social budget;

Clear regulations/ guidelines would help the Project better collect data on fund usage as return on investment. The guideline will also help the Project to drive fund usage in a more strategic and sustainable way, in line with Project's community development strategy;

Funding from DHD can create meaningful connection and lessons learnt among separated local projects and foster mutual benefits towards the same goal of community development;

This plan will apply for the period 2018 to 2023 (inclusive) after which DHD will undertake a comprehensive review of its effectiveness and determine if it should be continued or revised. Additional reviews will be undertaken on an annual basis during this period to determine if any changes are necessary to provide effective outcomes.

3.2.6 *HEALTH EDUCATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION*

Objective

To addresses major health barriers and raise the general health of communities by building and strengthening capacity of local health staff so that they will improve quality of healthcare services for local residents and project staff.

Eligibility

The project applies to local health staff and local citizens of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau and workers engaged in Da Mi Floating Solar Power Project during the construction phase.

This project will apply mainly to the construction phase and ideally prior to the peak time of this phase (See *Implementation Schedule* for details). In addition to this contractors should be also involved in implementation of this project.

Depending on available budget, the project can be expanded to Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh Districts.

Main Activities

Conduct campaigns to improve health care behaviour of local people and control and prevent disease transmission in the community. Sample public health campaigns are illustrated in below table. DHD will be responsible for the campaigns targeting local people and campaigns for workers will be under the responsibility of EPC Contractors. DHD will contract a third party (e.g. health NGOs, District health center, Red Cross, etc.) who is capable of providing such support.

Table 3.7 *Sample campaigns of Health Education and Infectious Diseases Prevention*

Campaigns	Frequency
Improve health care behaviour of local people	Bi-monthly during the construction phase
Raising awareness and widening knowledge of local people, local health staff and workers about infectious diseases, sanitation, and alcohol and drug consumption	
• HIV / AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections prevention	Bi-monthly during the construction phase; annually for the remaining time
• Free condoms delivery	
• Dengue Fever prevention	
• Seasonal and Pandemic Flu prevention	Bi-monthly during the construction phase
• Waste management and waste related diseases prevention	Annually for the remaining time
• Safer and healthier food delivery	

Note: The construction period lasts approximately 9 months.

Continue to engage local health authorities and village collaborators in the project to ensure sustainability and building local capacity. The local health authorities often play very important role in implementation of similar projects, especially the district health centre.

Required resources

Table 3.8

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Project manual, communications materials, technical forms
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	Hamlet heads Local mass orgs District health centre, managers of health institutions in the project area EPC Contractors

Points of Notice

- The flexible approach to the local partner is considered as a key of the project achievement;
- Finding innovative way to address no-allowance policy for participants (if DHD decides to implement such policy). Provision of participation allowance may give false impression of project success, especially when participation rate serves as important indicator for evaluation;
- Providing supportive tools for counselling and communications (blood pressure measurements, leaflets, visual tools, etc.);
- Continuing to improve skills of some communicators (women collaborators) and quality of health records;
- Requesting for stronger cooperation and coordination from field team of service provider; and
- Considering to continue to use experts in key project activities and design.

3.2.7

TRAFFIC SAFETY TRAINING

Objective

To enhance the traffic safety and promote the image of a 'safe place' to local communities, especially during construction phase.

Eligibility

The project will apply to students of schools and local households in three communes of Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau and other communes within Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh Districts which locate along the main road where the Project vehicles could go through as these areas are expected to become increasingly industrialised; and therefore the roads will become much busier (both light and heavy vehicles). Priorities are given to schools along and near the main road because the chances for accidents involving vehicles and pedestrians increases. Schools which are located within the boundary of communes and are surrounded by residential area with safe walkway and little traffic are not the subject of this project.

The project will also target households living near traffic hot spots.

Main Activities

There are two areas for attention in this project: 1) Hardware: Infrastructure, facility, etc.; 2) Software: people's awareness, behaviour and practice.

Hardware will be a complex area as it involves many parties. DHD may like to minimize investment into infrastructure and facilities and stay away from replacing the government's roles unless there is a request from higher management level with accurate strategy and policy to deal with the complexity.

On the other hand, software is recommended as a good area for investment during the construction and operational phase because the Company might want to promote the image of a 'safe place' to local communities. This can be developed as a safety theme for DHD social investment in the long run. DHD can conduct basic traffic awareness programmes for target schools and households on a yearly basis throughout the construction phase and focus on delivering the skills required to be safe when in close proximity to roads, when crossing roads or when travelling in vehicles. The peak operations time of the Project vehicles will be disclosed in the training. It is suggested that DHD and its EPC Contractor to send watchmen to record the entrance/exit of the vehicles going to and from the main site, and a traffic facilitator to support the traffic along main road, especially between the main gate of the Project Site and the main gate of the closest school.

Similar to other health improvement projects, it is suggested that the project partners with a specialized NGO to provide such training.

Required Resources

Table 3.9

Main Resources Required for Project Implementation

Resource type	Description
Tool kit	Project manual, communications materials, technical forms
Man power	Requiring one (01) part-time staff coordinating main activities.

	DHD can outsource the service to a third party with adequate capacity in doing the job.
Partner	PC Hamlet heads Local mass orgs Local traffic police Department of Education and Training and management boards of local schools Participating households EPC Contractors

Points of Notice

DHD should develop relationships with key stakeholders including traffic police, local police and District people's committee. They would be the key stakeholders for DHD to support the mitigation of traffic safety issues along the key transportation routes and areas.

3.2.8 *SMALL SCALED AGRICULTURE PROJECT*

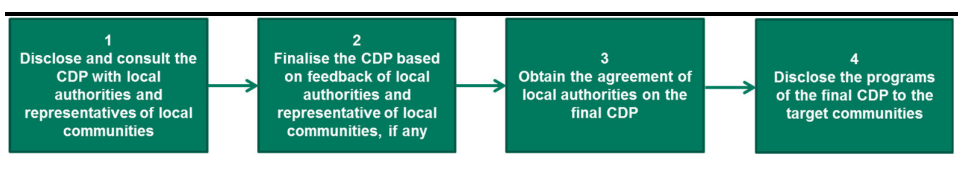
As an extension of a project within LRP, the project design will be migrated from LRP adapted after evaluation time.

CDP design and implementation requires on-going engagement with related stakeholders. The engagement can be divided into two phases 1) Disclosure and Consultation during design period of CDP; and 2) Ongoing engagement during implementation period of CDP.

4.1 DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATION

The general approach of the projects within the CDP will be disclosed and consulted further during on-going consultations with related stakeholders. The engagement process can be illustrated in *Figure 4.1* below. These engagement activities will be noted within minutes of meeting to be kept on file by DHD.

Figure 4.1 *Engagement Process for Disclosure and Consultation on CDP*



Details of the aforementioned disclosure and consultation process are provided in the following sub-sections; in particular with *Section 4.1.1* for Steps 1, 2 and 3 and *Section 4.2* for Step 4.

4.1.1 CONSULTATION WITH AND ACHIEVEMENT OF AN AGREEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITY ON THE CDP

The CDP is required to disclose and consult with local authorities and representatives of local communities for their acknowledgment, feedback and agreement ¹. The target local authorities and representatives of local communities include:

- People's Committee (PC) of Ham Thuan Bac District;
- People's Committee (PC) of Thanh Linh District;
- People's Committee (PC) of Da Mi Commune;
- People's Committee (PC) of La Ngau Commune;
- People's Committee (PC) of La Da Commune;

¹ The agreement is only needed from the PC of Ninh Son District as explained in the next paragraph.

- Heads of villages and ethnic communities (if they are not the same);
- Representatives of mass organizations; and
- Representatives of existing NGOs.

It is noted that since this CDP has also been prepared to satisfy consistency with the various social and economic development programs being led by authorities in the area and the scope of the CDP focus on the improvement of living standards of the local people of the three affected communes within the territory of Ham Thuan Bac and Tanh Linh Districts, an agreement with the PCs on the proposed programs under the CDP should be achieved. Details of the implementation of Steps 1, 2 and 3 are described in *Table 4.1*.

Table 4.1 *Descriptions of Steps 1, 2 and 3*

Step	Purpose	Implementation
1 Disclose and consult the CDP with local authorities and representatives of local communities	To inform the local authorities and representatives of the affected communes as listed above about the CDP and seek their feedback on the CDP	<p>DHD should send the proposed programs 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 Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau Commune PC, where convenient and approved by the owner. DHD also prepare 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>
2 Address any comments of local authorities and representative of local communities on the CDP	To address comments of the targeted audiences and update the CDP 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 CDP will be updated accordingly. The final CDP then will be submitted to Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau Commune PC for their agreement before implementation.
3 Obtain the agreement of local authorities on the final CDP	To achieve an agreement of the PC for the implementation of the CDP	DHD will send the final CDP to Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau Commune for their final look and agreement. After the agreement is achieved, DHD can start the disclosure of the proposed programs to the local authorities. See next section for detailed guidance on this.

4.1.2 *DISCLOSURE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES*

The engagement with local communities will be specifically for each program of the CDP. Depending the content, requirements, target and timeframe of each program the engagement will be different. *Table 4.2* presents the engagement of each program in details.

Table 4.2 *Engagement with Local Communities*

Programs/ Projects	Consultation Content	Consultation Timeframe	Disclosure Content	Disclosure Timeframe
<i>Education Scholarships</i>	- Scholarship's coverage	- Prior to the finalisation of scholarship's information	- Scholarship's information - Eligibility criteria for the scholarship - Scholarship's coverage - Scholarship's recipients	- Prior to project launch
<i>Renewable Energy for Public Facilities</i>	- Feasibility of the project - Selection of solar PV system - Selection of the maintenance team	- During Demand Assessment Report - Prior to installation of solar PV system - After the installation of solar PV system	- Conclusions from the Demand Assessment Report - Details of the solar PV system vendor and solar panels' specifications - Installation and maintenance process - Eligibility criteria	- Prior to project's launch
<i>Ethnic Minority Strategic Fund, Women Empowerment Strategic Fund, Charitable Fund</i>	- Funding themes across different period	- Prior to finalization of Funding themes	- Funding's theme - Funding's criteria - Funding's disbursement	- Prior to the Fund's opening
<i>Health Education and Infectious Disease Prevention</i>	- Plan in building sustainability and local capacity - Campaign themes - Campaign organization format (optional)	- For the duration of the - Prior to Campaign design	- Content of Health Education Campaign - Eligibility criteria	- As soon as possible during the construction phase
<i>Traffic Safety Training</i>	- Consultation with the school management boards and households on the project and seek their agreement for the implementation	- Prior to the implementation of the training	- Details of the training program - Eligibility criteria	- As soon as possible during the construction phase

4.2

ON-GOING CONSULTATIONS ON THE CDP

It is be noted that the CDP should be in line with the local needs and the local social development programs/policies which may change with times; therefore, a continuous engagement and consultation should be implemented through the mechanism set up in SEP in order to timely adjust the objectives and even the initiatives of the CDP so that ensuring the effectiveness of the CDP and community satisfaction.

As stated in Initial Environmental and Social Examination Ouputs, consultation on CDP should take into consideration key Project milestones including Land acquisition, Construction start and close time. A clear and proper consultation and disclosure around these milestones would be beneficial for the local community to build coping mechanism and prepare them for community development.

5 *MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING*

5.1 *MONITORING*

Internal monitoring systems should be set up to assess progress and evaluate benefits and effectiveness of the community development activities. Specific monitoring requirement of each program of the CDP is indicated in *Table 5.1*.

Table 5.1 Internal Monitoring Schedule for Each Community Development Program

Program	Key Performance Indicator	Main Responsibility	Partner involved in the monitoring	Frequency during the Implementation
<i>Education Scholarship</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation records - Number of selection candidates - Performance of selection candidates during the semesters - Number of selection candidates successfully recruited by DHD 	Community Liaison Officer	DOET and Management board of participating schools Project sub-contractor (if any) Scholarship beneficiaries	Bi-annually, at the end of each semester
<i>Renewable Energy For Public Facilities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Average power output from photovoltaic panels - Peak power output from photovoltaic panels - Number of selected beneficiaries - Electricity cost borne by selected beneficiaries 	Community Liaison Officer	Project sub-contractor (if any) Sub-contractor Technical team Project beneficiary	In accordance with the system's manual (for technical indicators) Bi-annual for number of beneficiaries and electricity cost borne by beneficiaries)
<i>Ethnic Minority Strategic Fund, Women Empowerment Strategic Fund, Charitable Fund</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of selected grantees and number of beneficiaries that the funded projects serve - Project success indicators as agreed between DHD and grantees 	Community Liaison Officer	Project sub-contractor Funded project beneficiaries	Depending on funding duration. Ideally there would be mid-term and end-term review for funding lasting more than 12 months.
<i>Health Education and Infectious Prevention</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improvement of the community health care behaviour</i> - Number of local people and workers attending in the Project - Feedback from local community about the project - Health monitoring data of local community, including infectious diseases monitoring of local community from the commune clinic - Infectious diseases monitoring of workers from contractors/sub-contractors - Number and nature of community complaints regarding community health 	Community Liaison Officer	EPC Contractor District Health Centre Project sub-contractor	Bi-annually during the construction phase and annually after that
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sub-contractor 	Community Liaison Officer	EPC Contractor District Health Centre Project sub-contractor (if any)	

Program	Key Performance Indicator	Main Responsibility	Partner involved in the monitoring	Frequency during the Implementation
<i>Traffic Safety Training</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of attendees - Number of participants completing the training - Number traffic accidents associated with the Project activities - Number and nature of community complaints 	Community Liaison Officer	EPC Contractor Traffic police PCs of three communes: Da Mi, La Da, La Ngau Project sub-contractor (if any)	Daily during the training event Monthly during project duration

5.2

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION

Periodic 3rd party evaluation of CDP activities being carried out by the Project should be undertaken to monitor the impacts of the Programs/ Projects and assess the difference they are making in regards to DPAH's and IPAH's. A third party will be engaged to undertake this at least at the end of each project and/or every six months during construction phase and every twelve month during operations phase and will look at indicators such as:

- Progress and effectiveness of work;
- Limitation and constraints of the CDP activities;
- Improvement in core indicators specific to each of the Programs/ Projects;
- Participation, cooperation and support of the community, local authorities and any civil society organizations involved.

Additionally, within the evaluation report, improvement measures to address any identified limitations and constraints should be identified. The undertaking of the evaluation needs to be undertaken by a third party as an independent auditor, however the process of evaluation and development should also include members of DHD and possibly members of the local authorities should problems and measures relate to government administrative measures. The findings will be used to adjust objectives, criteria and even the CDP so that eventually all Programs satisfy the needs of the local community and is consistent with local development expectations and the concept of continual improvement.

5.3

REPORTING

An internal monitoring/status report will be provided regarding each community development program of the CDP to be included within the internal reporting requirements of the Project. It will also be adapted to any external reporting requirements which may be imposed by Project lenders.

Depending on the internal monitoring frequency of each program, the internal monitoring report will be developed accordingly. The reports then will be reviewed by the senior management who is in charge of the CDP of the Project.

The external monitoring report will be an integrated monitoring report of all community development programs and submitted to ADB, if required. The frequency for the external monitoring report submission is on a semi-annually basis. This report is also required to be reviewed by the senior management of the Project.

To ensure the proposed potential programs are able to be effectively conducted within the annual budget, these programs should be categorised based on their priority levels to allocate the appropriate programs in each year of the five-year plan cycles. The priority level is decided based on the consideration of both the needs of the beneficiaries and the correspondence with the timeframe of project development (i.e. construction and operation). As such the priority level is defined in 1 to 4 equivalents from high priority (1) to low priority (4). The high priority should be considered to be implemented first followed by the lower priority level programs depending on the total budget of these programs in consideration of the annual budget for CDP.

The five year cyclical planning enables regular review of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the various CDP programs, and iterative development of the CDP as the surrounding conditions change over the DHD project duration.

As a result, the schedule for implementation of the CDP is proposed as in *Table 6.1* below.

Table 6.1 *Potential Programs Arranged in Priority Level*

Support programs	Priority level	Timeframe of commencement in consideration of project development stage	Timeframe of implementation in consideration of the five-year cycle of the CDP
- Education scholarships	1	During construction	Throughout the five-year plan
- Renewable Energy for Public Facilities	2	During operations	The second year in the five-year plan
- <i>Ethnic Minority Strategic Fund, Women Empowerment Strategic Fund, Charitable Fund</i>	2	During operations	The second year in the five-year plan
- Health Education and Infectious Diseases Prevention	1	Prior to the peak time of construction	The first year of the five-year plan
- Traffic Safety Training	1	Prior to the peak time of construction	The first year of the five-year plan

Note: it is noted that this schedule is proposed based on the priority of each program without consideration of the budget allocated for each year since this figure is not finalised at the time of developing this CDP.

The ultimate responsibility for implementation of the CDP will fall exclusively with the Community Liaison Officer. 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 CDP. Detailed responsibilities for execution of the CDP are presented as follows.

Community Liaison Officer

- Be responsible for the approval of this CDP and the annual budgets required for the implementation.
- Be ultimately responsible for the implementation of this CDP;
- Allocate budget from the approved annual budget for the implementation of each program of the CDP;
- Review reports from Community Relations Staff and submit it to line Manager; and
- Cooperate with Procurement team to select and contract sub-contractor (if any).

Community Relations Staff

- Organize, undertake and report on all stakeholder engagement activities required by the SEP, and those specifically required under this CDP.
- 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 CDP implementation;
- Be responsible for the day to day implementation of this CDP. This includes program establishment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and monitoring sub-contractors (if any);
- Periodically report to the Community Liaison Officer about the implementation progress of all programs under the CDP of the Project;
- Act as the interface/coordinator between DHD and its EPC Contractors where the EPC Contractors have obligations under the provisions of this CDP. This will include elements relating to local recruitment.

Representative of the EPC Contractor

- Collaborate with DHD in implementing required actions for CDP projects under supervision from DHD;
- Be responsible for providing health education and communicable diseases prevention to its workers and local people in close coordination with DHD;
- Be responsible for cooperating with DHD in fulfilling traffic safety requirements;
- Ensure close monitoring and supervision of its participation in CDP and periodically report to the Community Relations Lead.

Once DHD has finalized its strategy for resourcing the Community Relations Team, and proceeded with the Final Investment Decision (FID), a detailed Project Execution Plan (PEP) will be developed. Amongst other things (pertaining to schedule, budget etc.), this will include a detailed person by person breakdown of responsibilities that each individual within the Team has. This is likely to be on a program by program basis.

Procurement officer/ team

Involvement of procurement officer/team is required if DHD sub-contractors to deliver the projects and if sub-contractor role does not fall within the responsibility of EHS/ Social team

BUDGET

As informed by DHD in meeting with ERM in August 2018, the planned budget for CDP phase 1 (5 years, including 1 year construction phase and 4 year operations phase) is USD100,000.

The CDP, for its implementation, will require extensive funding support (1) for execution of the various programs/ 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 programs/ projects. As this CDP has also been prepared to satisfy consistency with the various social and economic development programs being led by authorities, NGOs and community groups in the area, there will likely be elements of it which are implemented cooperatively and a clear delineation of budgets needs to be provided for.

In order to ensure transparency, continuity, adequacy and auditability of the budget, the Community Liaison Officer will be responsible for preparing a detailed annual financial plan and a higher level rolling five year financial plan for submission to the Community Liaison Officer for approval. This plan will require detailed should include not only the cost for design and implementation of the various programs/ projects, but also for the monitoring, evaluation and reporting elements required by this CDP.

The initial 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.

(1) Sunseap expects to receive funding from regional CSR budget to implement this CDP.

FOLLOW UP ACTIONS

ERM suggests that DHD continues to work on the following items for CDP finalization.

- Confirm available detailed budget for CDP implementation, e.g. source, amount, duration, etc.
- Conduct further consultation with the authorities, mass organizations and communities to collect input for the initially developed programs/ projects of the CDP in terms of relevance, feasibility and priority based on their local understanding.
- Beware of “Points of Notice” when designing and implementing CDP programmes/ projects.

ANNEX A

STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE DOCUMENTS

This CDP is prepared basing upon the following standards and guidance documents. These documents are outlined and discussed below.

ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009

Within the scope of this Project, only the safeguard on Involuntary Resettlement is applicable and described as below.

Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement. The involuntary resettlement safeguards 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.

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 spells 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.

ADB's Social Protection Strategy (2001 SPS) 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:
 - i. who do not employ child labour or forced labour;
 - ii. 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
 - iii. whose sub-contractor tracts contain provisions, which are consistent with paragraphs (i) and (ii) above.

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.

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.

ANNEX B

SOCIAL ECONOMIC INFORMATION OF PROJECT AREA

1. **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/km², far lower than the district's average level of Tanh Linh and Ham Thuan Bac District, which are 88 and 130 person/km² respectively.

Table 9.1 *Population, Number of households and Average Household Size of three communes*

Commune	Area (km ²)	Population	Density (person/km ²)	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

2. **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.
3. **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.
 4. **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 Tanh Linh 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 Tanh commune and eight water station and plans to build water station in Ta Bao Commune.
 5. 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.
 6. **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.

7. 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/m² 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.
8. 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.
9. **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 Thanh 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.
10. **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.
11. **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.
12. In Tanh Linh District, agriculture occupies approximately 70% of the district. The main commodities are rice (11,000 ha), corn (3,200 ha¹), 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 m² of land. In La Ngau 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).
 13. Common market for crops are through intermediaries or middle man. District authority also mentioned Chinese traders who collected durians.
 14. **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 April². 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.
 15. **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.
 16. **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

¹ Statistic Report of Tanh Linh District, 2017

² Ministry of Planning and Investment. Available online at: <http://www.mpi.gov.vn/Pages/tinhthanhchitiet.aspx?idTinhThanh=50>

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 9.2 *School statistic in three communes*

City/ Commune	Kindergarten	Primary school	Junior High School	Total
<i>Grade</i>		1-5	6-9	
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

17. 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 9.3 *Education level of surveyed households (Unit: person)*

City/ Commune	Illiterate	Elementary school	Junior High School	High school	University/ College	No Info
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
Total	11	42	65	30	12	3

Source: ERM, 2018

18. **Health Condition and Services.** Table 9.4 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 9.4 *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
Total health care establishments, included:	143	18	15

Hospital	16	1	1
Regional polyclinic	10	2	1
Medical stations	117	15	13
Clinic of enterprise	0		
Other health care facilities	0		
Total personnel, including:			
Medical staff	3,439	353	342
Pharmaceutical staff	640	38	39
Number of beds	3,838	265	125

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

19. 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 9.5 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
Total	3	2	1	59	5	16	1	6	11	3	7	26

Source: ERM, 2018

20. **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 9.6 Vulnerable household's statistics

Commune	Number of vulnerable households
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	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
<i>Total</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>5</i>

Source: ERM

21. **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”)
22. **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), whichs 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.